

THE INDEPENDENT.

Forest Grove, July 29, 1874.

HARVEST

Did you not hear it—yes, it was the reek of reapers rattling through the golden wheat. On with the work! no laggards in the fields. No rest till eve, when youth and manhood meet.

Together up the sheaves of yellow wheat.

Fast to Constitution.

A correspondent of the *Oregonian* proposes that among other reform legislation by the next Legislature that some members introduce a certified copy of the State Constitution as a bill and pass it. Now then we say amen and godspeed to that proposition. We would just like to see whether an Oregon Legislature would endorse our State Constitution or not.

When it comes to raising salaries the brain of the average legislator grows too large and liberal for such small things as Constitutions and laws. At this critical period of brain-enlargement the provisions of the Constitution become very pliable, so the salaries of Judges and other officers can be increased when the Constitution says in plain English that they are just so much and cannot be increased by perquisites. And when a reappointment of Senators and Representatives is made by which a Senator (for instance the Senator in Washington county) is legislated out of his office according to law, a special act is made to legislate him into it in violation of constitutional enactments. It is just a little strange that Democrats who are such pretended sticklers for "strict construction" would be the authors of these bold and palpable violations of our Constitution. They are responsible for these wanton violations of the organic law of our State and we propose to hold their noses to the grindstone. The endorsement of the Democratic Administration for the past four years, even by a plurality vote, indicates an alarming condition of public morals.

Either we should observe the laws of our State or vote them dead and live without law, for it would be better to be robbed without law than to be robbed under it.

Whitman Monument Project.

The Pioneer and Historical Society of Oregon propose to raise money to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Dr. Marcus Whitman whose massacre by the Indians in Walla Walla valley in 1847 is well known to the people of this State. The Society propose to raise \$10,000 for the erection of this monument and if they fail they will try to raise enough funds to place a respectable monument over his noble dust as a mark of respect to the Christian patriot who saved this upper coast to the United States.

In 1812 when there was danger that our Government would cede this large territory to the British Dr. Whitman went back to Washington to inform our Government of its true value. Before he started his friends tried to persuade him not to go because of the perils of the journey, but he said to them: "My life is of little moment if I can but save this country for our American people." He made the perilous journey alone partly on horseback and partly afoot through a wilderness populous with wolves and savages and reached Washington and succeeded in making our Government see the value of preserving this great country for the homes of our citizens.

Let the monument be raised to the memory of the Christian patriot and father of this State and the Territories formed out of it, and let this monument be inscribed thereon as a monument to future generations of his noble character and heroic sacrifices in the cause of liberty and Christian civilization: "My life is of little moment if I can but save this country for our American people."

An Awful Calamity.

PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHANY DISASTER.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Dispatches this morning shows that the loss of life by the flood at Pittsburg and Alleghany City was 219. It is estimated that the loss of property is over \$100,000,000. The deluge is supposed to have been caused by a water-spout. The particulars of the disaster are appalling.

Thousands of people are visiting the scene of the disaster here. The Cherry Run Regions Company of the National Guard have been detailed to keep the crowd out of the way of workmen and protect property. The search for bodies proceeds slowly, owing to the immense amount of debris matter.

State Geologist

In accordance with an act entitled, "An Act to provide for a State Geologist, to define his duties and to fix his salary," Prof. Thos. Condon was appointed State Geologist of Oregon for a term of two years, or until his successor should be duly qualified. His term of office will expire on the 24th of August next.

This provision for a State Geologist was one of the few wise measures of the unscrupulous Legislative Assembly of '72, and furthermore its intention was fulfilled in a highly satisfactory manner by the appointment of Professor Condon who is an enthusiastic in his geological investigations as Hugh Miller ever was.

Now then the main question with us is, whether the office of State Geologist will be continued by the next Legislature. We have some reasons for fearing that such will not be the case. Reform and retrenchment were the watchwords of all three of the political parties in the late election, and it is to be feared that under the pressure for retrenchment this item of public expense will be lepped off. There would not be much retrenchment in doing this and certainly it would not be reform. It would be a penny wise and pound foolish policy to save the pitiful sum of \$1,000 to the State and stop explorations and investigation of our coal fields, beds of iron ore and other valuable minerals; an accurate knowledge of which sent abroad would invite capital to seek investment here, and would serve to invite the immigration to our borders of a laboring class so much needed to develop the vast resources of our comparatively unknown State. California with but a little over six times our population, at the preceding Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for geological surveys of that State, or one hundred times more money than we have appropriated for the same object. And it certainly would be no reform to stop this geological work, no more than to cut down the common school fund. The science of geology has done too much for the enlightenment of all classes to be entirely ignored in our State where education is such an important feature in our social and political economy. It has poured floods of light on the dark places in biblical history and given the intellect a footing where once a blind faith was the only ground for feet and hands to cling to. It has pulled down the artificial system of Christian cosmogony and hurled in broken ruin the incongruous structure of Usher's chronology. It has vindicated nature's God from the violence of broken law, and out of a false and profane system has reared a beautiful and harmonious universe divine as the intelligence whose plastic hand gave it form and consistency. Instead of the few years since our earth was said to have been called at a word out of the confusion of chaos the reader of the books of stone—books whose words are the petrified creatures of countless ages—has taught us that mighty aeons have accomplished the present condition of our earth, while yet far out, twinkling in the blue seas around us, are islands that blazed on their whirling course, blossomed and fruited into busy population; and grew bleak and uninhabited millions and millions of ages before the vapory flame of our little world had rolled off into its eccentric orbit from the parent sun. This wonderful science has narrowed the field of speculation; has given us axioms instead of postulates. It has contributed something to every science. Philosophy and theology are indebted to it for valuable acquisitions. And our Representatives and Senators cannot, they must not, ignore its supreme claims.

The petty sum of \$1,000 for the services of our State Geologist is nothing, compared with their value, and in view of the comparative ignorance at home and abroad of the geological facts concerning Oregon and the great advantages to be derived by giving them to the world, both in an intellectual and financial point of view, the Legislature will rather increase the salary of the State Geologist, than cut it off.

We were led to present this statement to the public from a conversation which we had with one of our Representatives elect, who, though he makes no pretensions to the love of books, has an active interest in the cause of education. And we would be glad to see papers whose circulation are much wider than ours discuss this question. Now is the very time for our Legislators to consider matters important to the State and determine what legislation is needed; for when they go to Salem they will not have time to investigate—across will be the word when they get there.

Railroad Matters.

The *Oregonian* states that there has been a change in the management of the Oregon and California railway. The German bondholders having become dissatisfied with Holladay's management thereof, have appointed Mr. Kohler receiver, who will hereafter handle the receipts of the road instead of Mr. Holladay. Three of the old Directors were made to retire and three new ones appointed by the agent of the creditors. The new directors are Mr. Kohler, Mr. H. Thielsen and Hon. S. F. Chadwick. Holladay's salary was cut down to \$7,200.

There are also various rumors about the future management of the Westside road. Holladay went up to St. Jo Friday with the intention as is reported of determining whether it would not be better to extend the road into Polk county. It is thought that if this were done it would double the business of the road. It is also asserted that after the wheat crop shall be moved the cars on this side will make only three trips a week. This is nothing but rumor but we give it for what it is worth.

It is evident however that there has been much mismanagement in these railroads. The bondholders have discovered too late that they have been swindled and they do not propose to let the profits of the road, if there be any, pass through Holladay's hands any longer.

The road has also lost the carrying of the mail on this side. Mr. Corbett proposes after this month to carry the mail in stages. Holladay would not carry the mail any longer on the present terms, and Corbett would not give any more so the mail service will be done by stage hereafter.

Grangers vs Railroads.

The Grangers are wide-awake and if railway capitalists continue to play sharp with them they stand a good chance to get their eye-teeth pulled. In Wisconsin and Iowa they have already brought the railroads to terms and have reduced somewhat the immense profits of these extortioners on their watered stock. Despite the power of the capital of the railroads and the assistance of the great lawyers Evans and Judge Curtis against it, the Wisconsin railroad law has been declared constitutional by the courts. In Wisconsin the railroad companies tried to dodge the law and outwit the farmers. They issued an order that no one should be admitted into the cars without he had a ticket. The law provided a penalty for railroads removing a citizen from the cars for refusing to pay more for his passage than the rate prescribed by law. But the granger was too long-headed for this dodge. He worked up a counter-dodge equally as sharp against the railroad regulation. When he could not get into the cars without a ticket at the company's rates he would buy a ticket for the next station, but a short distance, and so the company could not remove him from the cars without violating the law and would be compelled to take from the granger for the rest of his journey what the law designated. The railroads having been thus badly out-generaled gave up the dodge and have submitted to the law. The reduction made by the new law is not nearly so great as we had been led to suppose from first reports. A few examples will show the comparative difference of the charges under the old and new rates:

| From Chicago to | Old rates | New rates |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| West Liberty, Ia. | \$7 35 | \$7 12 |
| Iowa City, Ia. | 7 50 | 7 57 |
| Morgan, Ia. | 9 00 | 8 50 |

Honey-Dew.

The *Sacramento Record* has discovered the source of honey-dew. It says that the microscope discloses the fact that the honey-dew which we see on the leaves of plants and trees is nothing but great numbers of insects and that the specks on the leaves are the excrements of these insects and form the real honey-dew on which bees feed; that the aforesaid insects feed on the leaves from whose substance the honey-dew is formed which we find upon them.

In proof of this theory he cites, what he says is a fact, that the honey gathered in this way partakes more or less of the nature of the tree or shrub from which it is made, that made from the cottonwood being of a dark color and pungent taste.

Now then we do not absorb this theory of the *Record's* instantaneously. We have seen this same honey-dew dripping from the leaves of fir and pine trees purer and sweeter than any honey ever made by a bee. We have not made any chemical analysis of fir or pine leaves to discover whether they were so heavily surcharged with honey but we are

just sceptical enough to believe that the editor of the *Sacramento Record*, nor any other man even if he had a salary grab record, could get enough honey from a ton of fir or pine leaves to fill his eye. The only reasonable explanation of the source of honey-dew is that it is the result of exhalation from plants which is converted into vapor by heat and moisture and is condensed and falls in certain localities.

TELEGRAPHIC!

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The statement of Theodore Tilton against Beecher is published and has produced intense excitement. In a long letter to the Investigating Committee he gives as his reasons for making the disclosure, that they had been demanded by the committee and by Beecher, and that as his wife had left him he was no longer bound to secrecy for her sake. In the conclusion of this letter he says: "This desperate man must hold himself on his wretchedness which these disclosures will carry to his own home and hearth, as they have already brought to mine." He then proceeds to set forth specific charges. He charges Beecher with adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and cites what purports to be facts in proof of the charge. He avers that Beecher seduced Mrs. Tilton and sustained criminal relations with her for a year and a half, at the end of which time Mrs. Tilton confessed to him her guilt and implored him to be reconciled to Beecher. A reconciliation was effected between Beecher and Tilton by the former confessing his sin and begging for pardon, which was granted. But Tilton discovered that Beecher and Plymouth church were trying to destroy his character to clear Beecher and for this reason he discloses the great wrong done him.

To this statement (which we have abridged because statements are made that are too indecent for general reading) succeed a series of letters by Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Tilton and Beecher. Hers to her husband are confessions of the seduction, and charges that she was overpowered by Beecher's plausible arguments and reasonings against the immorality of their intercourse.

PARIS, July 22.—President McMahon, in response to a deputation of members of the Assembly who waited upon him to-day, said he was not summoned to power in order to restore either a monarchy or an empire. His acts proved to all that he would not participate in such an enterprise. The law which created the septennat still less imposed upon him the task of constituting a definite republic. Mr. Perier's bill offered him nothing; but by insulating him from the Conservatives, by whose aid he wished to govern, it would deprive him of much counsel. Consequently the Ministers would declare in his name that he rejected the project. In conclusion he expressed an opinion that a proclamation, of the Republic might disturb order and peace, but if the laws he asked for were voted the septennat would become a movement calculated to inspire confidence and respect.

Mrs. Tilton's statement is published. It is long and explicit. She absolutely and solemnly denies that that she has ever committed adultery with Beecher, and that he was ever guilty of an indecent act or suggestion in her presence. She reproves Tilton for his Free Love doctrines, and declares in substance that his conduct toward her for years has been that of a traitor, coward and heathen. The committee of investigation was examining the original letters last night.

LONDON, July 24.—It is reported from Spain that General Moriones has won a great victory in Navarre, taking 1,500 Carlists prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Tilton claims that the Committee has dealt unfairly with him, and that the reports of what he testified were grossly false. To a reporter he said: "I wish you would do me the favor to say through the columns of the *Argus* that I have hitherto declined being interviewed concerning my appearance before the committee, yet the report from the Committee's counsel is an absolute fabrication. I told the Committee distinctly that Mr. Beecher had confessed his adultery to me; that he had confessed it to Mr. Moulton; that he had confessed it to another person whom I named. Furthermore, I gave the names of several persons who, for the last year, have been perfectly well aware that Moulton's entire connection with this case, from beginning to end, had been based on this one and only corner-stone: Beecher's

criminality. I asked, furthermore, the privilege of being present to cross-examine Beecher and other witnesses." This was in reply to a statement that he had no other evidence of Beecher's adultery than the confessions of his wife.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claffin have arrived in New York from their Western lecturing tour. In conversing with a reporter the former said, Tilton had begun the battle nobly and when his strength failed she would take it up. She said both sides had told horrible lies about the matter. She cared little for Beecher's relations with Mrs. Tilton but could and would show that he was as much a free lover as Theodore Tilton. When the time comes to speak out, the world would stand aghast at the hypocrisy of Beecher. She said she came straight here from San Francisco to take part in this fight as she looked on this as her own battle for a principle she advocates.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, gives particulars of the storm yesterday. It had been raining with great violence in the early morning, till noon, when a cloud burst on the lofty range of the mountains to the east. A vast volume of water rushed down the canyon where the town is located, and the eastern part of the town was flooded for ten minutes by a fearful rush of water constantly increasing in violence, depth and impetuosity. The people of a portion of the place were hemmed in. Every moment houses were torn from their foundations and swept away with their occupants. Ropes were procured and a line formed of brave men who thus protected dashed into the torrent and saved many lives. Only a few women and children were lost. The bodies are being brought to the court house as fast as recovered. Thirty houses were swept away. The flood lasted only a half hour. The total loss of life is not yet known, but it is believed it will reach twenty-five or thirty. Losses are reported to be \$150,000.

The *Daily Graphic* gives an outline of Beecher's forthcoming defence, derived from parties who profess to thoroughly understand the situation. The *Graphic* says the document will be a very powerful and startling one and will make some confessions which will create as great surprise as did Tilton's now famous presentation of his alleged personal grievances. Beecher will acknowledge that since the beginning of his ministry he has been beset by letters addressed to him from women, expressing great personal admiration instead of him as a man and minister. He will show that communications of this nature are constantly received by every noted man in the community, and that it is a special annoyance of clergymen, poets and actors to be the recipients of these abnormal demonstrations. After a general statement, Mr. Beecher will allude to the case of Mrs. Tilton, who it seems conceived for him a most extravagant passion. Knowing the lady from childhood, and having married her to her husband, and having been on terms of close relationship with both the was led by a strange infatuation to submit to her blandishments, and an intimacy was founded which, while it was not criminal, was reprehensible, or at least put him in a position which made him seem to do great wrong to Tilton. He will confess that both he and Mrs. Tilton were very emotional and given to exaggeration in sentiment, and that the correspondence between them was not what should have existed between pastor and lady, and that lady the wife of his friend. But the peculiarity of the case was that Mrs. Tilton complained bitterly of her husband's self-sufficiency, want of kindness to her, and possible infidelity, and she looked up to Mr. Beecher to give her that affection and sympathy which she failed to find at home. Beecher will acknowledge that he was tried with temptation; that he allowed kindness and expressions of sympathy and tenderness by Mrs. Tilton, and that he reciprocated them to a great extent, so much so that while not actually guilty of any wrong to Tilton, he so far compromised himself and the lady as to render necessary, as it appeared to his mind, the letters which he subsequently wrote to Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, lumping himself before the latter as before God for his extravagant demonstrations of affection for the wife of his friend.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—There was a most destructive storm here last night. At Alleghany City the flood was terrible. The whole upper part of the city was flooded. Many houses were swept away. Fifty-five bodies have been recovered. The water rose fifteen feet. There and in the vicinity, at least 150 lives were lost. It is impossible to estimate the loss of property, but it is immense. Whole blocks of buildings were swept away in a moment. Fifty-eight bodies have been recovered.



BEEHIVE STORE

J. B. Matthews, Proprietor.

The greatest and best variety of General Merchandise is kept in the Bee Hive Store of any place in the County. This Store has always been noted for its variety and it always shall be not only noted for the extent of its variety, but for the

Quality of its Goods

AND THE

CHEAPNESS OF ITS PRICE

I sell for CASH, consequently I have no losses to make up off of good customers.

ONE MAN'S MONEY IS AS GOOD AS ANOTHER'S.

All will fare alike in prices, which shall always be THE VERY LOWEST they can be afforded for

For Cash!

New Goods are constantly arriving and New Goods, Good Goods, CHEAP GOODS, WILL SELL.

I will always keep all the Standard Brands of Goods and, by a strict integrity of purchase to deal as I would be dealt by. I now invite you to my Store, which I now christen the

Bee Hive Store.

Remember the place, J. N. Campbell Old Stand, Forest Grove.

J. B. MATTHEWS,

Forest Grove, Or. Nov. 4th 1873

NEW STORE! JUST OPENED!

In the new building, corner of Oak and Elm Avenues, opposite the Congregational church, Forest Grove, Oregon.

A. HINMAN

has unpacked a large and well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

also

Family Groceries and Provisions, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c., &c.

In fact, everything to be found in a first class Variety Store.

My goods were selected expressly for this market and I shall always keep up a full assortment making

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

a prominent feature in my store. My goods are all new, my salesroom large and well-lighted, and my

PRICES LOW as the LOWEST

To my former customers and all in this vicinity the invitation is to "come and see." We like to show goods whether you purchase or not.

Highest Market Price paid for Butter and Eggs

A. HINMAN,

Forest Grove Or. Nov. 7, 1873

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