

THE INDEPENDENT.

Forest Grove, September 10, 1874.

How a Granger looks at it.

A granger at North Yamhill writes the following letter to the Astorian...

Other Side.

NORTH YAMHILL, OR., AUG. 24, 1874. EDITOR ASTORIAN: My sakes alive! what a sputtering these are fellers at Portland...

Save Your Straw

The coming winter may be a hard one and good straw will save stock for a time. It will make good warm beds for sheep, hogs and cattle...

Naughty Susan

It does not surprise us that Susan B. Anthony, the champion woman suffragist, should sit on Mr. Tilton's lap when she would go into a saloon as she did at Astoria with a strange man to take a dram of fortyrod whisky...

The Independent party has effected an organization in Walla Walla, W. T., where a county convention was lately held and a platform adopted denouncing the corruption of the "ring parties" and demanding a reduction of fees, salaries and perquisites...

Ann Eliza Brigham's 19th wife, has sued him for \$20,000 attorney's fees and \$200,000 alimony and costs of suit. Brigham's plea wherefore he should not have to pay Ann Eliza's demands, is that she never was his wife, only as a Celestial wife; that he had only one wife recognized as such in U. S. courts.

GEORGE B. PRESCOTT and THOS. A. EDDISON of New York, have invented and patented a process in telegraphy by which four messages can be sent simultaneously on a single wire in opposite directions.

A correspondent of the British (Victoria) Colonist writes from Deas Creek, August 4th, saying that about 700 men are at work there. Wages \$8 to \$10 a day. Miners got to work in the bed of the creek on the Fourth of July. Flour is \$68 per hundred weight. One million dollars will come out of this creek this season alone.

A lady writer points out the fact as worthy of notice that, while the men who commit suicide are almost all unmarried, the women are married or widowed. This leads to the inference that while men can not live without women, women find life unbearable with men.

War is an instrument entirely inefficient towards redressing wrong and multiplies instead of identifying losses.—Jefferson.

Local Option.

All three of the political parties in the late election had a temperance plank in their several platforms promising temperance reform. Each of the three candidates for Governor promised to give his signature to any wise bill passed by the Legislature on this subject.

We are in favor of such legislation on the subject of the liquor traffic as will allow each precinct to decide by a vote of the citizens thereof whether liquor shall be sold in that precinct or not, and which shall make the vendors of intoxicating drink responsible for damages which may be done by the abuse of that privilege where sale is permitted.

As advocates of that resolution the candidates of the Independent party went before the people and won a splendid victory. With a plurality vote in the Assembly and a good working minority in the Senate we can enforce retrenchment and reform and prevent rascality or unwise legislation by either of the other parties. And if either or both of the other parties should respect the decision of the people for a local option law in electing a plurality of representatives to the Assembly they will assist the Independents to secure the passage of such a law.

Lately we declared for a license law because we feared that local option would conflict with our State constitution and would not stand in the Courts, but we are now satisfied that we were wrong, and we hope that the Independent Legislators will do what they can at the coming session to give us a good local option law, and effect if possible an amendment of the present license law.

"The reputed majority of the whole number of voters, as obtained by the applicant, shall be considered a majority of the whole number by the County court, unless remonstrance shall be signed and presented on the day of application by a greater number of the voters of said precinct, city, town or ward."

Now according to the above section an applicant can get a license if he has only one petitioner provided there is no remonstrance. Under this act the applicant for license may, by monthly applications for license, wear out the patience of those opposed to the liquor traffic and secure license and practically subvert the wishes of the majority.

Now we ask that sec. 7. of the license law be so amended that the "reputed majority" of the whole number of voters as obtained by the applicant, shall be an actual majority of the whole number of voters. This would afford some protection to the people who oppose license. They cannot afford the time nor expense of getting up these remonstrances and their presentation in Court. The temperance people of Forest Grove precinct know something about the expense of getting up a remonstrance. The defence of a remonstrance against issuing license to the town of Cornelius last spring cost the people of this precinct some \$30, besides the vexation and loss of time. It does not require much study to see that opposition to granting license may be overcome by the capital and perseverance of whisky men and the will of the majority to which the license law makes a pretense of submitting may be easily defeated. Now if the liquor question is to be submitted to the desire of the majority let it be done without any pretense and if the will of the communities is not to be consulted then let the law be so made. The law as it stands is a virtual falsehood.

A local option law is the most desirable form of prohibition, and the only form of total prohibition that we would support in this State at the present time. It is democratic in principle because it leaves the question to the decision of the voters of each precinct; and the minority, if license is voted, are left free to act as it pleases, or if license is rejected, the minority has the privilege of manufacturing its own beverage or of buying it at wholesale. It is simple in operation being confined to the communities, not involving the complex and political machinery of the State. It will have the desired effect, because it will form temperance nuclei throughout the State thereby educating public sentiment. It will, when once established, take the question of temperance out of party politics and make it a local and home question, thereby withdrawing a large corruption fund from its purchasing influence in our State Legislature. And it is needless to say that it will be of advantage to the communities wherein it may be adopted.

The War of Races—Black States.

Many true Republicans at the time of negro enfranchisement doubted the wisdom of the Reconstruction policy in giving the ballot to the ignorant, imbecile and indiscriminate crowds of slaves in the Southern States. It would take centuries under the best influences of modern enlightenment to bring up the negro masses to the self-governing capacity of even the illiterate whites of the South. The dull-eyed Sphinx of the Nile had seen the last of their civilization and its inarticulate lips turned to stone in the hopeless degradation of the African races. And in that act of wholesale enfranchisement we set some of the Southern States back five centuries in the progress of civilization. As far-seeing men had predicted, enfranchisement, instead of making a bond of union, has been the source of discord, division, antagonism and feuds in the States where the blacks were in the majority; and now the whites with the ruin of their property and the desecration of their homes and the dishonor of their once proud States in their eyes, have made a virtue of necessity and have buckled on the sword.

South Carolina is a notable example of the negro-carpetbag government. In this State says the Charleston News, in twenty-two counties in the two years past there have been confiscated to the State 580,134 acres of land, and the sales and forfeitures throughout the State 848,657 acres, or 1,226 square miles, equal to five per cent of the whole area of the State. All this land has been confiscated and sold for the payment of taxes to support the enormously extravagant and corrupt State Government of Moses the carpet-bag Governor and his thick skulled and villainous Legislature. As an instance of the unblushing enormity of this Legislature's villainy it paid the State Printer over \$400,000 for one year's work. Moses has been pardoning carpet-bag and negro convicts at the rate of a thousand a year. Under these circumstances is it any wonder that the whites have taken up arms against a sea of troubles? They were slaves otherwise, and unworthy the name of American citizen. For there is a bound to hopeless oppression in the domination of the ignorant and debased over the intelligent and brave. Suffrage, instead of uniting, has formed an impassable gulf between the blacks and the whites. They refuse to coalesce. In fact they are now moving away from each other if we may believe reliable reports. From statistical and other intelligence the blacks are concentrating in a few of the Southern States—in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana—while the whites are leaving these States. The Cleveland Herald says that ten thousand and negroes left Alabama and Georgia last year, mostly for the above named States, and the New Orleans Times says that since 1870 at least five white men have moved out of Louisiana for every negro that has left that State. These facts point to the solution of the vexed problem of Southern society, which we hope will be solved without another bath of blood. The South will have Black States and White States. But the black States cannot by any possibility become an imperium in imperio on account of their geographical segregation. It will be a struggle with the negroes for existence. Shut up within their own society and State government, without the friction and every-day example and instruction of the whites their fate is sad to contemplate—retrogression it will be as certain as the march of the stars. The verdict of history is against them and even their prehistoric monuments foreshadow their inevitable doom. This might have been partially averted in the South by a wise and gradual enfranchisement of the negroes, but even then finally they must have been absorbed. But it is working out, under the circumstances for the best. The negro element among the whites is demoralizing in any condition, and though it is a pity to see three or four of the States consigned to the darkness of semi-civilization yet it is better than a war of races or a mixing up of black and white blood. The Black and Red races in America must go down before the Anglo Saxon and all the wise philanthropist can do is to mitigate their doom. But that philanthropy which would do injury to Anglo Saxon civilization out of sympathy for enervate and savage races would be mistaken and foolish.

The report of some of the Portland papers that most of the wheat in this county is still standing out is untrue. It is most all harvested and in the bin. There is some spring wheat yet that is not harvested, but not more than a tenth part of the entire wheat crop of the county.

TELEGRAPHIC!

WASHINGTON, September 4.—A formal order will be issued from the War Department as to the distribution of troops in the Department of the South, but the whole matter will be left with the Department Commander, who will dispose of the forces so that they can be used by United States Marshals in case of necessity.

The Federal troops in the South are now distributed as follows: Three companies of the Second Infantry in Alabama, in Georgia, and one in Tennessee;—the entire Third Infantry at Holly Springs, Mississippi; three companies of the Sixteenth Infantry in Kentucky; two in Arkansas, one in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, and one in Tennessee; eight companies of the Eighteenth Infantry in South Carolina, and two in Georgia; eight companies of the First Artillery in Florida, one in Georgia, two in South Carolina, and one in Virginia; six companies of the Second Artillery in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Virginia, and four in Maryland; making the whole number of troops in the several Southern States between 2,500 and 3,000. The Third Infantry is to be sent to Louisiana immediately.

SHREVEPORT, September 5.—A message was sent to President Grant last night, signed by leading merchants, bankers and professional men of this city, denying that any resident of this parish participated in the recent murders, and claiming that no spirit of lawlessness exists in the parish that cannot be controlled by the local authorities, and claiming that the condition of affairs here have been misrepresented abroad. They also ask a commission of fair-minded men to be appointed by the President to visit the State and ascertain the truth.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee of Louisiana have issued an address to the people of the State, in which, after reciting the usurpation by Kellogg of the State Government, and the wrongs and outrages inflicted by that Government on the people, they declare that all this has not been sufficient to force the people into a revolution, and that all the stories circulated to that effect are falsifications of Kellogg and his partisans; or, when outrages have occurred, they have incited them for the purpose of getting United States troops into the State, not to protect the people against outrages, but to control the pending election. The address declares that the people of Louisiana do not object to United States troops being stationed in the State, but they protest against their being under the control of the United States Marshal, who is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and of the United States District Attorney, one of the leaders of the party in the State, to be used to over-awe the people in the coming election, and as a secret means of political persecution. The address declares that the opponents of Kellogg's usurpation have never questioned the political rights of the colored people, but have expressly pledged themselves to maintain those rights; that the local disturbances which have occurred do not spring from any spirit of hostility to the colored people, but were the unavoidable outbreaks arising from a state of oppression and tyranny; and concludes with an appeal to their fellow citizens of the Union for a hearing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—During a recent visit to Washington by Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, it was agreed to meet at Atlanta on the 12th of October. It is expected that the most thoughtful and fair-minded men from each State will be appointed as delegates to this Convention, the object being to set forth to the nation the true condition of the South and suggest reforms necessary to secure perfect reconstruction of those States. It is expected that the President, Vice President, an others of national reputation will be present. Owing to the short notice, it is agreed that the Executive Committees of each of the Southern States may appoint delegates. This movement has the indorsement and co-operation of prominent Republicans in all sections.

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Table with 2 columns: Quality No. and Price. Quality No. 1 \$1 50, Quality No. 2 \$1 75, Quality No. 3 \$2 00, Quality No. 4 \$2 50, Quality No. 5 \$2 75, Quality No. 6 \$3 00, Quality No. 7 \$3 50, Quality No. 8 \$4 00. "Cashmere Perfection" extra quality \$5 00

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 500 pieces Serges 25c pr yd., 300 pcs Satin de Chine 50c, 240 pcs Heavy Empress 50c, 260 pcs French Merinos 75c, 320 pcs All Wool "MacMahon" Cloth 65c, 300 pcs Fancy Striped Dress Goods \$3 75c (This Lane is well worth 50c).

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CHEAPNESS OF ITS PRICE

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New Goods are constantly arriving and

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J. B. MATTHEWS, Forest Grove, Or. Nov. 4th 1873 n7-15

NEW STORE! JUST OPENED!

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