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Attention is called to description of property
for sale in the WEEKLY STATESMAN,
Feb 13 73 1y

GOOD NEWS!

TO THE PEOPLE OF
POLK COUNTY.

Breyman Bros.

SALEM, OREGON

Are now opening a Fine and Selected stock
of Goods comprising

DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

LADIES CHOICE DRESS GOODS

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ALSO

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Having bought our Stock in San Francisco and
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inducements to purchasers.

CALL and SEE for yourselves.

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Mar 8 73 3m

ALL KINDS OF WORK, SEWING
Washing and Ironing, &c., done by Mrs
Burnett on short notice and on reasonable
terms. All orders left at the house, south-west
part of Dallas will be immediately attended to

THE PARTY AND THE NEWS-
PAPERS.

There has been a good deal of talk
in certain quarters since the Presiden-
tial election about newspapers without
a party. The drift of the public
concern in this regard seems to have
changed, and the trouble is now about
a party without newspapers. The notion
that a newspaper which is not a party
organ is like a ship without a rudder
is a relic of the paleologic age of
journalism, but it was found desirable,
and thought to be particularly cute,
to revive it for application to the inde-
pendent press. The newspapers in-
cluded in this category have not exhib-
ited any special alarm at the terrible
state of things which was predicted as
a result of the independent position in
which the late election had left them.

They have, without a single exception
steadily progressed in prosperity, in-
creased their usefulness, and found a
wider field of influence in the unbiased
and unconstrained expression of
opinion. Now, however, an Adminis-
tration paper comes forward and
acknowledges that the shoe pinches on
the other other foot. As the independ-
ent press found no occasion for alarm,
and refused to be whipped into a servile
position, while their independence and
freedom were at once profitable, congen-
ial, and popular, the scare was trans-
ferred to the party. The Washington
Republican, an organ of the Adminis-
tration at the Capital, has sounded the
alarm. Commenting upon certain ut-
terances of Congressman Scofield, in
which he expressed the opinion that the
Chicago Tribune, the New York
Tribune, the Cincinnati Commercial,
the Courier Journal, and the St. Louis
Republican—only five papers—were
able to put the whole Republican party
to its trumps, the Washington Republi-
can confesses that one of the dangers
that threatens the party at the present time
is the loss of its newspapers. It points
out that the New York Times has ut-
terly failed to fill the place as a party
newspaper which was vacated by the
New York Tribune, and says, further,
that, "in whatever direction we turn,
we find that the newspapers that form-
erly stood by and sustained the party
have either assumed an attitude of
hostility or are cold and indifferent to
it." The Republican is determined
that it shall not be misunderstood, and
desires to impress upon the party the
full significance of the situation, for it
repeats: "It is plain to any one who
ever pays the slightest attention to the
subject, that the Republican party is
losing its newspapers day by day, and
for the most obvious reasons in the
world." It may or may not be that
"the most obvious reasons in the world"
to the Washington Republican are the
same that would be cited outside the
party; but the fact remains, attested by
a leading Administration organ located
at the look-out of the political citadel,
that the newspapers are gradually losing
their loyalty to the party, and that the
change is fraught with significance and
danger—to the party.

In reproducing the article from
the Washington Republican, and the
views of Mr. Scofield—who further
says that "we [the party] can't
afford to keep up the effort" against
what is pleased to call "a powerful
press syndicate."—The Nation con-
cludes that no party can maintain it-
self with the whole intelligent press of
the country arrayed against it for three
years. The Nation also says, that, if the
editorial statement made by the Ad-
ministration paper be true, "then it is
certain that a movement has begun
spontaneous, unforeseen, long before a
Presidential election, and on the heels
of a disastrous defeat, which is laying
the broadest and strongest foundation
for a future party, by drawing to itself
the sympathy, if not the support, of the
entire intelligence of the people." It
will be remembered that the Nation

posted with the party during the late
election, and rendered it efficient and
valuable service on the basis of prom-
ised reforms that have been entirely
ignored.

One obvious reason why the party
press is powerless in defense of the
party is, that independent journalism
is the great demand of the people.
They are tired of organs. They want
papers that not only tell the truth but
the whole truth, and that without re-
ference to whom it will hurt. A party
organ outside of the circle of office-
holders and office seekers is regarded
as a mere official bulletin written to
order, from which everything that
might reflect upon a partisan is ex-
cluded, and everything false or true
affecting the adverse faction is conspic-
uously displayed. The public read the
mere party papers just as they might
read the handbills of rival quacks.
They look to other class of papers for
information and intelligence, for dis-
cussion, for fair treatment of all per-
sons and questions, and for an honest
summary of facts. However convinced
a man may be upon political questions,
he has more confidence in his judg-
ment when he finds himself supported
by a press that is free and independent
and not the mere mouthpiece of the last
county convention. The weakness of a
mere party press was never so con-
spicuous as when contrasted with the
vigour, success, and popularity of the
independent press. This is shown in
the utter failure of that press to
justify the party men involved in the
various exposures of scandalous cor-
ruption.

The law of self preservation is as
conspicuous among newspapers as
among individuals, and the time seems
to have come when, with the most
loyal disposition in the world, the party
press does not approve of acts that
have outraged the whole people, and
brought into contempt and distrust the
political organization that is responsible
for them. The situation is interesting
in many respects, but principally so
for two reasons: First, because it in-
dicates that a movement of irresistible
force has been inaugurated to break
down public abuses, and second, be-
cause it teaches what is valuable for
the public to understand—that news-
papers are more necessary to the
party than the party to the newspa-
pers.—Chicago Tribune.

Forney on the political situation.

The Philadelphia Press has an article
in which Mr. Forney, the editor, makes
an urgent appeal to the people of Pen-
sylvania to unite, without distinction of
party, to save their State from the
headlong corruption of the Republican
party. In summing up the business
of the last Legislature, he finds a series
of overt acts against the people, a
failure to make even the attempt of
giving Philadelphia a fair election law
and an extension of the State Treasur-
er's term of office for the express pur-
pose of providing the means whereby
the next election may be controlled in
the interest of the rings. What
Pennsylvania politics has been for
years past it is yet. The conduct of
the recent Legislature was as corrupt
and defiant as that of its predecessor,
Mr. Forney does not hesitate to fix the
responsibility where it properly belongs
in the Republican party of the State.
"The Reformers," he says, "as a single or-
ganization with all their noble works and
noble men, can do nothing." He there-
fore calls upon the leading Republicans
of the State, who are not connected
with any of the rings and who do not
approve the corrupt practices of the
party, to cut loose from the organiza-
tion, and to join with the Democrats
and the Reformers in the effort "to
rid the State from the incubus which
as so long ruled it to its ruin."

At the close of the late session of
the Pennsylvania Legislature the
Assembly passed a resolution, in a
spirit of derision, asking Col. McClure
to come over from the Senate and
address them on the subject of Reform.
Col. McClure, contrary to expectation,
accepted the invitation, and talked to
them in a manner which the members
will not be likely to forget. He told
them to their faces that he had never
known of a body of men, past or
present, so thoroughly given up to
individual and official profligacy. He
pointed out that there were many mem-
bers who had never been elected, and
some who had not even been nomi-
nated, to the places they held. He
reminded them that he had sent in
reform measures all during the session
which were voted down with a yell as
as fast as the rolls would permit. He
charged them with creating and
multiplying local offices to which they
hoped and proposed to retire. Finally,
he found but one act of the session
which could meet with the approval of
the people, and that was the vote to
adjourn. The Legislature even passed
an act calculated to defeat, by means
best known to Pennsylvania politicians
the safeguards that will be offered to
the people by the Constitutional Con-
vention under the act authorizing the
Convention, it was decreed that their
work should be voted upon
by the people next October. This
would determine the acceptance or
rejection of the new Constitution be-
fore the next session of the Legislature,
and would leave the politicians no
power to defeat the result if it should
happen to be distasteful to them. The
Legislature, therefore, passed an act
providing that the returns shall be
sealed, and neither opened nor counted
before the convening of the next
Legislature, and then in their presence.

This Legislature was chosen in the
year of the Presidential elections.
Mr. Forney made an effort to defeat it
without prejudice to the national issue.
The other party leaders of the State
held that this could not be done, and
proceeded to carry the election by fraud.
Mr. Forney now renews his appeal for
the coming year, when there is no
Presidential election and no party
interests to be affected. But he com-
mits the same error of confusing the
movement for reform within the limits
of his own State. It is not possible to
retain an allegiance to the party and
at the same time work earnestly and
actively in overthrowing its machinery.
"Stick together," is the motto of our
good party man. "Fall apart," is the
admonition of Mr. Forney. Mr. For-
ney tried to reform inside the party
last year, and failed. If he tries again
this year on the same plan, he will
fail again. The interests of the Re-
publican party of Pennsylvania are
common so far as that State is concern-
ed, and sooner or later the Pennsylva-
nia Republicans who desire the reform
of the State will find it so. Mr.
Forney has gone too far for a party man
—not far enough for a Reformer.

The Indian agent who was appointed
on the Christian principle to make peace
with the Shoshones, is not as philanthrop-
ic as he used to be. As soon as the
treaty had been signed, the principle
chief conducted him to a wigwam and
made him change shirts on the spot.
He pleaded that the chief had the most
valuable garment, but it was of no use.
The chief had worn it for two years
without ever taking it off; and now the
agent must be his brother and make the
exchange or be killed by him. The
agent finally consented.

The railroad tunnel at Baltimore
which is to unite the roads on the
north and south sides of the city, is to
be completed before the end of June
and, until the completion of the
Broadway Underground Railway in
New York, will form the largest un-
derground railroad possessed by any
city in America.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Tariff Question.

Ross, Lake Co., Ind., April 22, 1873.
to the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.
Sir: The attempt on the part of a
portion of the Western press to dis-
courage and stop discussion on the
tariff will be as futile as the effort of
Mrs. Partington with her broom to
sweep back the Atlantic. The farm-
ers of the West will not stop at rail-
road monopoly, but the whole brood of
vampires that are eating out the vitals
of the honest industry of the nation
will receive the same searching inves-
tigation. Time will soon show this.

The plea is, we Farmers will become
divided if the tariff is brought in.
Rest in patience, you disinterested
friends! The great public mind of the
West is growing up to to the
occasion; its vision is expanding, and
can see, in tracking up one monopoly
that one is but the twin brother of the
other. A few advanced thinkers
could see all this, and have expected
that this "Farmers question" would
have started sooner than it has. A
few months ago, very many could see
nothing wrong in the monopoly and
extortion of the railroads, and now see
things very differently; and so with
the tariff. That class of papers that
have professed great regard for the
interests of their party, but have, in
fact, more care for sustaining the pres-
ent tariff legislation of the country,
have always heretofore labored hard to
make it appear, especially during the
last few years, that the country was
never so prosperous, and that every-
thing was lovely. These to day are
the very ones that are determined
that the tariff question shall not be
discussed, and denounce those who
call the attention of the people to the
robbery inflicted upon them by the
legalized villainy of the tariff. It re-
minds of the two old parties in 1852.
They in National Convention, solemnly
resolved, "That we will frown on
any attempt, in or out of Congress,
to revive the agitation of the slavery
question." And yet, in a few months
nothing else was talked of or discussed.
You may do your best, gentlemen;
you may frown on an denounce the
opponents of the tariff; you may revile
them as much as you please; nothing
to stop the backward march of the
people in the uprising against mono-
poly in every form. Cheap Transporta-
tion and Free Trade will be the rally-
ing-cry of the future, always excepting
sufficient revenue for the requirements
of the Government, and that can be
raised on few articles.

From politicians or parties at present
the people must expect nothing, and
will get nothing, but opposition. Let
them frown" this will stimulate
rather than retard. The movement will
go on and gather headway, like a
mountain torrent in its course. Gain-
ing as it advances, it will become a
power in the land; and, directed by
wise counsels, will achieve success,
and exert an influence for the best
interests of our country.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.—A story
is told of a French gentleman, who,
having lost the bulk of his property
through the rascalities of friends in
whom he trusted, crowded it all by the
loss of his mental balance, and for the
remainder of his days found his only
delight in riding in omnibuses and
passing fares from passengers to the
driver, taking care when change was
returned to add to it a sou or two from
his own pocket, and watch the effects
on the receiver. In nine cases out of
ten, as the story goes, the passenger
counting over his change, and finding,
as he supposed, that the driver had
hoisted himself, would look bewildered,
for a moment, and then pocket the
change with a quiet chuckle. The
special delight of the lunatic was in
satisfying himself in this way that
nine-tenths of his fellow men were
dishonest, if they only had the oppor-
tunity.