

THE ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.

In the late election in the State of Illinois the Farmers' ticket was elected by a fair majority. By the Chicago Tribune we learn that out of one hundred and two counties in the State, fifty-three were carried by the farmers, and thirteen by the Independents. The regular Republican and Democratic organizations were successful in only about thirty-six counties. This victory of the people is significant of two facts: First, that the Republican party which has managed public affairs for the past thirteen years, is virtually dead; second, that the people are awakening to the all important truth that they have not only been imposed upon by the present dominant party, but that they have also been swindled by political sharps, and their public treasury robbed by those whom they have seen fit to raise to the highest and most honored positions within their gift.

The American people have tamely submitted to these wholesale robberies by their public servants, until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and until they have seen that to longer tolerate such abominable conduct would put in jeopardy the very foundations of that political fabric which they pretend so dearly to cherish. There is no mistaking this radical and sudden change which has come over the minds of the people in respect to adhering to the party lash and the domination of corrupt political tricksters. They, as it were, with one voice, from the sunny shores of the Atlantic to the rock bound coast of the Pacific, cry out "Down with party restrictions and party dominion. Down with public plunder and public prostitution. It is the voice of an outraged and insulted people, writhing under the galling yoke of party servitude and party discipline, crying aloud for vengeance. Well may those who have so long enjoyed the honors of a free people, quake and turn pale as they behold this plain and acknowledged manifestation of their wrath. Well may they who have thus proved recalcitrant to their duties; to the interests of the people; to the Constitution and laws which they have sworn to protect, and to the advancement of republican institutions and the cause of liberty, fear and tremble before this mighty upheaving of an abused and exasperated populace.

The unexpected triumph of the people in the several States at their fall elections, no matter under what name they may rally, whether farmers, as in Illinois, Independents, as in California, or Reformers, as in Wisconsin, sounds the knell of the Republican party, which owes its everlasting disgrace and overthrow to nothing more and nothing less than its own inherent corruptions. Its record, which in its infancy was bright and noble, has become a disgusting history stained with the foulest pollutions that have characterized the annals of any civilized nation, and the people, when fully aroused to this fact, will, we trust, consign it to that grave of infamy and disgrace which it so richly merits.

So great and universal have the plunders of the present day become, that the American people have been made the by-word and a butt of ridicule to European nations. We could not even participate in the great Vienna Exposition without first suffering a certain amount of stealing; and already the cry of plunder! plunder! is being raised against those who are pretending to manage affairs of the Centennial exhibition. These together with our Credit Mobiliers and salary-grabs, to say nothing about the lesser steals, are quite sufficient to make any true and honest patriot bow the head and hide the face in shame for the moral degeneracy of his country.

It is to be hoped that the Congress now in session will take some steps to rid the people of these abuses, and remove from our country's history the foul blot which now mar the beauty of its pages.

GO TO CLARK'S CASH ON LAR

Some of the citizens of Benton county not exactly endorsing the action of the State Board of Equalization in respect to increasing the amount of taxable property of that county brought suit in the Circuit Court this morning Judge Mosher presiding to test the validity of such action on the part of State Board. The point in dispute was whether the Board had a right to lay aside the action of the county Boards, and proceed to equalize the value of individual property, Judge Mosher decided in favor of the plaintiff, and against such exercise of authority on the part of the Board. Should this decision be sustained by the Supreme Court of Oregon, if the case is taken up on appeal, it will somewhat place a damper on the future action of that body. If the State Board have overstepped the limits of their authority they should be made aware of the fact as soon as possible.

THE WAR CLOUD DISAPPEARING.—From the dispatches this week it will be seen that the Spanish Government has signified its willingness to accede to some of the demands of the United States in regard to the Virginian affair, and the other demands it proposes to settle in an amiable manner by the employment of arbitrators. We hail this news with joy, it is an indication that even Spain is progressing in civilization, and humanity. Eagerly do we look forward to the day when the world will no longer hear the thunder of cannon and the clang of the saber, and when nations will cease to plunge recklessly into an endless war to avenge some small and perhaps imaginary insults.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAMS.—There has been considerable conjecture for the last five or six months as to who would be the successor of the late Chief Justice Chase. The telegraph lays this matter at rest by announcing that George H. Williams has been nominated by the President to that exalted station. Oregon should feel proud in thus having one of her citizens selected from the many eminent jurists of the United States to fill her highest judicial position. This gives the Pacific Coast two members of the Supreme Bench.

In this issue we give the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Lamb-Davenport case. Last week we published a synopsis of the same decision but in this issue the decision rendered by Justice Miller is given in full. As it involves the construction of the donation law, it is of great importance to the citizens of Oregon and should be carefully perused.

We have just received a copy of the Granger, published at Albany, Mr. A. S. Mercer is acting editor. It proposes to labor for the advancement of the industrial element in our State, internal improvements and the best interests of the State. Its claims are noble and we extend to it a cordial greeting, and wish it the utmost success.

Congress is in session. Let us see if it will wipe out the stinging disgrace entailed upon that body by the passage at its last session of the bill properly characterized as the "salary grab." We will give the President's message next week.

The house of Representatives met and organized on last Monday. The Hon James S. Blaine, was elected speaker.

It is rumored that Cardinal Pecci archbishop of Perugia has been designated as the successor of Pope Pius the ninth.

Portland was treated to a shooting affray on last Tuesday. Three shots were fired but fortunately no person was injured. The names of the men who were engaged in the row are as follows, Charley Parker, Joseph Hackney and Bill Taylor, were all arrested and lodged in the City jail.

There are 29 grangers in Wasco county.

THE GLAZE CASE.

The Grand Jury Falls to Find a Bill.

Defendant Held on his Bonds for Presentment to the Next Grand Jury.

Remarks of the District Attorney and the Court upon the Case.

The case of Glaze for the killing of A. H. Whitley was presented to the Grand Jury, and that body found and returned into court not a true bill. The jury spent several days in the investigation of the matter, and the announcement of their conclusion, by the Judge in open court, was received with a strong and well marked mixture of expectancy, surprise, like and dislike. Just before the adjournment of the court, Capt. Humphrey moved the court to hold the defendant over on his bonds until the case could be presented to another Grand Jury, and upon that motion the District Attorney made the following remarks:—

"May it please the Court, this is an extraordinary case. I am satisfied this case ought to be re-submitted to the Grand Jury next to be called in this county, and the defendant subjected to a public trial before this Court. Your Honor, a party has been slain, not in a fight, and the act done, in my judgment, was not in self defense. As I stand here a public officer, before God, I repeat, I believe the defendant ought to be held over, and a public trial had. Last Tuesday the counsel for the defendant announced that there would be no bill. I know not how they knew. The Grand Jury should be left untrammelled. I believe when a crime has been committed publicly, it ought to be publicly investigated. I believe a crime in a legal sense, has been committed in this case, and the defendant ought to be put upon his trial and show, if true, that morally he is innocent. I repeat, your Honor, a crime of this character ought to be publicly investigated. The community will not be satisfied to let the case rest here. Every man should understand how this thing was done, and I earnestly ask that the defendant be held over to the next Grand Jury."

Judge Myer then rose and explained fully concerning the absence of those attorneys for the defense who resided in Portland, and remarked that he felt in duty bound to say this much for the absent attorneys as he was one of the attorneys for the defense himself.

At the close of Judge Myer's speech, the District Attorney again arose and amid profound silence said:—

"May it please the Court, I do not call in question the motives of attorneys, or of the Grand Jurors, who for aught I know, are honest, conscientious men, but this I have to say: the coroner who held the inquest over the body of A. H. Whitley, was the attorney of Glaze, and refused to admit my deputy into the room, and he denied me the written proceedings before the coroner's jury until I compelled him by subpoena duces tecum. I was informed, may it please the Court, by reliable parties that this Grand Jury would not find a bill."

Mr. Justice Vineyard then rose to explain, and stated to the Court that he acted as coroner in that case. That he did only what he conceived to be his duty. That he thought at the time he was doing right, and still was of that opinion. That in all that he had done in the matter he had designed to act impartially and without prejudice, and he rested in the consciousness that he had acted legally and right.

The Court then remarked:—

"It is the duty of the officers of the law to act impartially in all suits and proceedings in court, and I presume those rules so necessary to the administration of the laws, have been observed in this case, at least I know nothing to the contrary. So far as I

am concerned, I know no friends or fear upon the bench. My duty here is to faithfully and impartially administer the laws, and so far as I am capable, I intend to divest myself of all prejudice of whatever character, while I act judicially, and this is the duty of every officer of the law. This case is a very important one, and I know nothing of the facts which surround it, nor do I desire to know unless it shall come before me in open court; but, in accordance with a practice well established, and from which I have never varied, upon the request of the District Attorney, I shall hold the defendant over upon his bonds for presentment to the Grand Jury at the next term of the Circuit Court."

Louisville, November 28.—A fearful tragedy occurred at Harrodsburg Ky., yesterday. A lawsuit, in which R. B. Thompson, senior, was the principle on one side, and Theo. Davis Sr., on the other, was in progress; and each principle was attended during the whole trial by his sons, fully armed. At the conclusion of the testimony, while the lawyers were preparing instructions, preparatory to commencing arguments, a son of Thompson and a son of Davis moved toward the door, followed by five others. In a moment firing was commenced, by which party it is not known, and many shots were exchanged. Davis, Sr., and his son Larry were instantly killed. Davis Jr., was mortally wounded, and has since died. Thompson, Sr., and two of his sons were slightly wounded.

London, December 1.—The steamship Tri Mountain from New York, arrived at Cardiff early this morning with the intelligence of a dreadful disaster to the steamship Ville de Havre, which left New York November 15th for Havre in command of Captain Surmont. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d the Ville de Havre, came in collision with the British ship Lochene, from London for New York, and sank. Two hundred and seventy six of the passengers of the Ville de Havre were lost. The Tri Mountain saved eight, and brought them to Cardiff.

Among the passengers per steamship Ville de Havre, sunk at sea on the 23d of November, were several returning members of the Evangelical Alliance.

London, Dec. 1.—The following additional particulars of the loss of the Ville de Havre have been received 5d of the crew saved including the Captain, and these go to make up the 87 saved.

Among the passengers saved are 10 women. The saved are as follows: Capt Surmont, 5 other officers, 54 of the crew, and 27 passengers.

New York, Nov. 29.—A special dispatch from Washington, received at a late hour last night, contains the information that Spain has conceded the demands of the United States arising out of the seizure of the Virginian.

These demands were for the liberation of the passengers of the Virginian still living, the release of the vessel, the salute of the American flag, and provision for the families of the captives executed. The time for saluting the flag has been fixed for next Christmas. To provide for the contingency of Spain not being able to enforce the promised concessions, the work of naval construction is not to be interrupted. Spain it is asserted, also agrees to bring to trial and punishment the officers who caused the shooting of the captives.

Madrid, Nov. 29.—The Spanish Cabinet has agreed to deliver to the United States Government the steamer Virginian and all persons remaining alive who were captured with her, leaving the question as to whether the seizure of the vessel was legal to be settled hereafter of a mixed tribunal. The question whether damages shall be paid to the families or relatives of the men who were shot or be settled in a similar manner. This decision was not arrived at by the Spanish Government before it had confidentially consulted with the other Powers of Europe and was informed by all of them that reparation was due for the capture of the steamer and the execution of the captives. This decision is in conformity with the opinion of leading Spanish statesmen of all parties, to whom the question was submitted by the Government.

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