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THE KEELY MOTOR.

What It Is and What it is Claimed to Do-the Machine and Attachments Accurately Described -How the Motor Is Generated and Applied-The Magnifede and Nature of its Power - The Scientiflo My Rery of

tie Age. [ Philadelphia Times. ] Cheap production is one of the ab- blowing from his lungs for a brief solute needs and demands of the time into the nozzle upon the multiage. The nation and people that phenter to which this gutta percha produces at the minimum rate will tube had been connected. A cock command the maximum share of the was then shut upon the nozzle, which trade of the world, for the very cer- closed its communication with the tain reason that cheap production is attibeshore, the guita percha tube followed by cheap sales, and com- reconnected, and the water from the mands the markets of all countries hydrant turned upon the multiplicaat all times In order to produce tor. This operation can be complecheap, a nation must have cheap la- ted by other means. But this is the bor, or its equivalent in mechanical most simple. The operation was force. In the early ages all work completed in about two minutes afwas hantlework. There was no oth ter the attachments to the bydrant or power used. Then came the em- had been made, by simultaneously ployment of animats. Then water opening two cooks upon tubes which was put in a condition to aid man as connect the first and second drums a motor, and that was followed by and the second and lower drams of the erection of mills to be driven the multiplicator, when the lever AGENT AT SAN FRANCISCO-L. P.Fish- by wind. But the great aid to be and weight of the force register Daniel Webster's Opinion of Sanbath progress of the labor department of was raised by the piston. There the world was steam. That produced was no measurable atterval of time revolution of the most vital char- between the turning of the cocks acter. One small dugine was equiv- and the raising of the weight. The alent to the labor of scores of men. first properties raised the weight The cost of running such a muchine about two shalf inches. This was comparatively trifling when com- power, it is claimed, can be increased pared with the pay of the men reg. to almost ship of an quantity to the resented by its fruits. But as the square inch, and thus its while en price of fuel advanced, the cost of | unced as a driving aroter. It is steamara motor of driving power in- said that one peculiarity of this vacreased with . ven pace, and the ught- por is that it can be used to the best ful men tiaghet to inquire whether advantage when at a very high presssome other combination of elements ure per square inch, and that little could not be discovered which would or no danger is to be apprehended produce more power than ste m, com emparing it in such a high and at a less price to the producing state of force. In this respect it dif- tinus have devoted their time and community. That was a most im- fers from stone and all other mexing portant problem to be solved. The forces and Agencies. In criter to I ferrently part that your labors whole industrial world was auxious attach an engine to this manufactory to arrive at some practical conclus- of force or power, a short tube, carion upon this point. After years of aving upon its end a reaction wheel experiment in relation to this mat- having two arms of about two and ter, both in the United States and half inches long, with open ends Europe, John W. Keeley, se native turned in diverse directions, so as to of Chester county, a machinet by be revolved by the reaction of an esprofession, claims to have hit upon caping fluid, is screwed or on the the great secret and put is in a prac- end of the reservoir and put in mo tical shape His motor is a vapor of tion by the manipulation of the two immense pressure, which is created cocks upon the generating depot or from a small quitity of water with multiplicator. Then the connection a certain admixture of air. And this is complete. In order to refuce the vapor or motor is produced by sim- little pressure of this motor to ple mechanical means through the the voltime necessary to res an ordiinstrumentality of a devic einvented nary engine, it can' be' supplied by him and called a multiplicator. through a feed pipe of any dimen-There is no heat, electricity, galvan- sion required from the size of a pipe ism or chemical substances used, onstem to an eight of an inch or more ly air and water, and these manipu- in diameter. A ten-horse power enlated in the contrivance of Mr. Kee- gine, it is claimed, cans be supplied ly. The multiplicator ina series of with a pipe of the bore of a knitting iron chambers; of cylindifical ferm, needle, as a tenth of a pint of the connected by pides while still still fit distilled motor vapor will be equal to all the with cocks aliff valves: It is about driving power required. The presthirty-six juches light. T. enty-four entation of the case in this manner inches long and thirteen inches wide, fall chable the public to see how imand has a capacity of seven gallons. portant the new motor will be, if it At a distance of eight feet from the comes fully up to all the points that multiplacator is a cylindrical are claimed for it by those who have wrought iron reservoir, six inches in witnessed the manipulation of the diameter, and forty inches long. machine by its inventor. If even a This is connected with the multipli- portion of the merits claimed for the cator by a one inch pipe. A stand discovery are put in a practical pipe of brass, about two and a half shape they will totally change the inches in diameter, and three reet | hole driving and motive power of high, having a spherical chamber at the world. In the first place the the bottom made in two parts, is new motor will be costless, except connected to the pipe uniting the for machinery and one or two men multiplicator and a reservoir. The to attend it when in use. The mamultiplicator is also connec ed with nipulator takes up but a small space, a register of force, at tw lve feet dis- and the beam engine is by no means tance, by a pipe one-tenth of an i ich bulky. Coal need net be carried by inside diameter. This register of ocean steamers except in limited force consists of a piston of one inch quantities, and the space thus empsquare area, pressed in a cylinder by tied could be filled with paying a e er. A small beam engine stands freight. The trifling weight of the about six feet fro t the apparatus, Keely vapor motor would also adapt and a hydrant cock connects the it to the use of street railroads. All who'e with the water main from these remarks are predicated upon which a supply is obtained. This is what is claimed for the Keely motor. a description of the machine by We have presented these claims in which Mr. Keely generates and de- fair manner, for the idea is of such velops his new protor. Now as to commanding significance in connecthe of erri i n and power of the con- tion with the trade, traffic, comtrivance. At the test'exhibition of a merce and manufactures of the world machine of the size described; the as to demand a full and patient in-

inventor proceeded to make an "out vestigation of the subject. That

pulsion,"that is to develop a force there are other motors than these

that would raise the weight on a storehouses of nature is beyond Mr. Jefferson tully concurred in He didn't use the knife, but he stoo! force lever previously prepared, or, in other words, to exert a pressure of 1,430.36 pounds to the square inch the supply in the same direction. Sunday schools (he did not use cur upon the valve register piston, which as before stated, was connecte ! by a tube of one-tenth of an inch bore with the multiplicator. This was done by disconnecting the gutta to the common granary of everyday was wrecked. percha tube which led from the hyworld. In the meantime, while dedrant cock to the multiplicator and of a visionary charac er.

THE BULWARK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Schools.

The Rev. J. S. C. Abbott has recently discovered the following letter, which'is published in the Chris-

tian Union: MARSHFIELD, June 15, 1851 .-- Frof. Pease-Dear Sir: I have reserved vott veis able and interesting annu F report of the condition of the New York Sabbath School Associati n, and read it with great pleasure and instruction. It is gratifying, very gratifying, to learn that in a' city where vice and immorality run ribt with impunity, a few humble Chriscitdicies to the cause of religion; anti-

may be crowned with success. The Sabbath school is one of the great institutions of the day. It leads our youth in the path of truth and morality, and makes them good men and deful citizens. As a school of religious instruction it is of inestimable value. As a civil institution it is priceless. It has done more to preserve our liberties than grave statesman and armed soldiers. Let it then be fostered and preserved until the stel of time.

I once defended a man charged with the awful erime of murder. At the conclusion of the trial I asked him what could have induced him to take the life of a fellow being. Turning his blood-shot eyes full upon me he replied:

"Mr. Webster, in my youth speat the holy Sabbath in evil amusements instead of frequenting the house of prayer and praise.

Could we go back to the early rears of hardened criminals, L be lieve, yes, firmly believe, that their subsequent crimes might thus be traced back to the neglect of youthful reller os instruction.

Many years age I spetit a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson at his rest dence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. While engaged in discussing the beauties of the bible, the sound of a hell broke upon our ears. Turning to the sage of Monticello, I

"How sweetly, how very sweetly sounds that Sabbeth bell!"

The distinguished statesman for a moment seemed lost in though , and then replied: "Yes my dear Webster, yes. It melts the heattl i calms our passions, and makes us boys again."

Here I observed that man was cimal-formed for religious worship! and that notwithstanding all the sophistry of Epicurus, Lucretius, and Voltaire, the Scriptures stood upon rock as firm, as immovable as truth itself, that man, in his purer, loftier breathings, turned the mental eyes toward immorality; and that the poet only echoed the general sentiment Cour nature in saying,

or pressure from the multiplicator now in use now hidden in the vast

question. Steam was discovered at the opinion; and observed that the and encouraged the chap who did a certain point and applied to comit tendency of the American mind was do it." mon use. But that did not exhaust in a different direction; and that the Other combin tions of elements yet more correct word Sabbath) presentremain, and it is the province of sci- ed the only legitimate means under dittific men' and inventors to reap the constitution of stolling the that field and gather the straves in- rocks on which the French republic when I woke up Tom was riddled "Burke," said he, "never uttered ception should be guarded against a more important truth than when and prevented by all proper means, he exclaimed that a religious educapare should be taken not to let prej- tion was the chief defence of nations. mice, of preconceived ideas blind Raikes has done mitre for our counthe interment or stop the wheels of try than the present generation is teal, sound, intelligent investigation willing to acknowledge. Perhaps

provements that are norded in any ward. I hope so. I earnestly hope der! of the forces and attencies of the so. I am considered, Mr. Webster, world. The more movements in that to have little religion; buf now is direction the better. Many of them not the time to correct errors of this may be bottomless when tested by sort. I have always said, and alkeen-eyed, practical men, but if one | ways will say, that the studious pesucceeds, as in the case of steam, rusiff of the sacred volume will make the world will be amply repaid for hetter citizens, fathers, and better the time spent in examining claims husbands. Of the distinguised Raikes, he was clarium et vencrabile

I took the liberty of saying that I on the best productions of Greece rapahoes, Shoshones, Cheyennes, an' of the blind man of Smyrna. I then anything." turned to Jeremiah (there was a fine folio of the scriptures before me of me on my father's knee.

tire you with my prolix account of got hold of a jack-rabbit. 'Twas a ical and literary annals.

Thanking you for your report, and Meartily concurring with you in the cousne s exalteh a nation, but sin is in a reproach to any people.'

I remain, with high regards, your friend. si DANIEL WEBSTER.

"SCULPED!"

"Injuns, strangers-Injuns? Yes know the whole gang of 'em fron Red Cloud and Spotted Tail down to the toddling paspoose. I ought to know 'em-I've fit 'em for nigl onto thirty years!"

He was a grim-looking old man with grizzly locks in view under his coon-skin cap. He had on a bear skin coat, Indian moccasins, buckskin shirt and leggius, and be held a long rifle between his kuees as w

"These western railroads are rap idly civilizing the country-fast kill ng off Indians, wolves, and buffa-

He looked around the car, which was Mandsomely furnished and fin shed, and sighed as he replied:

"Yes times are gittin' wuss an wuss down this way. I've been thinkin' of goin' up to the Yellowstone, whar a man can go out any time o' day and git up a squar figh with a grizzly or raise a rumpus with

"You must be quite an eld man?" "Only bout sixty. I aint quite so limber on a long run, an' can't sleep quite so well with the rain pouring down into my face, but if I thought I wasn't good for any three Injuns on the plains, or any grizzly that ever stood on legs, I'd ax ye to

shoot me!" "You must have seen wild time

"Purty wild-purty wild," mused the old man; "there used to be heaps o' reds out here, to say nothing of the wolves, b'ars and rattlesmakes, an' thar wuz times when denth rose up to shake hands with nothin stawle erow sedand ben e

"Ever taken prisoner?" "I'mought bev been--I guess was!" he said, as he uncovered his he also followed the prof. beed

"Why you've been scalped!" "They called it sculping, strangost, then upon a post in frontline

"And who did that?" "This same blasted Red Cloud

anchared benefits ber

"Your sensation must have been terrible?"

"There wasn't time to feel any sensations, stranger. They sneaked, it on me an' Tom as we dozed, an' an' my sculp was hanging to an Injun's belt!"

"And what then?" "Nothing mitch. I got up and killed two, wounded another, and legged it up a canyon an f got away. If it was to do over again I'd git my topknot back or fight the whole of all the resonable claims for im- when I am cold he will obtain his re- Sioux nation till sumbody went un-

> He seemed lost in reflection for a moment, and their continued:

"I don't know what sculps are wuth in the market, but I guess I've got the full value of mine. I've khocked over risin' of thirty Sioux since that night an' I guess I'd be willin' to pass receipts!"

"I suppose you've bad a turn at half a dozen different tribes?"

"Less see," he mused. "Thar's found more in Hebre P poetry than the Sioux, Blackfeet, Pawnees, Arand Rome; that the "harp upon the three or four other tribes. They've willows by Babylon" had charms for all hunted me, and Fve hunted me beyond anything in the numbers | them, an' I can't say as they owe me

"I notice a bad scar on your face?" "Purty good scar for a common 1858) and read aloud some of those man, but I kin show ye the sculpsublime passages that use to delight lock of the Pawree who made it. He jumped on to me jist after I had But I fear, my dear freind, I shall swum a river, an' he thought he'd what was a pleasant Sabbath, spent a bad cut, an' it kind 'mazed me at in the company of one who had fust, but when I did cum to, he was filled a very large space in our polit- gone afore he could yell twice! I said it was a purty good sear, but it isn't quite emal to this.'

And he pushed up the legging on truth of your quotations that "right- his righ leg and exhibited a scar which made me draw back. The foot, ankle and the leg, as high as I could see, bad been burned by fire.

"The Blackfeet had me fast to a stake once, ye obsarve, he explained. 'That was the time when they poked' each other in the ribs an' said they had a dead-sure thing on old Carter, but they wuz mistaken. They had my three days, and I'd bin kicked an' culled around until there wasn't any more fun in it, an' then they tied me to a stake an' lighted a fire strougd'me. "Pwas pretty clus, stranger--pretty clus!"

"And how did you escape?" "Half a dozen of my old pards" came along jist in time to knock over half of the band, and save me."

There was a silence again while he unbuttoned his shirt and showed me me a bosom literally gridironed with

"Well, there may be two or three knife cuts thar," he explained, "but the heft o' them scars wuz made by grizzly. He wasn't one o' these' b'ar culves that s'm folks knock ver an' then blow about, but a reg'lar three-story old-fashioned grizzly, such as ye don't find outside o' the darkest canyons in the Bockies. I wuz bendin' over the fire when the varmint slid down an' wuz right onhand afore I had any warnin'."

"And was it a hard fight?" "It was a purty fight, stranger, because it waz a fa'r fight. I had a big knife, an' he bad teeth an' claws, an' we went in ter kill. He wuzgood grit, but a lettle slow. That wez about thirty days after' that litthe opysode that my pard had to nuss me like a child."

"And you mean to die out here!" "That's for the Lord to say, but I spects yer more'n right. The Injuus is purty quiet down here, an' these keers ar' bringin' beaps o' people West, but I'm goin' up whar at white man won't disturb the Lord's work for a hundred years to cum! feel kinder mean an' small down here—as if I was launtin' rabbits; but up the Yellowstone a feller kin brace up after lists knowled over a red or two an' feel al'if he wasn't foolin' away his young days!" And that was old Carter.

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