

THE INDEPENDENT.

FOREST GROVE, JANUARY 15 1874. STAND BY YOUR LOCAL PAPER.

The season having arrived in which people throughout the country are deliriously upon the allowance of reading matter which they can afford for the year to come, the Inter-Ocean desires to offer its word of advice on that subject. The best indication of the thrift, intelligence, and public spirit of any community is evidenced to the outside world by well-supported, neatly printed, sprightly, and carefully edited local journals. There are many such on our exchange list, and we would like to name several that it is always a pleasure for us to read, except for the fact that such distinctions would seem invidious. In no other way, through no other conceivable channel, can the wants, aspirations, or consequences of a locality or community become so well known to the world at large as through its own home papers. If the reader will call to mind any inland town near his residence which enjoys a fine reputation all over the land, he will find that such a place is favored with an excellent county paper, the editor of which is wide awake and alive to all its interests, jealous in protecting its good name, and untiring in his efforts to promote its welfare. Such papers and such men deserve the highest rewards and the most thorough appreciation at the hands of the people for whom they are performing so useful and noble a mission. This being true—and no one will dispute the premise—it follows that the first duty of the people in the interior is to subscribe and pay for their own home paper before looking abroad for more reading matter of any kind. Do not put off paying for the local paper, or seek to make it a matter of barter, but make glad the heart of the editor and publisher by paying him in the only medium which will buy paper and labor. This religious duty well performed, the Inter-Ocean will not only commend your judgment, but be glad to continue your name upon its books, promising you everything that you can expect from a journal devoted to all the general topics of the times. But we never solicit patronage, nor seek in any manner to advance our own interests to the disadvantage of the local press, for it fills a measure of the highest usefulness outside of our field of labor, and with which we have neither the disposition nor the ability to compete. No moneys should be transmitted to the city papers until these faithful conservators of home interests are secured and paid for during the year 1874. Having served a long apprenticeship in the business of country journalism, we feel that we have an experience and appreciation of the merits and usefulness which justifies us in this emphatic expression in their behalf.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

POOR FELLOWS.

The S. F. Chronicle relates that down on Green Bay in California a community of people held a sort of meeting at which they forced eleven widowers to marry an equal number of widows which same we unhesitatingly pronounce an unmitigated outrage and if we were those eleven widowers we would go west if we had to wade the Pacific ocean to do it. The plan by which the community chose to pair off these poor unfortunates did the business in a very simple manner. They put the names of eleven widows written on slips of paper in one hat and the names of twelve widowers in another which were shook up and drawn. The Chronicle man has no means of knowing the fearful thoughts and conflicting emotions of those twelve half-headed sinners (we venture the assertion that they were bald on our own responsibility) during the process of selection. "Twelve widows trembled with eager expectancy, and their fingers worked as they anticipated the moments of supreme joy when they should clutch the locks of their intended victims. Eleven widowers shuddered with an awful fear—a child of ripe experience—and drew closer together for sympathy and with a vague hope of mutual protection." \* \* \* "The surplus widower was wildly hilarious at his escape. He laughed and cried and danced and shouted until the committee, enraged at seeing him prancing about so entirely happy, enlarged its powers and promptly sent to the local paper an advertisement for a non-resident widow to be the fate of the doomed man."

A VICTORY.—The defeat of the petition for license in the County Court, to sell whisky at Cornelius in less quantities than a quart, is a victory for the temperance people of our precinct worth fighting for. Much merit is due J. T. Scott, O. J. Leabo, and others for their activity in canvassing for the remonstrance. Some twenty names were thrown out of the Court when the matter came up at Hillsboro, but the remonstrance at the petition thirty-four names.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Wednesday ev. a large assemblage of the people of the Forest Grove precinct met at the Congregational church in this city, to devise means to defeat saloon men in this County, the latter having declared it to be their intention to send in a petition for license, every month, and so finally wear the temperance people out. The meeting was called to order and Col. Cornelius elected chairman. Revs. Chandler, Condon and Father Harmon and others made short and telling speeches. The room was crowded. Mr. Spencer, Cornelius, and other prominent men of Cornelius were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the determination of the temperance people of this precinct to fight the whisky element to the bitter end. This community will vote the money to defeat the saloons. The late remonstrance was carried over the petition by thirty-four votes, some twenty names being thrown out by the Court. The expense of prosecuting this remonstrance was thirty odd dollars. This seems a little hard that the temperance people have to expend their private means to sustain the law. Mr. Patterson, our County Treasurer, is right when he says that a reform is needed in the mode of granting licenses. As he says, the County Commissioners should come boldly up to the intent of the law, and decide that petitioners for license to sell liquors must get the names of a majority of the legal voters of the precinct upon their petitions, if a remonstrance is presented, regardless of the number of names on said remonstrance. As it is, there is a premium upon whisky selling. And there is an estoppel on those who get up a remonstrance in the shape of attorney's fees and procuring witnesses. We unite with Mr. Patterson in his plan of reform in this matter, and would respectfully call upon our County Commissioners to make the needed reform in accordance with the spirit of the law.

SUBSCRIBE.

Subscribe for the INDEPENDENT. It does the legal printing for this County, which is of importance to every one of our citizens. It contains all the County local news. It is an independent paper. It cannot endorse Democracy for what it has been and is now, nor the Republican party for what it now is. It is the exponent of the interests of Washington county as against the railroad monopoly and its purchased organ and mouth-piece, the Progressionist. While we have a shot in our locker we will uphold the good and law-abiding people of our County, and if it does not pay financially it will otherwise we feel assured.

How the Money Goes.

From the following extract from the S. F. Chronicle, some insight into the reckless extravagance that has crept into the departments of the government may be obtained. The late financial panic and stringency in the money market all over the Union have set the people to thinking and the press to writing, and it is to be hoped that ere another decade rolls around that the furnishing of Government officials with carriages and fine horses and money to pay servants in fine livery, will be stopped. The article referred to, says: Some idea of what these are, may be gleaned from such items as \$40,000 for stationery, not including printed blanks and many other special items; \$65,000 for newspapers, repair of wagons, care of horses, brooms, brushes, matches, soap and other trifles; \$50,000 for fuel, light, tumblers, hatchets, pitchforks, towels, etc.; \$40,000 for furniture and carpets—and all this in the Treasury Department alone. The same reckless extravagance pervades all the Departments.

GRIPES.—The Progressionist has the gripes because the INDEPENDENT gets the legal printing for this County. The sep on his potato is getting slightly thin, and the tuber itself being diminutive, makes the matter excruciating. The editor of that sheet says that the litigant organs don't dare open their mouths about the litigant monopoly for fear of losing their heads. Now, Mr. Davis, we dare to say that the litigant act was a bad measure, and we hope it will be repealed at the next legislature. But its repeal would not affect us but little. We would get most all of the legal printing in the County anyhow, so we are in no trouble about the matter and we express our mind freely. We are under no obligations to Gov. Grover nor he to us. So where is our sin, Dr. Davis?

Owing to our having been absent a part of this week we have had to defer printing some contributions.

WHY DON'T SOMETHING BE DONE AGAINST VICE?

I have taken for my text a query found in a letter written by a prostitute and copied into the Bulletin from another paper.

The poor unfortunate, who made the above appeal, sent her letter forth with the prayer that it might do some good. Perhaps, this human being who longed for sympathy and love, imagined that such a question, asked by one exiled through sin from all that makes life desirable, would arouse those placed in pleasant circumstances to make an effort to remove these cess pools which emit a miasma that is moral death.

Many perused her letter with feelings of pity and regret, but what has or will be done to help the class which she represents? We regret, we deplore misery so abandoned, shake our heads, write a few editorials or sentiments in set phrases, and here our effort ends. All effort, save that by our return and indifference, we effectually close every crevice in the wall which separates those who have wandered from the path of virtue, and those who have not, (among woman kind). Man is not very particularly effected by those dark crimes which we sometimes view with chaitable term "youthful indiscretions." One of the great objects for which man lives is to convince woman that he considers her almost divine. He certainly should have some such opinion of her, since she makes herself responsible for half of his sins. Woman—by giving man a right to prey upon her sex—makes of him a culture human.

Have we not talked almost enough upon this and kindred subjects? "Let us pause" in our talk and "do something against vice." Surely persons so rich in resources as the people who exist at the present time might find some specific for the licensed evils which surround us.

A law which gives man the right to follow any business which must prosper at the expense of human happiness and immortal souls bears upon its face the "trail of the serpent," and should be abolished. One all-sufficient reason why the house of ill fame should be closed; is, that it is a trap for the innocent and unwary. It is my honest belief that there are many of my sex who are sacrificed to lust, and live lives of sin and shame, who might have been a blessing to their friends and an ornament to society, had there been no such institution in existence as the brothel. But before these sinks of iniquity are closed; a habit must be furnished their unfortunate inmates. A refuge would not exactly meet the need, since in them the object of charity would be almost dependent. But a refuge connected with a factory, in which the prostitute could be employed as an operative, would give this class a home and the means of supporting themselves. Let a woman start out in the path of sin and if in her nature there is one chord which might have responded to the call of love or sympathy, the hour of repentance must come. Her perfect isolation from all that makes life desirable compels repentance, and when that time comes there should be some way of escape. Better condemn these unfortunates to the scaffold than make reform impossible.

LITTLE SCOLD.

"OUTS" ON THE "INS."

HILLSBORO JAN., 14th, 1874. Editor INDEPENDENT.—The remarks of L. Patterson in the Daily Oregonian under the head of "Reform Demanded" in which he thinks a monthly report of the proceedings of the county court should be made to show the tax payers where the money goes, has caused no little talk among the officers at the seat of government. And it is amusing to see how true to nature the people's servants act. The Treasurer of course thinks it would be a good thing and is quite willing that the dear people should know how much he draws out of the public Treasury, knowing that his dollar per day runs no risk of being cut down. The rest of the county officers just as true to their instincts don't think it would do at all. Straws tell which way the wind blows. The people would preserve these reports and at the end of the year add up to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars in officers' salaries alone. Stir 'em up again. Who throws the next shell? "OUTS."

JEROME PORTER perpetrates a joke on the temperance people of this precinct. He says that Forest Grove has beaten the saloon men at Cornelius who wished to sell whisky by the drink and now the dear people down there have to drink it by the quart.

REV. THOS. CONDON delivered another geological lecture to a large audience at Portland this week. His subject was "The Geology of Oregon."

OREGON.

Settlers in Nehalem Valley are building a school house—the first one there.

In Douglas County during the year 1873, 280 deeds were recorded, transferring 43,195 acres of land, valued at \$207,853.

Daniel Clark, Master of the State Garage of Oregon, has started for St. Louis, to be present at the session of the National Grange, which opens February 4th.

The Albany Register says: Steps for the erection of a woolen factory in the Spring have been taken. Mr. Pratt, probably the most thorough manufacturer on the coast, is chief of the enterprise—a certain guarantee of its success. The building and machinery will cost \$60,000 and will prove a first-class investment.

Friends of woman suffrage to the number of seventy-five, assembled at Salem Saturday afternoon. A report was adopted recommending the organization of the "Marion County woman's Suffrage Association." Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Belle W. Cooke; Vice Presidents, Mrs. P. L. Price, Mrs. Rook and Mrs. E. Strong; Secretary, Miss Clara Watt; Treasurer, Mrs. Johns.

The Baker City Democrat says: Dwinell & Perkins, of Powder River Valley, during the past season threshed the following amounts of grain for our farmers: Of oats, 41,893 bushels; of wheat, 3,345 bushels, and of barley 12,013 bushels. It is estimated that the above was about half the grain raised by our farmers the past season, and there was less wheat raised, in proportion than of any other grain. This is occasioned from the fact that there is no market in our valley for wheat. All that is raised for home consumption.

The Mountaineer has this: There is now in Eastern Oregon, 100,000 head of cattle, and from this amount of stock there should be at least 10,000 head of beef cattle. These could be driven down the river, if there was a wagon road, at a cost of about \$5,000; to take their cattle down the river by rail and boat will cost \$30,000, making a difference to the stock men of \$25,000, or one quarter of what it will cost to make the road.

An Educational Revival Needed.

Rapidly as the number of scholars has of late advanced in the best endowed universities, it seems to me to bear no adequate relation to the increasing demand of the times and the growth of the population. Am I extravagant if I estimate the proper proportion of scholars who should be fitting themselves for the great work, at this university alone, (Harvard) at not less than ten thousand? In order to meet the exigencies of the times, there should spring up an enthusiasm for learning such as once burst forth in the great institutions of Europe. Quite six centuries ago, when Great Britain had nothing like its present aggregate of population, and even that now falls below ours, it is affirmed in the books that at Oxford there were not less at one time than thirty thousand scholars. At the university in Paris at about the same time there were twenty-five thousand. At Bologna, the students of law alone numbered ten thousand. Conceding any measure of exaggeration in these figures, the fact of the existence of this enthusiasm is attested beyond reasonable dispute. And we can only explain it by assuming a degree of zeal in the youthful generation of that day, which is the condition precedent of all true national advancement anywhere. I believe the great want of the time among us in America is a little more of this enthusiasm. We are apt to measure education not so much by its excellence as by its price. Hence the multitudes of minor institutions spread abroad over the country, which are doubtless good as far as they go, but they cannot go very far. At such places enthusiasm becomes difficult, if not impossible. If lighted at all the fire must be spread by the teaching among numbers working together. In the days of my youth at this university I cannot disguise my impression that the method was formal, mechanical, and cold. No scholar dreamed of sympathy with him in his difficulties, or regarded his exercise other than as a task, for the failure to perform which he lost credit, or at best won a step over his comrades by success. In either event the teacher looked like Minor Rhadamantus.—Charles Francis Adams.

CENTRAL COUNCIL.—A meeting was held at Portland this week by the Granges of Yamhill, Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, for the purpose of organizing a Central Council for these four counties. A permanent organization was effected and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: Edward Forbes, of Clackamas, President; Mr. Lee, of the same County, Secretary, and Jacob Johnson, of Multnomah, Treasurer. Some fourteen Granges were represented, sending about fifty delegates. The Council adjourned to meet at the same place the second Tuesday in next month.

When I think of death as a thing worth thinking of, it is in the hope of pressing, one day, some hard-fought and well-known field of battle, and dying with the shout of victory in my ear. That would be worth dying for, and more it would have lived for.—Sir Walter Scott.

COUNTY COURTS.

Hillsboro Jan. 7th 1874. County Court—Humphreys, Judge. In the suit of D. McD, Bridgfarmer against W. G. Scoggins, Judgment for Plaintiff for return of property—being one span of mules—and for \$85 and costs of suit. Orrin Kellogg against H. H. Gault—judgment by default, for \$107.76 and costs. L. Goldsmith et al. vs. M. Hoffman—judgment for \$481.75, and costs. S. M. Stout vs. J. Titus—suit withdrawn.

Probate Court.

Estate of William Porter deceased—Administrators made final settlement and they and their bondsmen were discharged from further liability herein. Estate of H. B. Bones—ordered that the executor sell certain real estate belonging to said estate. Estate of George Beuman—same order. Estate of Simon O'Brien—ordered by the Court that this estate be closed of record and the administrator and his bondsmen be discharged from further liability. Estate of P. S. Fields—S. Hughes appointed Administrator. Estate of Caleb Antram—Administrator filed his final account, and the first Monday in March 1874 set for the hearing of the same.

County Commissioners Court.

Orders to the amount of \$950.00 were drawn on the Treasury. Taxes to the amount of \$5.00 were remitted as having been assessed improperly. Messrs Powers and Clark of Cornelius, through their Atty. Tongue and Stott, filed a petition praying the Court to grant them license to sell spirituous liquors, in the town of Cornelius, precinct of Forest Grove, in less quantities than one quart. Whereupon came T. R. Cornelius, J. T. Scott and others and file a remonstrance against the granting of the license, and then comes the tug of war. The Court proceeded to call the names of persons appended to the petition and the parties representing the remonstrance objected to a good lot as not being legal voters in the precinct. The Court then called the names on the remonstrance when the Atty. for petitioners objected to nearly all as not being entitled to vote on this matter. Evidence was then introduced to prove all names of parties, residence and so forth. And after a careful and searching investigation the remonstrance had the victory by a majority of thirty-four.

Justice's Court.

The trial of Dush for appropriating to his own use a pipe, the property of another, resulted in costing the County about \$30.

SCRAP.

THE POST OFFICE.—We suggest that J. T. Scott be appointed Postmaster at the Grove. Mr. Scott is a good and worthy citizen and has been a zealous worker for the Republican party and is every way deserving of the position. The salary is small it is true but the office duties would occupy his leisure hours. We don't know of any one that we would sooner have for P. M. than Mr. Scott, and we hope he will apply for the place. Mr. Goodell is an excellent P. M., but he don't want the place and don't need it.

Rival Stage Lines.

Max Adeler thus states how Smith and Johnson ran rival stage lines in Utah: In Utah Territory there were two rival stage lines—one run by a man named Smith, and another run by a man named Johnson. The competition was so great that at last both lines carried people for nothing, and gave premiums besides. Smith offered free rides and a Barlow knife to each passenger. Johnson offered a boiled shirt. Smith saw that and went one better by giving a pound of bologna sausage with the shirt. Johnson adopted the sausage, and distributed gold-headed canes and copies of Watts' hymns. Smith rallied, and offered all Johnson's premiums, with a litter of pups and a bunch of tooth-picks to each man. But Johnson took all the travel by paying the old debts of each passenger and deeding him a cemetery lot. Smith turned the tide immediately in his direction by giving each fellow a pair of mules, a church pew and 1,500 shares of stock in the Pacific Railroad. Then Johnson determined on a mass-stroke. He went to Brigham Young and got a special dispensation, and then he offered to marry all the women who rode in his stages, to take all the men into partnership, and give gum rings to all the babies. Smith was broken up and had to sell out and abandon the business. Johnson now has 1,426 wives, 1,500 partners, and he is indebted to an India rubber man for six bushels of gum rings. But he killed Smith, and is now happy.

The Fall of Cartagena London, Jan. 14.—A Times correspondent at Cartagena writes that the Government troops on entering the city shot eight insurgents who were trying to escape. The occupation of the town was otherwise bloodless.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A SUMMARY OF THE LATEST FOREIGN AND EASTERN NEWS.

EASTERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Great Double-Track Air-Line Railroad from New York City to Council Bluffs. Washington, Jan. 11.—Representative Hurlbut, of Illinois, member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, will to-morrow introduce a bill, the features of which he foreshadowed at a meeting of the friends of cheap transportation last night, for the construction of a double-track freight railroad from New York to Council Bluffs, with branches to the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, to be operated by a corporation under the auspices of the General Government, and to be controlled by Government commissioners. The rates for the transportation of cereals are to be fixed at five mills per ton per mile for any distance over 750 miles, the length of the road being 1,500 miles, and for a shorter distance than 750 miles they are to be a little less than five mills per ton per mile. The road is to be operated exclusively as a freight road for cereals, stock and other productions. The trains will move at the quickest, economical rate of speed, which will be at least ten miles an hour. The cost of the road is estimated at \$175,000,000, including the necessary rolling stock. The Government aid suggested is a guarantee of 5 per cent. interest on \$30,000,000 of bonds.

Opposition to Cushing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—There is bitter opposition to the confirmation of Cushing, nominated as Chief Justice. Common objections are urged only on political grounds. The chances are in favor of his confirmation. The New York Times denounces him as devoid of any fixed political principles.

Trying to Shun an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Strenuous efforts are making to smother in the Pacific Railroad Committee Luttrell's inquiry into the Central Pacific Contract and Finance Company's proceedings.

A Leaf of War History.—Sargent Reads a Letter, in the Caucus, from Caleb Cushing to Jeff Davis. Chicago, Jan. 14.—After speeches were made by several of the Senators pro and con the confirmation of Caleb Cushing as Chief Justice it was rumored that Sargent had a private letter which Cushing had written to Jeff Davis during the rebellion compromising his fidelity to the Government. There were calls on all sides for Sargent to read the letter which was read. It was dated Washington, March 21, 1861, and was addressed to Jeff Davis.

The Letter.

MY DEAR FRIEND: This will introduce to you my friend Abraham Powers, who has been in one of our departments here for six or seven years. He leaves service here on account of his opinions, and being a Southern man by birth and education, is devoted to what he regards as his country—the Confederacy. He has been a contributor to De Bow's Review, and is fully acquainted with the questions which undermined and have now broken up the American Union. I commend him to your favorable notice as a man who is worthy of your confidence. (Signed) CALLEB CUSHING.

Its Effect.

It is believed now that after this exposure, Cushing's confirmation is impossible.

Caleb Cushing's Name Withdrawn. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—President Grant has withdrawn the nomination of Cushing for Chief Justice. Cushing indignantly denies all aspersions upon his loyalty.

The Fall of Cartagena

London, Jan. 14.—A Times correspondent at Cartagena writes that the Government troops on entering the city shot eight insurgents who were trying to escape. The occupation of the town was otherwise bloodless.

GOLDEN SAYINGS.

It is not miserable to be blind; he only is miserable who cannot acquire in his blindness with fortitude.—Milton. I've never any pity for condeited people because I think they carry their comfort about with them.—Geo. Elliot. The true epic of our time is, not arms and the man, but fools and the man—an infinitely wider kind of epic.—Carlyle.

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, CAPS, FANCY ARTICLES &c.

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 as 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, Nov. 7, 1873.

Advertisement for CENTREVILLE STORE listing various goods like flour, sugar, and hardware. Includes text: CENTREVILLE STORE, JOHN C. HILLINGER, Agent for Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc. Also lists: CENTREVILLE FLOURING MILLS, CENTREVILLE LUMBERING MILLS, PEPPER SAs, TOBACCO, CIGARS AND PIPES, TOOLS & HARDWARE, COMPLETE STOCK OF OILS, QUEENS AND TIN WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, A SELECT STOCK OF Complete Assortment of Groceries, LADIES & GENTS DRESS GOODS, SELECT STOCK, THE REDDINGHAM HAVING PR. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!