

THE INDEPENDENT.

FOREST GROVE, FEBRUARY 27, 1874

Washington County.

"Northwest" the traveling correspondent of the *Oregonian* from whose letters we have clipped valuable extracts for the benefit of our readers writes a continuation of his former letter on this county and though he makes some misstatements and unjust criticisms his purpose is good. His mistakes result from hurried investigation, not from want of judgment. We feel thankful for his criticisms as Washington County invites investigation.

After describing briefly the County and fertility of the Tualatin plains and remarking that Forest Grove is the most beautiful and most progressive town in the county and reproving the folly of the railroad company in refusing it a station he gives Cornelius a short notice. He says that it was created by the Oregon Central railroad, and is the result of a bad bargain between some of the leading persons at Forest Grove, Hillsboro and the Railroad company, on the subject of land subsidies to the latter party, and thinks that all the parties are more or less guilty. He remarks that Cornelius reached its present size the first year of its location, and that 63,000 bushels of wheat were shipped this year from this point. And then goes on to say:

There are about thirty houses in Cornelius and 150 inhabitants. Anything like active business in the three general stores and work shops is confined to the season for hauling and shipping wheat. What will be the fate of Cornelius it is difficult to say. Its friends are hopeful. Had the directors of the Oregon Central Railroad been satisfied to have made the most of Hillsboro and Forest Grove, it would have been fastly more profitable for the company, and of equal importance for the county, even although Cornelius never should have had an existence.

Hillsboro

The county-seat of Washington county, and apparently the largest town in the county, but Forest Grove has really a larger population than it. The former has 543 inhabitants, while the latter has 592. The county has lately erected a fine Court House, built of brick, and well finished, at a cost of \$14,000. A first class district school house has been finished during the year; it is largely attended, and the school is conducted with marked ability by Mr. D. M. C. Gault, who has a high school class among his advanced pupils. The scholars immediately under his care are good specimens of the general intelligence and cultivation of the young people of Hillsboro. There are 28 places of business in the town, including general stores, drug stores, and nearly all kinds of mechanics and tradesmen's shops. After the railroad passed the town, it made little if any material progress for a year. During the past year it has perceptibly improved, and its promises to keep advancing. Its central position, supported by the rich and fertile prairie and prosperous farmers, will secure its permanence and ultimate growth beyond peradventure. The great drawback to its rapid progress is the fact that the directors of the Oregon Central railroad refuse to give the town a freight station. This was originally caused by the obstinacy and selfishness of the land owners on the line that giving at once a liberal subsidy for land for the station buildings, and an addition to the town site, by which the railroad company would have been peculiarly benefited, the rejection of which was revenge of the railroad, by refusing to give the town a freight station.

In this fight the farmers were determined to have their revenge in turn, and set equal to the occasion by resolving to haul their wheat to Portland. This they did, and the result is that C. F. Cornelius acknowledges that at least 49,000 bushels of wheat were hauled by the farmers to Portland, every bushel of which would have went by the railroad if the directors had put a freight station at Hillsboro. Some of the best informed farmers of the district say that between 60,000 and 70,000 bushels were hauled to Portland. If the medium quantity be taken at 50,000 bushels hauled, it was a clear loss of \$4,900 to the Railroad Company. The most intelligent class of farmers admit that the loss of time to them in hauling to Portland was about \$1,000.

The plans of the farmers for the coming season, should no freight station be erected at Hillsboro, are more practical and economical. They intend organizing a regular plan of having their wheat hauled to Portland by public teams, at the same rate as the railroad charges, thereby losing nothing in loss of time, and all will travel, as far as possible, by their own conveyances, and thus teach the directors a practical lesson that farmers have rights that the directors of railroads should respect. This is a part of the farmers' programme for the coming harvest. The directors of the Oregon Central Railroad would do well to "mark learn and inwardly digest" these facts by taking time by the forelock, and as soon as possible, give a freight and passenger station to Hillsboro and Forest Grove. By doing so, they will do a public duty to the merchants and farmers of Hillsboro, to the intelligent and refined people of Forest Grove, and

largely to their own annual earnings and immensely to their popularity in the county. These are the sentiments of the people at large. The present feelings of indignation will then be turned into those of gratitude, if the suggestions offered are acted on with reasonable promptness and in a proper spirit.

BEAVERTON

Is a small railroad village. It will not increase until population comes into the county more extensively. It is, perhaps, the garden spot of the State for raising vegetables to advantage. The beaver dam land that abounds there, is invaluable, and those who thoroughly understand the business of raising vegetables, having a fair amount of capital to commence with, could make a handsome fortune in ten years.

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Daily station forwarded.....	Bushels 6,656
Cornelius.....	63,000
Newton and Beavertown stations.....	5,000
Flour mill at Hillsboro.....	10,000
From other points.....	15,000
Hauled by farmers to Portland.....	50,000
Making total.....	149,000
For home consumption.....	25,000
Making the entire production.....	174,000

"Northwest, Skimming"

"Northwest states" that only 50,000 bushels of wheat have been hauled from this county to Portland and is met by a counter and more reliable statement of an anonymous writer from Hillsboro to the *Oregonian* who says that 100,000 bushels have been transported to Portland in wagons. And the latter backs his statement with evidence which cannot be gainsaid. "Northwest" only rates the reserve for home consumption at 25,000 bushels. Now if Mr. Trullinger's statement that the Centerville mill grinds 30,000 bushels annually is reliable, and if the other five mills in the county grind 15,000 bushels each a year we have about 100,000 bushels of wheat in reserve which has and will be manufactured into flour. The true statement of the wheat production of this county would be nearly as follows:

Daily station forwarded.....	Bushels 6,656
Forest Grove Station.....	63,000
Newton Station and.....	5,000
Beavertown.....	5,000
Flour Mill at Hillsboro.....	10,000
From other points.....	15,000
Hauled by farmers to Portland.....	100,000
Exported.....	199,656
For home and manufacturing.....	105,000
Making the entire production.....	304,656

Or in round numbers 300,000 bushels. Two hundred and fifty thousand bushels would be a low and certain estimate for last year's production in this county.

A Policeman Needed.

Forest Grove needs a policeman to protect secular meetings from disturbance. The conduct of a class of boys and young men at the entertainment given by the young ladies of the Patriotic Society last week is only another evidence of that want. The Society had no marshal, as clubs generally do at their public meetings, to prevent interruption. They thought doubtless that it would be unnecessary for a young ladies' entertainment to take such measures for protection, but they have learned that Hoodlums respect neither age nor sex. They respect nothing but the power of punishment. The exercise of authority when it is powerless to enforce its commands is worse than useless and only excites ridicule and greater opposition from sheer helplessness.

If parents do not know, or do not care to teach their children how to conduct themselves in public the public should take the care into its own hands and teach them the respect they owe to institutions founded for their own benefit.

The Town Board ought to provide a special police for public meetings. Imprisoned a half dozen of these Hoodlums and it would give them a wholesome terror of the law. And to aid the police the Society's should have marshals appointed to ferret out offenders and hand them over to justice. The churches ought to have persons appointed and distributed among the audience whose duty it should be to report offenders to the town authorities. The office of the persons appointed for this service both in the Societies and in the Church should not be known to the general public. We throw out these suggestions for the public good as we understand it.

TREASURY FOUND.—Wells Fargo & Co have recovered the money stolen from them at Kalama. A lady, Mrs. Curtis found it but the Sheriff and another man were awarded an equal share of the money. The man refunded the share awarded to him and said that the woman might have it since she found it. By what show of justice the Sheriff could claim any part of it is beyond our comprehension. \$2,000 was the reward.

A GRIST.—We will give a Farmer (miller) a grist to grind next week.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT.—There are some facts in regard to the Institution that it is well to have considered just now, and some conclusions that I believe to flow from them which I would ask the privilege of presenting to the public through your columns. The school was endowed with \$85,000 by individuals at the East in order that it might furnish a thorough collegiate education here, ahead of its demands of the State and ahead of its means of support. It was hoped that standing independent of Denominational control, as it is pledged to stand, and with able teachers sustained by the endowment it would gather around it the sympathy of all friends of Christian learning.

The Institution has lost unsectarian. It is a slander of the malevolent or the thoughtlessness of the ignorant to charge us with illiberality in matters of morals or of religious belief.

In spite of difficulties, with fidelity it has pleaded and labored for a liberal College education for all that could and would gain it, and in doing this has raised the standard of general education in the State.

Considering the circumstances in which it is placed—a great success has been achieved—all that could be reasonably expected. These circumstances ought to be considered. Our sanguine expectations about the rapid growth of our State have never been realized. There is not in Oregon one fourth the population necessary to properly sustain one College. Most unwisely as it seems to the writer, obedient to some law of human nature, the people have started some six or eight Colleges which, whether by their merits or their pretensions, get and hold students to the completion of all the education they ever get.

Denominational feeling is strong enough to give schools an unquestioning support independently of their merits.

Under the operation of this law this Institution is left to the support of perhaps the weakest body numerically and pecuniarily in the State. This does not make the Institution any more, nor any less valuable to the community and State.

Now under these circumstances it seems clear to the writer that our true policy as well as our bounden duty is to try to do such unquestionably good work as will commend the Institution to the public.

Perhaps in the Academic department we shall meet with a generous rivalry that will make superiority more difficult but this only makes it the more necessary that this department should be made the more effective. It is certain that without a vigorous and successful Academy there will be but little material for the College from year to year.

In the higher courses the endowment gives us an advantage—and let me say these endowments can be doubled when the funds are really needed.—We may by the thoroughness and the scope of our college course, make Pacific University the peer of the ideal New England College, that is so generally considered the best in the land. Here the Institution ought to excel. It is by keeping up its standard of scholarship and character that we are to win final success in the State. And doing this is the necessary thing to secure success.

It is a mistaken or unfriendly criticism that objects to this elevation of the course that it drives away students. It may do this in particular cases, but it furnishes the only solid inducement to men of intelligence to make Forest Grove a place, of residence for the education of their children. It furnishes the only ground for expecting that students prepared elsewhere, will come here to finish their studies. It will surely bring students of higher aims, and may have a tendency to bring students into the Academy, if that department is as well managed in the future as it has been in past years.

To truly popularize we must grade up and not grade down. There will be schools enough in the State where students can pursue a miscellany of studies and after rattling around two or three years come out graduates. Others can popularize in this way better than we can. We shall in competing with others in this direction certainly fail.

Considering all things the Institution has prospered and if true to the same principles will prosper. Neglecting them it will go down and should forfeit its endowments, and will certainly never see them increased.

Let not our want of fine buildings be made too much of by the ill-natured and the envious. We certainly should have neat and comfortable buildings for the uses of instruction and for the preservation of our valuable library and increasing collections in natural history. These we must and can have. But this improvement must be made chiefly by ourselves. The person who expects

any considerable amount can be raised on this coast for an Institution reputed to be connected with the Congregational body, and when public sympathy runs so much in party channels, is ridiculously ignorant of the situation. This community has been liberal; and as population increases, no doubt here and in the County and to some extent elsewhere, all can be done that should in reason be expected for building purposes.

S. H. M.

GRANGE MEETING AT HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro Feb. 12th, 1874.

EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT.—As per promise, I will send you a short communication. The Patriots of Husbandry met here to day in COUNTY COUNCIL, and judging from the attendance I infer that the various granges of the county were well represented, and as the Order has granges in every precinct in the county its influence is beginning to be felt, and the old political hacks and trucksters are beginning to realize that their downfall is at hand, and that the Spirit of Independence has gone forth among the people. For the last few years, at least, a few individuals have arrogated to themselves the right to say who our officials in every department shall be; they have named them and all the voter had to go to the polls and vote for the men in nomination. Now the old party walls that bound the minds of the voters of the county, so that they were made to carry out the designs of the few leaders whose only desire was and is to feel from the public crib are beginning to be battered down, and the voters of Douglas county had the first shot in our State. The movement in Douglas is only the beginning. The Patriots of Husbandry, if we are not misinformed, teach the spirit of independence and judging from what I know of the men who met here to-day, I am satisfied that what they undertake they will accomplish. It is not an organization of a few "headless roosters" who have grievances and old sores to heal, as those who oppose them will find sooner or later; but it is an organization composed of the sterling men of the land who have the good of the country at heart, and who seek its prosperity. The men who pay the taxes, who maintain its schools and its morals, support its commerce, these are the men who are moving, if I mistake not in this independent movement, and to them I say God-speed for upon them the nation's perpetuity depends.

By the way we want to briefly touch upon county taxes and finances. The county Court after mature deliberation and receiving counsel from some of the ablest lawyers in the State, have concluded to remit the tax upon the additional percentage added to the county assessment roll by the State Board of Equalization as it would work a hardship to insist on its collection, because in a few cases it could not be collected, and so the assessment would not be equal.

Now as to the "Tax-Payers' letter" in the *Progressiveist*. The indebtedness of the county is not \$7000,600 but about \$3000, and this year's taxes will pay at least \$2000 of the present indebtedness of the county, so that we may safely say that the present liabilities of the county do not exceed \$3000, with sufficient funds in the treasury to meet all the contingent expenses thereof. The county Court has nothing to do with fixing the rate of the assessment of the property of the county. All that it can do is to see that the property of individuals is assessed equally. The State board fixes the rate of assessment and its object is to see that counties adopt uniform rates of assessment. The writer of the letter referred to, shows either one of two things, that is that he is shamefully ignorant of the law on this subject or that the county Court has gone beyond its jurisdiction in that matter. For he labors through a column and a half to show that the county officials had an object in fixing a high rate of assessment; to wit, so they would not have to make the levy upon the dollar greater than it had been years before. The truth is the parties to whom he would have the blame attach in this matter had no more to do with it than any private individual. The county Court cannot say what cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. shall be assessed at. It cannot say that Mr. H.'s property in E. G. shall be assessed no higher or no lower than Mr. Raymond's in Wapato, and that is the extent of its authority and as there is no evidence that it arrogated to itself authority to do more I believe it did no more. If I mistake not the assessment was made by the county assessor under the instruction of the State Board of Equalization and the statutes of the State, if property was assessed too high they and they alone are to blame. And I must say that if the assessment is not something near cash value on property in various counties it will work a hardship upon those whose property consists in cash notes and accounts. If Mr. H. has \$100 in coin it is right to make him pay taxes on \$100, while Mr. R. has a horse worth \$100 and has only to pay taxes on \$50? any fair man would say no. Looking at it in this light the county assessor did what he thought was right and it was right. More anon.

INDEPENDENT.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Democracy of Washington county Oregon that there will be a mass Convention of said party held at the Court House in Hillsboro, on Saturday, March 7th, 1874, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of selecting three delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, which will be held in the City of Albany, Oregon on Wednesday March the 18th, 1874.

A general attendance of the Democracy of Washington county is earnestly requested.

U. Jackson,

Chairman of Democratic Committee, Hillsboro, Feb. the 11th, 1874.

POSTOFFICE.—This week a letter was received from J. H. Mitchell by R. Porter Esq., stating that he (Mitchell) did not propose at present to make any change in the postoffice at this place. A prominent Republican here sent a letter to Hipple advising him to remove the present incumbent, and R. Porter another Republican while assisting the P. M. discovered the death dealing missive and wrote to Mitchell telling him that under the circumstances a change was not desirable, and Hipple coincided and "together" Republican was snubbed and Mr. Goodell is master of the situation.

Mrs. Belle Cook's address on Woman Suffrage which appears in this week's *Oregonian* is a logical, common sense and womanly view of this subject. It has none of the "shilly-shally" style of the masculines. If we had space we would gladly give it a place in our columns, but that we endorse it altogether but because it is a womanly view of the subject, consequently worthy of consideration.

Edw. Davis is waiting for "Tax Payer" to give him a lift. This week's issue has a weak back. "Tax Payer" is unmercifully cutting his brains to get another will so speedily ready for next week. The Wapato mountain is laboring and we warn the readers of *Holladay's Inside*, to look well for the mouse.

Mitchell's Speech on the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad, which appeared in the *Bulletin* last week, is an able presentation of that matter and is another proof of the sad fact that a high order of intellect and villainy often go together.

It having been stated in the proceedings of the Woman Suffrage Association that Gov. Grover was in sympathy with the movement, His Excellency publishes a card denying the "sympathy" part of it.

We understand that the Hillsboro of Wapato swamps is down among his Democratic friends collecting some more facts for *Holladay's Inside*.

TELEGRAPHIC!

WASHINGTON Feb. 13.—The bid for ascertaining the losses sustained by the citizens of Southern Oregon and Northern California was defeated in the House by a vote of 105 against 85. It was argued that if the Government should pay the citizens for these losses that Congress would be "flood-gated" with bills for damages from Pennsylvania and Ohio arising out of the raids of Morgan and Lee's invasion; and it was also held that it would establish a dangerous precedent, that the government was responsible for the reimbursement of citizens damaged by war.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The House of Representatives, this afternoon, voted, 118 to 89, to rescind the Sumner censure resolution. The Senate has done likewise.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—In the Senate, to-day, Mitchell introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Willamette River at Salem, Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—General H. Milroy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, who was suspended from office in November last by Inspector E. C. Kemble, has been fully exonerated from all blame, and was restored to his office to-day by order of the President.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—General Sherman telegraphed to General Sherman from New York, yesterday, the official reports received by him of the recent murders by the Sioux Indians, and that he would leave for Chicago to-day to superintend any action that might be necessary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Indian Inspector Kemble, who was confirmed by the Senate last December, was hung up by a motion to reconsider, which was rejected only yesterday. The long delay in this final confirmation was caused by parties, whom Kemble had offended by suspending Superintendent Milroy and other

ers in Washington Territory and Oregon, on suspicion of fraud. The same parties have been circulating imputations against Kemble's official character, all of which are sufficiently answered by his confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Kendall has introduced a bill compelling railroad companies to receive patents for their land grants, and thus put them in a position to share local taxation. In case of failure to comply the lands will revert to the General Government. The bill is mainly intended to reach the Central Pacific Railroad, for the benefit of California and Nevada.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 14.—The *Cheyenne Leader* has a special from Fort Fetterman which states that a Cheyenne runner had just arrived there from the Red Cloud Agency. It is said that Red Cloud's son was killed last Monday by a party of Sioux, whom he had compelled to return stolen stock. He reports that nearly all the Cheyennes and Sioux have left the agency and that 150 lodges are now within fifty miles of Fetterman and will come in or send to that post. He reports plenty of buffalo in the Big Horn country and thinks that the Sioux will go there. Two companies of cavalry have been ordered from here to Fort Laramie to-day.

ATLANTA, February 14.—At Rutledge, Ga., last night, L. M. Wood poisoned his three children and then shot himself. His wife had deserted him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—It is proposed to dispense with St. Patrick's Day parade this year, and give the money which it would cost for the relief of the poor.

CHICAGO, February 14.—A special to the *Tribune*, referring to the information on the moiety system, which the Ways and Means Committee have finally secured, says the members of the Chamber of Commerce and a special agent will be heard next Tuesday. Startling revelations are promised. There is evidence in abundance to show that the reformers of Customs officials have made it a business to corrupt clerks whose business it is to look after Custom House affairs in large mercantile houses by them to see the errors in invoices sufficient to condemn the whole should be allowed to creep in. If anything like a fight is made by Custom officials it will result in the discovery of frauds such as must end in wholesale reform.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the Senate, to-day, Kelly presented a petition of the citizens of Oregon in regard to charges against his colleague, Mitchell, and asking the same to be investigated by the Senate. Kelly said he had been acquainted with Mitchell for twelve years, and knew nothing that would be derogatory to his character. In presenting the charges he desired it to be understood that he said nothing in favor or against him—that matter should be left with the committee. He moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it was so ordered.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., February 19.—A freight train on the Lehigh and Reading Railroad, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, ran into a slide near Statesdam station. The engine jumped the track, and eighteen cars were piled upon each other. No one on the train had, as far as could be ascertained, escaped injury. The body of the engineer, Daniel Shannon, was found under the engine considerably burned. The fireman and brakeman were badly scalded and burned. Three others are reported killed. A stove in the engine set fire to the freight, and nine cars were burned.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The following are the postal changes for the Pacific Coast.
Postmasters appointed—Levi Wilcox, Cornelius, Washington County, Oregon; A. T. Boice, Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon; James A. Masterson, Walla Walla, Washington Territory; S. D. Maxton, Vancouver, Clarke County, Washington Territory.

NEW YORK, February 16.—A Key West dispatch states that it is reported by the steamer from Havana that seven thousand volunteers have taken the city, compelling the Captain General to take refuge on board the Spanish war steamer *Arpellas*.

LOXBOY, Feb. 17.—Gladstone was received by the Queen at Windsor this afternoon, and he formally tendered Her Majesty his resignation, and that of his colleagues.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—A battle is reported in the central department. General Basconez, with 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery attacked the main force of the insurgents, 5,000 strong under Santa Lucia, near Narijo. The journals here say that the battle lasted seven hours, resulting in a Spanish victory, with a loss of 50 killed and 104 wounded. The loss of the enemy is not given. Insurgents in the central department are burning houses in all directions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW STORE! JUST OPENED!

In the new building, corner of Oak and Elm Avenues, opposite the Congressional church, Forest Grove, Oregon.

A. HINMAN

has unpacked a large and well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

also

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.

TOY AND YANKEE NOTIONS,
Pepper Sals,
Tomato Cakes and Pipes,
FOOT & HARDWARE,
A GENERAL VARIETY OF
People's Stock of Dues,
GREENS AND TIN WARE,
A GENERAL VARIETY OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
A SELECT STOCK OF
Complete Assortment of Groceries,
GENERAL VARIETY OF DRY GOODS,
LADIES & GENTS DRESS GOODS,
SELECT STOCK
THE EXPENSIVEST HAVING PRICES
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
CENTERVILLE STORE!