

THE COST OF A PLEASURE.

FROM THE SONGS. Upon the valley's lap The dewy morning throws A thousand pearly drops, To wake a single rose.

The Physical Training of Girls.

It is a material error in the physical education of girls to condemn them from the cradle to a sedentary life, veiled or otherwise, defended from every gleam of the glorious sunshine, and thus aiding directly, not only in the quickening of hereditary tendencies to disease, but in the acquisition of a highly-nervous-temperament, exposing them in after years to a prey to dyspeptic and hysterical disorders most distressing to themselves and often exceedingly disagreeable to friends and others in whose society they may be thrown.

An Editor's Confession.

An editor of a Western journal gives the following as his editorial report. TIMES. Been asked to drink 11,492 Drank 11,492 Requested to retract 416 Didn't retract 416 Invited to parties, receptions, presentations, etc., etc., by people fishing for puffs 3,333 Took the hint 33 Threatened to be whipped 174 Been whipped 0 Didn't come to time 40 Been promised bottles of champagne, whisky, gin, litters, boxes of cigars, etc., if we would go after them 3,650 Been after them 0 Going again 0 Been asked "What's the news?" 300000 Told 13 Didn't know 200000 Lied about it 99,987 Been to church 2 Changed politics 82 Expected to change still 30 Gave for charity \$5 00 Gave for a terrier dog 23 00 Cash on hand 0 00

A Lesson in English.

A Frenchman, while looking at a number of vessels, exclaimed: "See what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, but that a fleet of sheep was called a flock. To assist him in mastering the intricacies of the English language, he was told that a flock of girls was called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, but that a pack of cards is never called a bevy, though a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, while a host of porpoises is called a shoal. He was told that a host of even is termed a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is termed a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of bullocks is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whites is called a school, and a school of worship is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called an swarm, and a swarm of people is called an assenlage. It would not be amiss for young folks, unfamiliar with these terms, to read the above repeatedly.

Prestrate Alabama.

In a letter to the New York Tribune, Edward King author of the interesting series of papers on "The Great South" now appearing in Scribner's Monthly writes: It seems to me that the time is ripe for investment in that section of Alabama of which I have spoken. It would be cruel and insolent to tell these unfortunate people to help themselves. They cannot get up again of their own unaided efforts. They have at last learned that in small farms, thorough culture, and diversified crops lies their only safety under the new regime; but they

stand on the brink of utter ruin; what can we expect them to do until they have had temporary relief? They are practically about to be evicted from their homes by the stern march of events following on the war. Why ask them to go away with bitterness in their hearts, to begin anew in Texas? Why not put life and energy into their towns, manufacture some of their produce, furnish labor to the unemployed, and send some blood into the arteries of the State? Until ready money is brought into circulation in the Commonwealth the drain of immigration will continue, and ruin and misery will widen and overwhelm.

If he chooses, the manufacturer can do more than the politician. He can help toward the symmetrical development of the United States, something concerning which the private individual fortune in the north and the average Congressman seems totally indifferent. The Southern people are somewhat embittered by the harshness of their fate. After the war they asked for bread, and we gave them a stone. By this time they need something more nourishing. Under the present circumstances there the average agriculturalist has no hope of accumulating any money, and consequently is always discouraged. One of the most prominent of Alabama's citizens—a gentleman who was disfranchised last when he spoke to me—told me last winter that the people of that State needed only the return of a little prosperity to make them perfectly contented; that they were ready to abide by the results of the war, and anxious once more to owe allegiance to the old flag; but at that time they had no hope and no confidence. The only trace of bitterness in all his remarks was that he believed the people of the North intended vindictively to pursue Southerners to their graves?

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Occasions do not make heroes, they merely develop them.—[Becher] If all men were to bring their misfortunes together in one place, most would be glad to take his own home again, rather than take a portion of the common stock.—[Solon.] There are minds so impatient of inferiority that their gratitude is a species of revenge; and they return benefits, not because recompense is a pleasure, but because obligation is pain.—[Johnson.]

Grace is a quality different from beauty, though nearly allied to it, which is never observed without affecting us with emotions of delight, and which it is, perhaps, the first object of the arts of sculpture and painting to study and to present.—[Alison.] The intelligence of affection is carried on by the eye only; good breeding has made the tongue falsely the heart, and act a part of continued restraint, while Nature has preserved the eyes to herself, that she may not be disguised or misrepresented.—[Addison.]

O, Love can take what shape he pleases, and, when once begun his fiery inroad in the soul, how vain the after-knowledge which his presence gives! We weep or rave, but still he lives, and lives master and lord, amidst pride and tears and pain.—[Barry Cornwall.] Learn the value of a man's words and expressions, and you know him. Each man has a measure of his own for everything; this he offers you involuntarily in his words. He who has a superlative for everything, wants a measure for the great or small.—[Lavater.]

The Pulse.

The pulse of a healthy grown person beats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse exceeds seventy, there is a disease—the machine is working too fast; it is wearing itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, that is, over seventy, gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and if there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected. Every intelligent person owes it to himself to learn from his family physician how to ascertain the pulse in health; then by comparing it with what it is when ill, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case, and it will be an important guide to the physician. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, as now and then a person is born with peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is one hundred and forty; a child of seven, about eighty; and from twenty to sixty years it is seventy beats a minute, declining to sixty at four score. There are pulses all over the body, but where there are only skin and bone, as at the temples, it is most easily felt.—[Hewson and Hubbs.]

ANOTHER OLD LANDMARK GONE

The value of the Pennsylvania October election, preceding the Presidential election, in political calculations, had been steadily rising for years past. Once it was considered to be a very good indication as to how the Presidential election would go. But if late years it has come to be regarded as almost decisive. The tendency was very strong that in time Presidential elections would be absolutely decided in that State one month in advance of their occurrence. But the people of Pennsylvania, in the Constitution which they have recently adopted by an uprising as remarkable as it was significant, have abolished the October election. The politicians will, therefore, no longer have the guidance which the preliminary struggle in that great State always furnished. Next time, Pennsylvania will be a blank to them. The motives by which the people were actuated in this step are plain enough. Their State had become the battle ground of the Union. The stake was so great that frauds of the most gigantic nature were practiced. The result was that Pennsylvania was in a fair way of losing her liberties altogether. A system of ballot-box stuffing had grown up which absolutely set at defiance public opinion. Men who had been connected with or implicated in the most bare-faced transactions were elected to office by large majorities. The "ring" at Harrisburg was notoriously the most ruffianly and bare-faced combination in the country, New York itself, with all its corruptions, not excepted. Nor will the benefits from the abolition of the October Pennsylvania election be confined to that State alone. It will be an advantage to the country when that large class of characterized people, who invariably go with the strong side, when they can find out which it is, are deprived of the light and guidance which this preliminary skirmish furnished. It will be much better when every citizen has to determine for himself how he should vote in a Presidential election.—There is a law of stampels which comes into operation, sometimes in elections as well as corals.—There is always a strong tendency to follow the crowd. But this is not a good law to develop and foster. It is the foe of independent thought, manliness and public duty. We shall therefore take leave of the October Pennsylvania election without regrets. It is well that it is abolished.—S. F. Bulletin.

Who Can Explain?

The "creeping" of railroads has attracted some attention of late, and while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact that on lines running North and South the Western "creeps" faster than the Eastern rail; that is, this very strange movement of the rail toward the South is more marked in one rail than in the other on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the Eastern rail wears out the fastest. Both of these points, we think can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the West to the East. Everything that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe; every wind that blows, and every tide that moves, feels the influence, and our train going South or North is pulled over towards the East, and naturally presses the Eastern rail most heavily. The Western rail being thus relieved from its share of weight, "creeps" more frequently and quickly. It is also noticed that the wheels that run on the Eastern rail wear out the fastest, and we think that the earth's motion is the true cause. The practical side of this is, that the Eastern rail and wheels should be stronger.—Scientific American.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Summons. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Washington. The President and Trustees of Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, plaintiff, vs. Virgil Pringle and Feme Pringle his wife, Oris Brown and Manthano Brown, defendants. To the above named defendants: In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit by the 25th day of December, A. D. 1874; and if you fail to so answer the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to wit: for the reformation and description of land contained in a certain deed executed by one Talitha Brown to plaintiff, dated August 21st 1857, by the insertion of the words "North-west corner of the lot 27," and for such other relief as may be proper.

Executors' Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, made the January term thereof A. D. 1874, in the matter of the estate of S. P. Taylor deceased, and in compliance thereof, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder on Monday the 21 day of March, A. D. 1874, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. at the Court House door in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, first of all, all the right, title, interest and estate of S. P. Taylor at the time of his death, or since acquired by his estate, in and to that tract of land being being and situated in Washington County, Oregon, described as follows, to wit: Being the donation claim of said S. P. Taylor in Sections two and eleven, Town two South, Range two West, containing 151 acres, more or less, upon the following TERMS OF SALE: One Thousand Dollars U. S. Coin in hand. The remainder of the purchase price to be paid in ten years from the day of sale, in U. S. Coin with interest from the day of sale at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises, or other good land.

Shoriff's Sale. BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, dated Dec. 22nd, 1873, in favor of D. H. Ford and against James and Sarah Carro, and to me directed and delivered, commanding me to satisfy the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, U. S. gold coin, now due on judgment with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the 20th day of May, 1873, and the further sum of twenty-two dollars and eighty-five cents costs, out of the following described real estate, to wit: The undivided one-half of the S. W. quarter of Sec. thirty-one (31), T. one (1), S. of range three (3), West Willamette Meridian, Washington county, Oregon. Therefore, by virtue of said execution and order of sale, I did on the 23rd day of Dec. A. D. 1873, levy upon the above described tract of land and on Saturday the 31st day of Jan. A. D. 1874, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m. of said day, at the Court House door in the town of Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, I will sell the above described premises at public auction to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and accruing costs.

Administrator's Notice. ISAAC BALES, ADMINISTRATOR OF the Estate of Caleb Antram, deceased, having filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington county, his final account as such administrator, all persons interested in said Estate are notified hereby that the first Monday in March, 1874, has been set for the hearing of said matter.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, Administrator for the Estate of P. S. Fields deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them to me at my office one half mile east of Forest Grove in said county and State, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment of the same.

Ashtantee Customs. (From the New York Sun. The Ashtantee war is bringing to notice some of the queer practices of the natives. The King of Ashtantee, desiring one of his generals to return with his troops, sent by a messenger an "emblem of recall," consisting of a circle of beads. This order was disregarded, and one more potent was sent by the irate King. Its form was that of a small shield made of fibers of palm, and its signification was well understood by its recipient. In accordance with native usage,

when a general will not return from war in accord with the message of lead, the king takes this miniature shield and solemnly swears upon it that he will kill himself if his order is again disobeyed. The troops were filled with superstition; horror when the symbol was received, and the general no longer disobeyed the order to retreat.

Proclamation. WHEREAS, Under the act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled, "An Act to protect Litigants," approved October 24, 1870, "The FOREST GROVE INDEPENDENT," a newspaper published at Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon, has been designated to publish the legal and judicial advertisements for the county of Washington, in the State of Oregon; and

WHEREAS, The proprietor of said "FOREST GROVE INDEPENDENT" has filed with the County Clerk of said Washington county, written stipulations accepting the conditions of said Act, together with bonds approved as the law directs, with proper returns and notices thereof to this office according to law. Now, therefore, said "FOREST GROVE INDEPENDENT" is hereby proclaimed to be appointed and confirmed as the medium through which all legal and judicial advertisements for the county of Washington, in the State of Oregon, shall be published for the period authorized by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Oregon, to be affixed to the Executive office, in the city of Salem, this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1873.

OREGON POSTOFFICES. List of the Post-Offices of Oregon. Baker County, Baker City, Clarksville, Express Branch, El Dorado, Humboldt Basin, Jordan Valley, Wingville, Molawk, Pleasant Hill, Kattlesnake, Siuslaw, Springfield, Willamette Forks.

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DIRECTORIES.

Washington County Directory. County Judge, T. D. Humphreys Clerk, W. D. Pittinger Sheriff, C. T. Tosier Treasurer, Samuel J. Stott Co. Commissioners, Ulysses Jackson Surgeor, Columbus Smith Assessor, J. F. Pierce School Supt., A. J. Anderson Coroner, T. R. Cornelius State Senator, Geo. H. Collier Representatives, Thomas Stott

OREGON OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Governor, L. F. Grover Secretary of State, S. F. Chadwick Treasurer of State, L. Fleishner State Printer, Eugene Semple State Librarian, S. C. Simpson Register of State Lands, E. S. McComas

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. U. S. Senators, (Jas. K. Kelly, J. H. Mitchell) Congressman, J. W. Nesmith

FEDERAL OFFICERS. U. S. District Judge, M. P. Deady U. S. Marshal, Thos. G. Young Clerk U. S. Court, R. Wilcox Surveyor General, W. H. Odell Supt. Indian Affairs, T. B. Odell U. S. Assessor, Thomas Frazer U. S. Collector, O. B. Gibson

LAND OFFICERS. W. White, Receiver, Roseburg P. Herman, Receiver, Roseburg Owen Wade, Receiver, Oregon City J. H. Stephens, Receiver, Oregon City D. Chaplin, Receiver, La Grande

SUPREME COURT. P. P. Prim, Chief Justice, Jacksonville A. J. Thayer, Corvallis R. F. Bonham, Salem W. W. Weston, Portland L. L. McArthur, Baker City

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. First District: Jackson and Josephine, 2d District: Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas and Lane, 3d District: Linn, Marion, Polk, Clatsop and Yamhill, 4th District: Clackamas, Clatsop, Multnomah and Washington, 5th District: Grant, Umatilla, Union and Wasco.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURTS. First District.—In the county of Josephine on the fourth Monday in October; Jackson, second Monday in February, June and November. Second District.—Douglas, third Monday in October and second Monday in May; Coos, fourth Monday in May and fourth Monday in September; Curry, first Monday in June; Lane, third Monday in April, and first Monday in November; Benton, second Monday in April, and third Monday in November.

Third District.—Linn, fourth Monday in March, and second Monday in October; Marion, second Monday in March, June and November; Polk, second Monday in May, and fourth Monday in November; Yamhill, second Monday in April, and fourth Monday in October; Tillamook, second Monday in July. Fourth District.—Clackamas, fourth Monday in April and September; Multnomah, second Monday in February, June and October; Columbia, second Monday in April; Clatsop, second Monday in January, Washington, fourth Monday in May, and first Monday in October.

Fifth District.—Wasco, third Monday in June, and second Monday in November; Grant, first Monday in June, and third Monday in September; Baker, third Monday in May and first Monday in October; Union, first Monday in May, and third Monday in October; Umatilla, last Monday in April, and fourth Monday in October.

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INDEPENDENT!

A journal devoted to the interests of Washington county and the State.

The INDEPENDENT owes allegiance to no party but the party of progressive ideas and Reform; and is controlled by no clique, faction or monopoly; but is the fearless and outspoken ADVOCATE of the PEOPLE.

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NOTICE THE—INDEPENDENT HAS THE SOLE RIGHT OF DOING THE LITIGANT PRINTING FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY, AND IS THEREFORE INVALUABLE TO ALL OF OUR CITIZENS.

JOB PRINTING DONE

to order.