THE INDEPENDENT.

Forest Grove, July 4, 1874.

What is a "Straw" Bid?

A. H. Scott, the contractor for carrying the mail on the route from Astoria to Forest Grove, did not put in an appearance at the appointed time. He had evidently a new bid or he learned that he had bid too low and concluded to let his bondsmen pay the piper. The same A. H. Scott bid and got the contract for the route from Corvallis to Junction City and it will soon be determined whether he is a man of straw or not. The Postmaster at Astoria being at the head of the route between that place and the Grove, by virtue of such position, when Scott failed to appear, contracted temporarily with another party to carry the mail on said route. H. B. Parker is said to be the new contractor and it is reported that he has agreed to carry the mail for $1,580. The first mail on this route arrived at this place Monday of this week.

The following is a list of the names of persons who made bids for carrying the mail on this route: F. S. McLeod, $3,400; W. L. Wagner, $3,000; H. L. Barrett, $2,950; James W. Walker, $2,155; Geo. W. Smith, $1,950; S. P. Wheeler, $1,850; Jerome J. Hinds, $1,495; H. B. Parker, $1,412; Hugh White, $1,300; S. S. Huntly, $1,275; S. S. Huntly, $1,050; A. H. Scott, $867.

The mail on this route it is thought by those who are acquainted with such matters, cannot be carried to make it pay for less than $2,800. It will require an outlay of from $300 to $500 to open the road and keep it passable the first year, after that it will not cost so much. $300 would stock the route. If sufficient oats is raised in the Nehalem valley for feed the cost of keeping the horses will not be more than $8 per week. But it is quite likely that the oats will have to be packed on horses into the Nehalem from the Valley, in which case it would perhaps cost double that sum. If Mr. Parker has taken the contract at $1,580 we would not take it off his hands without a considerable bonus.

Really there is no benefit to be derived from a through mail from here to Astoria other than the advantage it will be to the Nehalem people in keeping open a road into this Valley, thereby inviting settlers. A mail from Astoria to the Nehalem country would give all the mail facilities that are needed; for the River route is from twelve to thirty-six hours quicker than the route overland. The average time of the overland route will be two days and a half, by the River as it is now, two days, and when the cars run to Portland in the evening the mail will reach Astoria from Forest Grove in twenty-four hours.

Take a Rest.

Farmers, you have a short breathing spell between this and harvest, now why not take your families and go out into the mountains and give your wives and children, as well as yourself, a rest from the cares of the kitchen and the farm work. Your wives have been housed up for twelve months, many of them not having the privilege of going to church on Sunday and many others more favored who have this privilege only once a month. They have toiled every day Sunday and all while you have had one day out of seven for rest. This is the reason that many of them have lost the bloom and health of youth, and that their good nature has become more or less soured. Get a span of your gentlest horses and a light wagon, provide plenty of provisions for a week, take your family—get your neighbor to go too—and hie away into the mountains where the breezes blow, the mountain streams murmur, the springs bubble from the living rock, and the brown deer roams. Thus a week's recreation will cost you nothing and will bring back the bloom to the cheeks of your wives and daughters, and they will return to their homes with renewed strength and zest for their labors. And you will all be strong for the harvest toil.

Rev. Mr. Medbury's prediction in the Congregational church last Sunday a week ago that the whisky ring in Portland would influence the city Council to reduce the license for selling spirituous liquors from $100 per quarter to $50 has been verified very much. The Council did amend the ordinance just as Mr. Medbury predicted, but Mayor Failing vetoed the ordinance as amended and the Council failed to pass over the veto. This action of the Council shows that the whisky ring control it and but for the mayor would use it to serve their own purposes.

False Conclusion.

Immediately after the beginning of the women's crusade against rum in Ohio and the apparent effect that it had in injuring the liquor traffic some persons jumped to the conclusion that women should be given the ballot and thus put an end to the evil which had defied the power of men. But the crusade, instead of proving that the women need the ballot to give them power, demonstrates that they do not need it; on the contrary it proves that they have a distinct and peculiar mode of working of their own which is far superior for their purposes to the instruments and agencies of men. The ballot of men gave the people of Maine a prohibitory law but it increased the sale of rum, whereas the women of Ohio caused the sales of liquor to fall off $2,500,000 in a month. Now which had the greater influence, men's votes or women's prayers? The influence of women in the crusade was owing to the fact that she was *woman*, and did not resort to the ballot, and use the instruments of men to achieve her purpose. Suppose a dozen or two men had gone among the saloons of Ohio praying and singing how soon would they have been filled out with broken heads and black eyes? Give woman the ballot and so put her on a footing with men and her political influence for the overthrow of these evils will be just exactly as weak as he can, and the value of her vote will be estimated in the proportion of its power to elect candidates to office. And that her moral influence will suffer we think not, for such is the political experience of men. Our most intelligent and refined class of women say, that if women should enter the political arena they would put themselves on an equality to a considerable extent with the evil and dishonest class of women; that they would have to recognize (just as much in politics recognize bad men) the worst classes of women and thereby degrade their present high moral standing among men, and correspondingly lose their influence. There ought, they say, to be one element in society that is pure and unapproachable by the mercenary and debased, and this place having been given to woman she would be selling her birthright for a mess of pottage should she step from her sacred throne into the black flax of the slums and brothels that would pour their fetid streams over the field of politics. This is the position that many pure and good women hold. The idea is at least pure, and the ideal womanly and noble.

Now then we take the ground that the above conclusion, that women should be given the ballot to enable them to fight more successfully the liquor traffic is false. The fallacy of the conclusion lies in the error that in order to accomplish their desires women must work in the same way that men do. Pursue this conclusion to its logical results and the error will be apparent. Give woman the ballot and suppose she votes down the liquor traffic, and suppose that men openly defy the law she has made, then, logically, working as men do, she must take up arms to enforce the decision of her ballot. For this is the logical result of the use of the ballot and there is no escaping it. The ballot and bullet go together and the decision of the one, to be made effective, involves the other. But to make this plainer suppose, for example, that the women of this State had the right of the elective franchise, and on the question of a prohibitory liquor law 23,000 women and 2,000 men should vote for the law and 20,000 men should vote against it, who supposes that the women could enforce the law? But waiving the ballot and bullet argument, what good would these 23,000 women's votes do? If the laws of our country cannot be enforced without their votes, neither could they be enforced with them.

But it is urged that women would make better laws, which we doubt. But men make many better laws now than can be enforced because the average of public morals is too low. Then is it not better morals that we need instead of better laws? And is the rearing and proper training of children falls largely to the care of women could it not be better for her to put forth more of her strength and talent where it will do the most good than to mix with politics and to go a hunting for office?

It is a popular error in America that the ballot is the cure for all diseases of the body politic, when in truth it is only a public notice that a disease has been cured or contracted—that the ship of State has been relieved from, or put into quarantine. The ballot is the public pulse, whose healthy throb depends first and substantially on the doctors of the hearth; second, on the physicians of the school and the pulpit. But if the first be quacks, quacks will fill the school, the pulpit and forum. Home training, consisting of religious or moral instruction, with popular education, are the chief and almost only means of eradicating the evils that afflict society. Evils of appetite and sentiment can not be cured by law; they may be curbed somewhat, but mark this, the law can only restrain them *in order as home training and education make the effort.*

It is the great error of the advocates of woman suffrage that they conceive, that to wield their full influence women must work in the same way that men do—that women must have the ballot to effect the reforms which they would like to see made in society. This error arises from the want of a right conception of the true relations of human society as natural laws have constituted and governed it. In defense of the present system of society we point to its conformity to natural law. Human society, which of course include government, is constituted according to human nature, that is according to the *functions and duties of its members.* The progress of civilization only defines more clearly and establishes more strongly its natural bases—*fatherhood* and *motherhood*—the *protector* and the *protected.* And government being nothing more than a system of *organized protection* is logically, man's peculiar instrument for self defense and the protection of his family. The franchise of government being protective and exclusive naturally excludes woman from participation and being an exception. And if in some cases the order of the sexes' relations is broken and woman is made the protector the exception axis in other cases only proves the rule. Abnormal and forced growths are common in nature, and many such there are found among women and men. And we would suggest that it is asking a little too much for these exceptions to demand that the rules of society shall be made to conform to their necessarily false conceptions of it.

The Floods in the South.

The people of the South are now suffering from a devastating flood, accounts of which have been given from time to time in the dispatches. The region on the west side of the Mississippi from Memphis to the Gulf is nearly all under water. The wid h of the region inundated is fifty miles at the greatest breadth. And from Friar's Point to Vicksburg on the eastern shore, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. At some points the Mississippi river including the overflow on the eastern and western banks is eighty miles wide. All the bayous running from the Mississippi to the Gulf are overflowed, also a district of one hundred square miles in Lower Louisiana is nearly all under water. The valleys of the Arkansas, White, St. Francis Red, Yazoo and several other rivers are overflowed their waters spreading from ten to thirty miles in width. The waters are reported to be slowly subsiding, but from dispatches we glean it will yet rain fell on Tuesday to the depth of seven and a half inches in New Orleans which will raise the Mississippi again and continue the inundation. The Government has been furnishing the sufferers of the overflowed district in Louisiana with rations for several weeks.

President Grant has appointed a board of Commissioners to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi subject to inundation.

This overflow will be almost certain to increase the malarial diseases of that region. With its subsidence the yellow fever will probably resume its fearful ravages of last year at Shreveport and Memphis.

Senator Mitchell's Vote.

Why was it that Senator Mitchell voted for the bill inflating the currency? Certainly not to represent his constituents for we are a hard money people in this State—believe in dollars and eagles. This was how it came about. Senator Morton was an inflationist and was also the Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Privileges and Elections. Before this Committee the bigamous Senator was to be tried for the charges made against him by certain wedlocked citizens in this State of certain scandalous actions committed by him in his "early life," (when he was a small boy—with baggy breeches and one suspender, only twenty-five years old or such a matter.) Well, Mitchell worked in Morton's collar for the inflation currency bill, and, lo, when the charges against him came before Morton's Committee it decided that they were not true and so Morton informed the Senate that he was glad to say that the charges against Senator Mitchell were without foundation. And this was how poor "Staff" Hipple cast her first vote in Congress, which proves that Hipple is a woman suffragist and a friend of woman as well as a good judge of gin cocktails.

Alice and Phœbe Cary.

The *International Review* makes the following severe criticism of the poetical writings of the above named authors:

Judging by their poetical success, the pushes of Alice and Phœbe Cary should evince backbonement. With every feeling of gallantry toward them as women, with a tender regard for their memories and their friends, with strong prepossessions in their favor excited by their vivacious and enthusiastic biographer, (Mary Clemmer Ames,) we are sorry to say that in all their works, we have not found one single mark of poetic genius. On the contrary, everywhere is shown an almost utter want of insight, and sensibility, and delicacy, where often the ideas are crude, the images not rifled but rusty, the measure imperfect, the rhyme halting and unmusical, with frequent instances of coarseness in the thought and in the expression. Indeed, the offenses against taste and rule are so numerous that it is impossible to record them. The only certain exception we could make to these strictures would be in the instance of a hymn by Alice Cary, and of one by Phœbe. But even here there is not that decided merit which will give a permanent place in literature. In neither of the sisters do we find the dashing and brightness of their sprightly friend and biographer, and not the least part of our astonishment is excited by her devotion to her inferiors.

We must conclude that with all our multiplication of Schools and Colleges, and with all the floods of books deluging our land, the number of those who have been educated after the models of the Greek, Latin and the English Classics must be small compared with those who have no literary standards but the passing whims, or sensationalism of the hour. There can scarcely be a nobler work in our country than a criticism, kind and considerate, but at the same time judicious and faithful.

Short Words.

The following extract shows the great strength and flexibility of the language. Nearly every word is a monosyllable, yet terse and strong like the rocks that form the backbone of the mountains:

"Take up the struggle lies in the big, round word.
Or that the brief and plain must needs be weak.
To whom I can this be now, who once has heard
The cry for help, the tongue that all hearts speak
When want or woe or fear is in the throat,
So that each word gasped out is like a shriek
Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange wild note
Sung by some fay or fiend? There is strength
Which builds if stretched too far or spun too thin,
Which has more depth than breadth, more light than length.
And yet will, mayhap, the slack fit phrase
Which glows but burns not, though it be a sin or shame
Light, but not heat—a flash, but not a blaze."

—*The late Prof. Addison Alexander, of Princeton.*

Why Sugar is Low.

Some attribute the reduced prices of brown sugars to the efforts of the grange, some to one thing and some another. But the true cause is the active rivalry and competition between the manufacturing companies on the Sandwich Islands. On this account the Island sugars, of which the best qualities are almost equal to the S. F. refined sugars, have fallen to 8 cts. per pound by the keg. Those who use large quantities of sugar would do well to lay in a good supply now while it is low. Merchants of course will take advantage of the bear in the sugar market without our suggestion.

A prominent lecturer in this city has Sunday informed her audience that *her* views were *peculiar* on the question of prayer: that she held the peculiar opinion that the main effect of prayer was on the hearts of those who prayed. This is certainly a *peculiar* doctrine, and will be *news* to the civilized world. Now then, ye philosophic fools and gentlemen of the State Fair, who says that there is nothing new under the sun!

The *American Agriculturist*, says that every child should have a towel and comb of its own as soon as it is old enough to use them. It is evident that the editor of that excellent farmer's paper has had but little experience in farmers necessities.

[illegible] 700 [illegible] young ladies graduated at the Willamette University last week.

Council of Grangers for Yamhill county will meet at McMinnville on Monday, July 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Comet.

The new comet has been visible now for several days and may be seen in the northwestern heavens. You will by looking steadily to the northwest see it about midway between the zenith and the utmost verge of the horizon. An astronomer says: "It may be found near the vertex of an isosceles triangle of which an imaginary line from the northern of the Pointers of Ursa Major to the Pole Star forms the base, the comet being between this line and the horizon, and about 25 deg. from either star." Its perihelion passage, when it will be nearest the the earth will occur in about ten days. It was discovered by M. Coggia at Marseilles, April 17th, and is therefore called Coggia's comet.

CITY OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

Sights and Scenes.

San Francisco, June 30, 1874.

Editor Independent.—My last communication to you was from this city, and here we still are, "abiding" in the city as we have opportunity. I was hardly *prepared* to find such a city as we *do* find here. I was prepared to see hills brought low, crooked streets or ways made straight, and rough places plain, but hardly prepared to see so many massive magnificent buildings, such striking evidences of wealth, of business activity and extent, and of a great population as are manifested on every hand. Considering its age this is indeed a wonderful city.

Going into the streets from day to day, many things are vividly impressed upon us—*the ceaseless flow of life*, first men and women hurrying hither and thither in most every direction through the side walks of all the principal streets, some of them promenaders, but evidently mostly persons engaged in business, and *second* vehicles filling up the open space between the two currents of human life on either hand, street cars, hacks, cabs, buggies, express wagons, meat wagons, fruit wagons, vegetable wagons, milk wagons, &c. &c., mingled up with great lumbering four wheeled trucks, transporting wood, lumber, timber, coal, brick, stone, iron and the like—and after this first vivid impression of the ceaseless flow of life, the *confusion and noise* which follows; the rattle, rattle, rattle, of the light, medium, and ponderous wheels; the click, click, click of the shod beasts over the stone paved streets; the buzz, buzz, buzz of human voices, mingled sometimes with exclamations and shouts, indelibly impress the mind. To those who have been familiar with all these things, in this or in other like business and crowded cities, this short description will perhaps hardly be worth the reading; but to other living in the quiet villages, and on retired farms in Oregon, I may give some new ideas, and be worth a hasty look.

We spent considerable part of one day at Woodward's Gardens—enough to make us excessively weary and were highly entertained; though a week could hardly suffice to enable one to give everything there a thorough examination. Tropical trees and tropical plants, tropical and polar beasts living, of great variety, and tropical and polar beasts dead—stuffed and preserved with great care and perfection—birds of very great variety from all climes and zones, many living, more stuffed and preserved, from those common to our own Oregon river and forests of plain plumage, up to the gorgeous and magnificent birds of paradise; in like manner fish in great variety, also insects and reptiles; also paintings, pictures and [illegible] every thing representing forms of life and conceptions of it, in air, water, and earth, to understand all of which and to discern aright, would require very much, to say the least, of the wisdom of Solomon.

Time sickens and satiates us, so we are prepared to say, that if any of your readers ever visit San Francisco, let them not fail to visit Woodward's Gardens, the fee to be paid for seeing all these things is only twenty-five cents.

We have not yet visited other cities and localities about this bay except Oakland. Some others we hope to visit before our return to Oregon. In the meantime, I remain,

Yours truly,
H. L.

The Game Law.

For the benefit of our readers we publish the following extracts from the Game Law.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take, kill, destroy, injure, or to have in possession or offer for sale any grouse, pheasant or sage hen during the months of April, May and prior to the 15th day of June of each year; and it shall be unlawful for any person hereafter to kill, destroy or injure or to have in possession or offer for sale, any prairie chicken, during the months of March, April, May and June of each year.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons hereafter to take, kill or destroy, or to have in possession any quail or partridge during the months of April, May, June and July of each year, and any person violating, etc.

For the full protection of grouse, pheasants and sage hens the law should have shielded them from the hunter during July. Their chickens are too young yet to live without their mothers, and we hope that the hunters of our county will not shoot grouse or pheasants during this month. If we kill this kind of game now we damage their young and so cut off the only hope of future supply.

TELEGRAPHIC!

It is said in official circles that the Civil Service, Commission and Subordinate Boards will continue although Congress did not make a special appropriation to perfect and enforce the rules. The President does not intend to abandon the system, but will do all in his power to consummate it.

New York, June 30.—The Atchinese on the night of March 20th attacked the Dutch fort, captured it and overwhelmed the garrison. The loss of the Dutch is placed at 1,000 killed and 400 wounded, a great number being laborers employed to work on the fort and colonists' dwellings outside. Eight ships were required for the wounded, whom the Malay Chiefs permitted to be removed from the shore, as much to embarrass the navy as to do an act of humanity. The latter adds that the news of the complete annihilation of the Dutch expedition is known in official circles at Singapoor, and is purposely withheld from the press.

Washington, June 30.—A dispatch says Mr. Cushing, U. S. Minister to Spain, had made a peremptory demand upon the Spanish Government for full idemnity for the Virginius prisoners slain by order of General Barrid, and for consequential damages. The same authority makes Secretary Fish say that the American Government has made a prompt demand, and one quite as decided and peremptory as that made by the British Government for idemnity for the lives of the prisoners destroyed and loss to their families.

New York, June 30.—There is an undercurrent rumor that Mr. Cushing at Madrid, is taking advantage of the crisis in Cuba to make the United States mediator, and to insure peace on terms which shall advance our commercial and political interests in the Island.

New York July 1.—All prominent Western railroads to-day concluded an arrangement cutting down through passengers and freight rates about 50 per cent. The revised tariff will go into operation immediately.

New York, July 1.—Three hundred and seventy-five females in the Bureau of Engraving and printing were discharged yesterday. Fourteen fainted upon receiving their dismissal.

Boston, July 1.—The general features of the wool market are the same as last week. There continues to be a good demand for desirable lots, and prices are well sustained. A large portion of the new Western clip is on the way to this city, and manufacturers will soon have a splendid assortment to select from. Sales new and old Pennsylvania fleece from 52@57 cents, and of spring California from 3@19 cts. Pulled wool selling at 40@56 for different grades of super and extra. Market firm and demand active.

Washington, July 1.—The Public Debt statement issued to-day, shows a reduction of $2,189,197. Balances in Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $11,575,010, special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,760,000; coin, $71,215,804—including coin certificates, $22,824,100; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

Ogden, July 3.—The Union and Central Pacific roads have re-established second class fares, taken off two years ago. The price by second class express train from this city to San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville and Lathrope, is $75; fare to Cheyenne $25; to Ogden, $60; to Salt Lake, $62.

Washington, July 3.—Jewell, Minister to St. Petersburg, has accepted by cable the Postmaster-General's tendered this morning. Marshall, first Assistant Postmaster-General, will be appointed to serve until the arrival of Jewell.

New York, July 3.—The overland railroads are reducing freight rates to San Francisco just before the departure of each steamer, and increasing them again afterward. The steamers are consequently carrying freight at $25 per ton.

Over 21,000 emigrants landed here during June.

Most of the sheep raisers have sheared their last sheep. The wool clip is better than ever before, both as to quality and amount.

BEEHIVE STORE

J. B. Matthews, Proprietor.

The greatest and best variety of General Merchandise is kept in the Bee Hive Store of any place in the County. This Store has always been noted for its variety and it *always shall be* not only noted for the extent of its variety, but for the

Quality of its Goods

AND THE

CHEAPNESS

I sell for CASH, consequently I have no losses to make up off of good customers.

ONE MANS' MONEY IS AS GOOD AS ANOTHERS'.

All will fare alike in prices, which shall always be THE VERY LOWEST they can be afforded for

For Cash!

New Goods are constantly arriving and

New Goods, Good Goods, CHEAP GOODS,

WILL SELL.

I will always keep all the Standard Brands of Goods and, by a strict integrity of purpose to deal as I would be dealt by, I now invite you to my Store, which I now christen the

Bee Hive Store.

Remember the place, J. N. Chapman's Old Stand, Forest Grove.

J. B. MATTHEWS

Forest Grove, Or. Nov. 4th 1873

n7:1y

NEW STORE! JUST OPENED

This is 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, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

ALSO

Family Groceries and Provisions,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY &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 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 Wool and Eggs

A. HINMAN.

Forest Grove Or. Nov. 7, 1873

n7:1y