

Forest-Grove Index

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THE INDEPENDENT.

Forest Grove, Oregon

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Editor and Proprietor.

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TELEGRAPHIC!

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 13.—Reports are reaching here of a flood in Hampshire county, caused by the breaking of a reservoir at Middlefield. The reservoir covered nearly 100 acres, and though built nearly thirty years ago, was considered safe. A large number of farms, gardens, and mills along its course, were inundated by the flood. The heaviest loss is at Chester. Dr. Hemans Lucius estimates his damage at \$10,000, the water having swept through one story of his emery mills and carried off a large amount of emery. The water power of the Hanahan Edge Tool Co. is entirely destroyed. The farms of Messrs. Lucius and Newton Cowles are badly damaged, and several buildings were floated off from their foundations or flooded. The high water continued in Chester nearly two hours. The heaviest loss is experienced in the destruction of roads and bridges. To replace the bridges it will cost about \$10,000, besides several thousand dollars to repair roads. The Boston and Albany railroad is very badly damaged for a distance of nearly twenty miles. Every bridge between Middlefield and Huntington is wholly or partially destroyed. The roadbed is also washed out in many places, and travel between this place and Albany will be suspended for several days.

KISSENON, July 13.—While Prince Bismark was driving in the country toward Saline Springs at noon today, he was fired at by a young man. The ball grazed his wrist. The would-be assassin was properly arrested. He has not been identified. At 1:30 P. M., Bismark drove through Kissenon and showed himself to the public.

BERLIN, July 13.—The would-be assassin of Bismark has been identified as a Magdeburg cooper named Cullman. He is a member of the Catholic Journeyman's Society, and has lately been seen conversing with a Catholic priest. There is intense excitement in Berlin over the attempt to take Bismark's life.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—A fire occurred at Oaklusk this evening. It originated on Main street near the Beckwith House, and proceeded northward on Main street for a half mile, and westward to the lake. The buildings destroyed are mostly dwellings with some stores and factories. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—In the Beecher-Tilton investigation, Mrs. Tilton, in her testimony before the Committee, gives evidence contradictory of Tilton's version. Her appearance before the Committee was effected by the personal friends of Beecher. It is positively stated that Mr. Beecher is making overtures to restrain Tilton from his determined course. Tilton show no signs of yielding.

BOSTON, July 15.—The demand for nearly all kinds of wool is steady although some manufacturers are disposed to hold back and bear the market in anticipation of easier prices. Large receipts tend to give an impression to buyers that a lower range of prices may prevail, but stocks have only begun to accumulate, as supplies now arriving cost comparatively high rates in the interior. Receivers are only willing to sell when a fair profit is realized. Combed and delaine fleeces are sought after and all available lots readily taken at current rates. Most of the large mills have a supply for the present but many of them cannot keep out of the market for any length of time. Foreign advices are still quite favorable, and there is no margin for shipments to this side. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 52@55c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 50@52c; combed delaine fleeces, 50@60c; washed, 42@47; unwashed Kentucky and California, spring, 20@40.

SANTAMER, July.—The Commandant at Bilbao has asked for reinforcements, which were sent hence to-day. The blockade of Bilbao by land is complete and stringently maintained by the Carlists.

MADRID, July 15.—Gen. Marionez reports that Bilbao is in no immediate danger. The Carlists have ordered that one Republican be shot for every shell fired by the fleet off

Bilbao.

New York, July 16.—The question of the legal separation of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton is now in the hands of N. B. Morse, formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals. Judge Morse is a step-father of Mrs. Tilton, and has been her husband's intimate friend for many years.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The bodies of two men and children were taken from the ruins of a building on No. 46 South Clark street last evening. They were victims of Tuesday evening's fire.

OREGON.

Robt. Gibbons is number fourteen of the "life-liners" now confined in the penitentiary.

The mercury got to 100 deg. in the shade at the Dalles last week.

Lafayette talks of incorporating at the next session of the legislature.

The Brownsville Woolen Company has purchased, so far, about 75,000 pounds of wool, at prices ranging from 26 to 30 cents.

Marion county, during the year ending July 1st, paid over \$5,000 for the support of her paupers, \$9,738 43 for care of her criminals, and is \$40,353 70 in debt.

Five hundred head of cattle passed through Baker City last week, from Grand Ronde Valley, bound for Nevada.

Judge Boise has sold his flock of seven hundred and fifty sheep to J. H. Myer and D. J. Holmes. Price paid, \$2 each.

The dimensions of the warehouse now being built at the Albany depot by H. C. Newby & Co., are 200x100. It will contain sixty sections for the storage of grain—in sacks only—and possesses a capacity for 250,000 bushels.

The upper Willamette is getting rather low and the steamboating season will soon be at an end for this year. The Grover and Success are the only boats that are now running.

Salem has a minister who plays billiards.

The Oregon Penitentiary now contains 116 prisoners.

The mail between Astoria and Forest Grove overland, arrives and departs with regularity, but is reported to be a terrible hard route to travel. The carrier had to "foot it" for about 25 miles, leaving his horse behind him, on the first trip last week.

The number of school children in Clatsop county is 338. The final order of the State Board of School Commissioners allowed Clatsop \$276 39 coin, and \$86 65 currency. The rate per scholar is 66 43 72 coin, and 12 63-100 currency.

THE TERRITORIES.

Miss Theresa Lightner, a native of Olympia, recently took the highest prize in one of San Francisco's best high schools, for superior scholarship. The prize consisted of a gold medal and a \$100 library.

The World says: "Idaho gets \$30,000 of the money appropriated by Congress for a surveying purposes. We believe the object is to absorb most of the sum in the work of surveying Snake river for the purpose of improving it. It would cost about as much to make Snake river navigable as to dig a new river."

A letter from Salt Lake City says: "The yield of bullion from some of our mines is now most extraordinary. For instance, the 'Moons' is reported as producing over \$1,000 worth per day above all expenses. The 'Flag Staff' produces probably \$1,500 per day above expenses, and many others run away up into hundreds daily."

W. N. White, Esq., says that Yakima crops are very promising, and things going on prospectively generally. "The people up there do not feel the hard times like we do in this section of country. There they produce their own living except clothing and groceries, and they go to the Dalles once a year and lay in a year's supply, go home and take their ease."

The general impression seems to be that the winter season in Alaska comprises nearly the whole year, and that when snow and ice give way, heavy fogs take their place. This is not entirely correct as to any part of the country, and it is altogether wrong as to large portions of it. The damp and foggy weather is experienced chiefly on the islands and shore line, from Sitka westward to Attu, but on Kani Peninsula, on a portion of the great Peninsula of Alaska, and on the mainland generally, there is a fair proportion of clear, sunny days.

Slightly sarcastic was the clergyman who passed and addressed a man coming into church after the sermon had begun, with remark: "Glad to see you sir, come in always glad to see those here late who can't come early," and decidedly self-possessed was the man thus addressed in the presence of an astonished congregation as he responded: "Thank you; would you favor me with the last?"

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Annual Report of the Board of Police Commissioners of Cleveland, Ohio, on the Liquor Traffic, Licensing and Intemperance.

In view of the agitation now going on in Oregon on the subject of Temperance, we copy the following from the last Annual Report of the Police Commissioners of Cleveland, Ohio, which gives interesting as well as useful information on the subject:

It is a well known fact that the number of arrests for violation of criminal laws and penal ordinances in all cities where Police Courts are established, an average of 40 per cent. is chargeable to drunkenness directly, not including crimes and misdemeanors, perpetrated by persons under the influence of liquor.

The question how can this evil be abated or restricted? is one which is worthy the attention of every candid and unprejudiced person who has the interest of the community at heart.

BROOKLYN AND BOSTON COMPARED.

In various cities every conceivable form of legislation has been resorted to, and in order to form any positive opinion on this subject it is necessary to see what the police statistics under these various experiments show—whether the evil has received its greatest check and been placed under its greatest control by the general restrictive license, or prohibitory laws. These three principal forms of law in this operation are plainly exemplified in the three great cities of Brooklyn, St. Louis and Boston. The following figures are taken from the Police Report of said cities for the year 1872:

Population	Arrests	Drinks
Brooklyn, 399,000	22,800	19,036
St. Louis, 312,968	19,938	7,291
Boston, 259,000	27,992	11,225

By referring to the above statement the following deductions present themselves to the mind. In Brooklyn, with a population of 149,000 inhabitants greater than Boston, 1,150 arrests less were made on account of drunkenness and a total of 5,102 arrests less for all causes.

ST. LOUIS AND BROOKLYN SHOW LESS DRUNKENNESS THAN BOSTON.

St. Louis, with a population of 62,998 inhabitants greater than Boston, shows 3,925 arrests less charged to intoxication, and 8,594 arrests less in the aggregate.

Brooklyn has neither license nor prohibitory laws. St. Louis has a license law—being the only large city in the Union that has advanced so far—and Boston has a strict prohibition law, the penalty for the violation of which consists of fine and imprisonment in the workhouse.

Thus it will be seen that the city by far the less population having the strictest law making it apparently impossible to obtain liquor, furnishes by far the greatest number of criminals, and what is particularly noticeable the greatest number of arrests for drunkenness, while St. Louis, with a license law and where liquor can most easily be obtained, proportionately shows the least crime and least drunkenness.

CLEVELAND ADMS ITS TESTIMONY.

Surprise is often expressed by our citizens that notwithstanding the stringent Sunday Liquor Ordinance, passed July 8th, 1873 by your Honorable Body and now in force, the arrests of persons charged with drunkenness on that day, should be increased rather than diminished, and the reason for such increase is attributed to various causes, such as the non-enforcement of the ordinance by the police, lack of vigilance of the authorities, etc., which, upon investigation will be shown to be fallacious and without any foundation whatever. On the contrary in numerous cases the officers, in their zealousness, have even exceeded their duties and privileges in this behalf and it has become necessary to caution and instruct many in their duties under the law, to save them from action of citizens on account of trespass.

THE "SING BOTTLES" TELL THE STORY.

The enigma can be solved alone by again referring to statistics which in connection with the foregoing remarks and figures may cast sufficient light upon the subject to enlighten those laboring in the fog. For this purpose we will again refer to the reports of Chief of Police of the prohibition city of Boston, where the

law in its bearings is somewhat similar to our Sunday Liquor Ordinance, only more sweeping, covering the entire week instead of one day only. We quote:

"During the year 1871 measures were taken to ascertain what sort of places the persons sent to Court for drunkenness obtained their liquor. This information could only be obtained from the victims themselves, and may not have been reliable in every case, but in the aggregate it is believed to be nearly correct."

"The following will show the number of each class of places where liquor is sold in the city, together with the number of drunks traced to each class:

No. of Hotels	No. of Drunks
76	57
No. of Groceries 1,427	No. of Drunks 1,425
No. of Bar Rooms 1,121	No. of Drunks 6,452
No. of Jug Rooms 327	No. of Drunks 5,511

Total, 2,951 Total, 11,445

"Thus showing that 76 hotels made but 57 drunks during the year, while groceries average 1, bar-rooms about 6, and jug-rooms 11 drunken persons to each place, in their respective classes of trade.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DRINKS IN BOSTON.

"In tracing the 17,000 intoxicated persons who were in the custody of the police during the year to the different class of places where they obtained their liquor, the following average is believed to be a fair estimate: For each hotel, 1; for each grocery, 1½; for each bar-room, 8½; and for each jug-room, 17."

Now here we find the fact plainly stated that in the city of Boston, in one year, 17,000 persons were arrested for drunkenness, or an average of about 60 per cent. of all arrests, notwithstanding the fact that the traffic was controlled by a strict prohibitory law—so far as retailing was concerned—and the authorities in power, persons who gain and hold their offices by reason of their close sympathy with the objects of that law.

We find moreover that of these arrests nearly double the number obtained their liquors from jug-rooms—i. e., bought on premises to be carried away and drunk elsewhere—of any other place where liquor was obtainable.

THE EXAMPLE IN FAMILIES.

What is the lesson taught? That men who were prevented from obtaining their customary dram—perhaps taking a drink in a saloon and then departing—bought their liquors by the gallon, and by doing so not alone had the opportunity given them of drinking in large quantities, inducing them to become drunkards themselves, but of introducing it into their families, breeding a desire for drink in the wife, mother and children, and consequent intoxication where before the vile stuff had never been seen or tasted.

This fact in a great measure explains why enlightened prohibition Boston has so much more drunkenness than liberal St. Louis, where the License Law prevails.

HOW IT WORKS IN CLEVELAND.

Still more clearly to demonstrate the truth of these deductions, we need not go beyond the corporate limits of our own city for illustrations. Shortly after the Sunday Liquor Ordinance took effect, as a matter of curiosity how the ordinance would affect the manufacture and sale of beer, inquiries were instituted to ascertain this fact. Our bottling institutions were visited, and all concurred in the assertion that their trade had increased. "For you must know," was the remark, "that the people who cannot get their usual lager in the places which they were accustomed to visit, would not be deprived of it, and so ordered their dozens of bottles or kegs to be taken to their homes." If this fact was limited only to beer, it might not be a matter for such serious consideration, as it is not beer that makes the drunkards other than its influence in breeding a taste for stronger drinks; but it applies as well to whisky and the stronger drinks, from the use of which nearly all the greater crimes spring.

THE INFERENCE.

The inference from the above facts is plain and indisputable. Interfere with a man's appetite and he will scruple at no means to secure that which you deprive him. Deprive a man of food, and when the opportunity presents he will become a glutton. Take away a man's accustomed beverage, and when it becomes possible for him to secure drink, he will take it to excess and

become a drunkard. Place food or drink before a man without dictating to him just how much he shall eat or drink, and he will satisfy his appetite and continue temperate.

These propositions apply to the generality of mankind. There is, however, a certain class of men and women who appear born with the love of liquor, a part of their nature, and to this class legislation should be directed. The question is asked: How, then, will you prevent or lessen drunkenness among this class of people? In considering this question we must first ascertain what portion of our people form the class of chronic drunkards; and, secondly, where do these people principally resort to and obtain the means for intoxication? By again referring to the police statistics of this and other cities, we find that those people occupied in the lower walks of life, such as laborers, sailors, teamsters and servants, furnish on station houses with the greater part of their business. It is found, by further investigation, that these people resort to and frequent the lowest slums and grog-shops in the cities, and three-fourths of all the arrests for drunkenness can be traced directly as originating in this class of places.

A STRICT LICENSE LAW THE ONLY REMEDY.

If these crime-engendering holes of corruption are abated or brought under direct control of the Police Department, much good will result, and hope may be entertained for the speedy decrease of drunkenness and consequent crime. It is not alone the moralist, the prohibitionist, or the philanthropist that desires to see this much wished for end secured, but the better classes of keepers of places where liquors are sold have fully as deep an interest in this matter, and how can this end be reached? Simply by the passage of a strict license liquor law, the provisions of which shall be clear, distinct and unambiguous, the penalty such as will deprive the seller who violates in any measure any of its provisions which it should authorize the Police authorities to establish, from engaging in the traffic. The amount charged for license should be such as to entirely abate such places as now disgrace our city and breed so much crime, and prevent persons who, upon gaining the means of purchasing a gallon of the forty-rod whisky, from opening a place for the traffic in poisons and theft and robberies. The revenue thus received would, in point of economy, be almost sufficient in itself to pay the expenses of the Police Department, and a saving of the tax to a very great extent for this purpose be secured to the city at large.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Not until the entire liquor traffic shall be placed under strict Police surveillance can much hope be entertained for a cure of the evils of intemperance. This is not a mere surmise or experiment, for the matter has been tested, and to the liberal and practical authorities of St. Louis belongs the credit of proving the test a grand success. Parties in all stages of society, who are really and sincerely interested in the welfare of their fellow men and the community at large, cannot help conceding that the practical application of the license system is the true remedy for the evils resulting from the abuses of the liquor traffic. To the impracticable theorist and visionary alone remains the field for opposition to wholesome, wise and liberal legislation in this behalf.

It is to be hoped that our present Constitutional Convention will submit, as a part of its deliberations, a provision authorizing our law-makers to give us a license law, and that such provisions will speedily be followed by such a law as in future operations will reflect credit upon the wisdom of its makers.

CALL FOR A NEW PARTY IN MISSOURI.—St. Louis, June 28.—The Democrat will to-morrow publish a double-headed editorial taking strong ground in favor of a genuine People's Movement, to defeat what it calls "Bourbon Democracy" in this State at the gubernatorial election next fall, and calls on the Republican State Central Committee, which meets next month, to recommend such a movement, instead of nominating a straight Republican State ticket.

Mexican editors don't care about an extended circulation. The fewer subscribers they have the fewer times they are shot at. Detroit Free Press.

THE STAGE AS A PROFESSION.

As all our readers interested in dramatic gossip knows, one or two women who have been well known in the literary world purpose during the next season to go upon the stage. No doubt they are influenced in part by the inward conviction that their true work lies behind the footlights; but we suspect the most potent attraction rests with them, as with the most of us, in the work that pays the best. There is a curious discrepancy in the amount of remuneration given to actors and that earned by any other brain-workers. A star, provided he is of first order of brightness, earns thousands per week for representing one part in a play for which the author, who conceived characters, plot situation and wit, receives a small copyright. Yet the playwright is the best paid of literary workers; the same matter furnished to a leading magazine, even by the foremost of our literary men, would not yield one-half the pecuniary return.

It would be useless to enter into detail; the fact remains that there is not in America a single literary man who has acquired a large fortune by his pen—though there have been many who had wealth from private sources—while, during the last year, three foreign artists have sent back to Europe or invested here earnings amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars more than they could have made in Europe in half a dozen seasons. Now we do not suggest that the artists of this class are overpaid; if it is worth three or four dollars to a man to hear "Margaret" in Faust, or to see an exceptional pretty "Rosaland," then "Margaret" and "Rosaland," have fairly earned their reward; but, if this kind of talent is thus rated in the market, that of our historians and poets is shamefully underpaid. Even the lower order of histrionic ability command higher prices than the first in literature; Hawthorne's family, if they had depended on the sale of his books for support, would have starved; while the children of a circus clown live in a palace.

The explanation of all this lies in the fact that our people want amusement and recreation, and are willing to pay for them without much regard to the relative talent, work, or desert of those who offer them. Such being the case, we are not surprised that women who feel sure they can succeed as well upon the stage as with the pen should choose the profession wherein their merit will be most fully recognized, and we wish their hearty god-speed, not only for their own sakes, but for the effect their course will have in destroying the prejudice still lingering in the minds of many rational, well-informed people against actors and their lives. The adoption by any pure, good woman, well known in the community, of the stage as her profession, does more to elevate the drama in the eyes of the world than a thousand books written in its behalf.

—New York Tribune.

PAYING FOR A BRIDE.

THE ROMANTIC MARRIAGE OF THE CIRCASSIAN BEAUTY LEADS TO A LAW SUIT.

The readers of this journal cannot but be familiar with the romantic circumstances surrounding the courtship and subsequent marriage of Mr. Bruce, with the beautiful Circassian girl, Zululu Agra. It will be remembered that the anxious lover engaged an ambassador to ascertain the whereabouts of his fair innamorata. He selected for this delicate mission Mr. George Ford, who was door-keeper at Burnell's Museum during the existence of that institution; Mr. Bruce, it is alleged, promised to pay all the expenses incurred by Ford in search for the lady, and gave him \$100 to start on. Mr. Ford on his return from his successful mission, put in a bill for \$170, but the expectant bridegroom refused to pay the little balance of \$70. Since that time Ford, it is said, has frequently endeavored to collect the amount but without success. Friday, Alderman McMasters investigated the matter, as the ambassador had entered a suit against Bruce for \$70. The defendant, it is alleged, did not deny Ford's statement and the Alderman consequently entered judgment against Bruce for the amount claimed.