

THE INDEPENDENT.

Forest Grove, August 27, 1874.

The Nehalem Road Swindle.

We call the attention of Senator Bedford and Representatives, Jackson, and Parbo to the statement of Prof. Collier in another column about the Nehalem roads. There is no mistake in his figures or statements. He made the measurements of the heights of the mountains with the barometer and has been over the ground himself.

His statement substantially verifies the remarks that we have made heretofore about some of these routes. The case of the State road from Cornelius by the way of Quick's mill is even worse than we stated it. We stated, that the highest point was 2,000 feet above the Grove or 22,000 feet above the sea level. By the Professor's measurement it is about 2054 feet above the level of the sea, so we were not much out of the way. But we did not suppose that the route was as bad as it is. For a distance of seven miles, according to Prof. Collier, it passes along the top of mountain back-bone 12,000 feet, and three miles that are 17,000 feet above the sea level. On these heights the snow will lie four or five months of the year and obstruct travel.

Now the question will be asked why it was that the road was laid through this region. There are two reasons, and the Professor casually furnishes us with one of them—that it was easier to build a road along the mountain ridge than up the valleys. The other reason was that T. R. Cornelius wanted the road to pass by his farms. These are the potential reasons for the construction of the State road over this route. Thus for the benefit of one man, most of the State appropriation has been foolishly squandered and the people of Nehalem are without a road. Mr. Cornelius and others bought up the bonds at 30 cents on the dollar and the people of this State are paying them ten per cent. interest on the bonds.

Now we suppose that the Legislature will have to submit to this swindle since it is largely responsible for it, but it would be a wholesome lesson for the fellows of this road ring who have swindled the State out of 66 per cent. of \$20,000, to refuse to pay the bonds. We are of the opinion that T. R. Cornelius has laid himself open to impeachment by the Legislature for the part he has acted in the matter. We hope our Delegation will attend to this at the coming session. They can rely on the statement of Prof. Collier about this road as perfectly correct.

The War of Races.

LANCASTER, Ky., August 23.—Two hundred men of the State militia arrived this morning. All is quiet—the blacks and whites have ceased hostilities and disbanded. At the house of Mr. Sellers, where the fighting occurred on account of the shooting of a white man, the blacks, who were entrenched in it, escaped, with one exception. Two white men were killed. United States troops interfered in time to save the blacks from further injury. The blacks are demoralized. Two or three whites who were wounded in the fight are recovering. A later account states that four blacks were killed and two burned to death in Seller's house. Thirty-five blacks have been captured and placed under arrest, many of them being ring leaders in the riots. It is believed that no further trouble will be experienced.

Ten per cent. interest on State bonds for which the Colonel paid thirty cents is a pretty fat thing. And the road was laid out by his farm too. It is not very often in Oregon that the average Senator can get to kill two birds with one stone. But the point on which we are interested is—will the Legislature allow him to get away with this swag?

We will warrant that the classic editor of the Statesman brained the "devil" that set up the following in that paper from the "Catacombs of the Heart." "Now and then it is given to one to fulfill the fable of Orpheus, whose heart, when Uryline was taken from him," etc.

"Drill, Drill, Drill!"

These were the impressive words impressively uttered by Prof. Conston in a sermon at the Congregational church a few Sundays ago. They are words that ought to be drilled into the ears of millions of parents and through them drilled into the ears of millions of children that are to-day wither making cyphers or devils. The sneer of the loose thinker and the loose moralist and the loose worker of these times is cast at the rigorous discipline of the Puritan Fathers. The chivalrous but untutored South, the industrious but irregular West, and the miscellaneous summer day crowds of the Pacific Coast east about New England discipline and New England "Blue Laws," when they owe their best institutions of learning, and even their text books to the land of the Pilgrim Fathers. They prefer Pret Harte and Joaquin Miller to Whittier, Bryant or Longfellow, and Mark Twain to Sheridan or Shakespear. And their ideas of industry or morals are as loose as their notions of literature. Not only is there a class of our youth that is growing up into active opponents of drill and discipline, but, as the Professor said, there is a large class of weak, goodish persons who are, if anything, more dangerous to society than the vicious, for they only serve to betray principle and destroy confidence.

In our villages, towns and cities, and to some extent on the farms, are thousands of youth growing up graceless, godless and worse than useless who are the sad monuments of misrule and no rule. No lines of character or of culture have been drilled into their faces, instead are only rapid blankness or monstrous prostitution. Remember, parents and youth, that drill is the instrument that forms the characters of genius, intelligence, pluck, plod, honesty and virtue—shapes the character and destiny of men and nations. By drill Newton solved the problem of the universe. By drill Socrates discovered the "Unknown God" before the dawn of Revelation. Drill chiseled the Apollo Belvidere the Laocoön and the Parthenon. Drill guided the pencil of Apelles, Titian and Angelo. Drill gave us the Songs of Solomon the plays of Shakespear and the speeches of Burke. Drill saved civilization at Marathon, christendom at Vienna and universal liberty at Waterloo. And drill, whether in literature, or art, industry or war, has dominated the world from the rise of classic Greece to the birth of the American Republic.

Wil-lam-et.

The News wants the river called Wau-lam-et (the hot mush pronunciation) to accord with the original pronunciation of the camas eaters. But unfortunately for his plea, E. L. Bristow in the Eugene Guard shows that the name was pronounced three different ways by the Indians of this Valley. Those of the upper part of the Valley called it Wil-lam-mett, those of the middle part, Wil-lam-mett and those about the Oregon City falls and vicinity Wal-lam-ett. Since we have a choice out of the three we will choose that pronunciation which does not murder the organs of speech and hearing, and pronounce it Wil-lam-et, as nearly every Oregonian does, and spell it Wil-lam-et as it should be spelled. Like Milton who was indignant because a fellow "tag-ended" "Paradise Lost" with rhymes, we oppose belittling our stream by an ette.

The News asks, why not change the Indian names of Tualatin, Yamhill and Umpqua? Unfortunately for him Tualatin and Yamhill are not Indian names, and it would be a blessing to the people of that truly beautiful Valley if they had some other name than Umpqua. Black Mud would be better. We were in W. T., a year or so and we are not very sentimental about the sacredness of Indian names. A man cannot be born and raised there without spoiling his throat. Just look at these murderous names—don't pronounce them for your life—Skokomish, Walla Walla, Wabkiakum, Squak-ugh!

The fact of the matter is that most of our Indian names that are pretty have been anglicised. Tualatin, for instance was pronounced by the Indians, Tuality, or Fality, or Quality, and the sensible people here determined to make it a sensible name and pronounced it Tualatin. Some over nice ones pronounce it Tu-alatin but they can find no imitators.

"A WOMAN'S IDEA OF VENUS."—It appeared in last week's New Northwest. Too smutty for general reading however, and we will not reproduce it; but it is consistent with publishing gambling advertisements. The two go together.

ROADS TO THE NEHALEM.

Barometrical Measurements taken by Prof. Collier, of the Mountains over which the roads pass to Nehalem Valley.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: There have lately appeared in your paper several articles on the Nehalem Valley, and the roads by which it may be reached. These provoked me to tell your readers "what I know about" it.

The old Military road first crosses the Nehalem river about twenty miles northwest of Forest Grove. The river at that point is almost as large as Gale's Creek, but rapidly grows larger in its course to the sea.

From the point above referred to the river flows east for a mile or two, then north several miles; it then turns east again, then north, and finally west and southwest for a long way to the sea.

The river bottom where the Military road first strikes it is narrow but grows wider as you go down stream. Its width probably varies from half a mile to ten miles. The widest part of the valley seems to be its most eastern portion. For a portion of the way the lower river runs through a narrow rocky canyon. The fertility of this valley is conceded by all parties.

Four different routes have been proposed for a road from the Tualatin Plains to the Nehalem Valley. On each of these routes there is now a wagon road a part of the way, and a trail either a part or all of the rest of the way.

The Military road crosses the valley first at the point above referred to, and then again about twenty-five miles farther on just above where the river enters the deep canyon. Between these two crossings this road passes through a very rough country and makes an elevation of not less than 2500 feet above the Grove. The road does not run any considerable distance through the valley and does not go within many miles of its best portions and hence is comparatively of little value to settlers.

The second route follows the railroad survey. The first eighteen miles is on the Military road up the valleys of Gale's Creek and Beaver Creek to a point where the altitude is about 400 feet; it then turns a little to the east and in a single mile reaches the divide between Gale's creek and the Nehalem, rising in that mile about 350 ft. or about one foot in fifteen. This is the only hill on the route and is 750 feet above the Grove. The road would then run down the valley of Castor creek about two miles to the Nehalem and through the whole length of the valuable portion of the valley.

The third route is up the west fork of Dairy Creek past Russell and Manning's mill and thence over the mountains by a pass whose height is 1100 feet reaching the Nehalem a little below where the second route reaches it. This route would have four or five miles of moderately hard mountain road but is entirely feasible.

The fourth and last of these proposed routes is the one over part of which a road has just been built at the expense of the State. It runs up one branch of Dairy Creek to a point about three miles above D. O. Quick's saw-mill where the altitude is 121 feet, then northwesterly along the summit of the chain of mountains which can be seen to the north of us for about 10 miles to the valley of Pebble Creek. It then goes down the valley of Pebble Creek to the Nehalem at its most eastern point and at the best part of the valley. It then follows the railroad survey.

Full seven miles of the distance between Quick's Creek and Pebble Creek is over 1000 feet high and three or four miles is over 1500 feet high. The height of a few points on this road recently determined are here given: Creek Crossing, just above Mr. Rice's house, 121 feet; top of the second grade above Mr. Hollin's house, 1294 feet; next to the highest point on the road, 1815 feet; highest point, 1840 feet; Camp near the end of the wagon road, 1675 feet. All these heights show the elevation above Forest Grove. Forest Grove is 214 feet above mean tide level, so that in each case 214 feet must be added to give the height above the sea. The distances over the second and fourth routes are about the same. The second runs all the way with the exception of a single mile through valley land that can at once be settled upon and nowhere reaches an altitude which is likely to be obstructed by snow in the winter. It is frequently harder however to open a trail through the valley than over the mountain tops. The fourth route is over the mountain tops but for a road that runs so high, is a good one with better grades than could be expected. It will no doubt have deep snow in the winter and seven or eight miles of it will not be settled for a long time. If any one or all of these roads, except the first, could be fully opened great additional inducements would be offered to those who wish to make homes in this at present almost inaccessible region.

G. H. C.

GRANGERS' TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1st, "Thou shalt love the grange with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and thou shalt love thy brother grangers as thyself."

2nd, "Thou shalt not suffer the name of thy grange to be evil spoken of, but shall severely chastise the wretch who speaks of it with contempt."

3rd, "Remember that Saturday is granger day. On it thou shalt set aside thy hoe and rake and sewing machine, and wash thyself and appear before the Master in the grange with smiles and songs and hearty cheer. On the fourth week thou shalt not appear empty handed, but shall surely bring a pair of ducks, a turkey roasted with fire, a cake baked in the oven, and pies and fruits in abundance for thy Harvest Feast. 'So shalt thou eat and be merry, and 'freights and fares' shall be remembered no more."

4th, "Honor thy Master, and all who sit in authority over thee, that the days of thy grange may be long in the land which Uncle Sam hath given thee."

5th, "Thou shalt not go to law."

6th, "Thou shalt not burn thy straw, but shall surely stack it for thy cattle in winter."

7th, "Thou shalt not do business on 'tick.' Pay as thou goest as much as in the liveth."

8th, "Thou shalt support the granger store, and the granger's Banks, for thus it becometh thee to fulfill the law of business."

9th, "Thou shalt by all means have thy life insured in the grangers Life Insurance Company, that thy wife and little ones may have friends when thou art cremated and gathered unto thy fathers."

10th, "Thou shalt have no Jewish middle-man between thy ranch and Liverpool to fatten on thy honest toil, but shall surely charter thine own ships, and thine own produce, and use thine own brains. This is the last and great commandment. On this hangs all the laws and the profits; and if there be any others they are these: Choke monopolies, break up rings, vote for honest men, fear God and make money. So shalt thou prosper; and sorrow and hard times shall flee away."

GRANGER.

MOULTON has published his full statement of the scandal case in the Tribune papers. The Times and Tribune thinks the statement conclusive evidence of Beecher's guilt. The Inter-Ocean says that it contains nothing new. The St. Louis Republican and Cincinnati Commercial think that it confirms the almost universal judgment of Beecher's guilt.

New York, August 18.—The Journal of Commerce says: "Rather lower prices for Spring grades of wheat is conceded with lighter shipping demand. Prime is not pressed for sale, there being quite a moderate stock. Winter grades sell strongly. The new crops bring steady prices, but offerings are limited."

St. Paul, August 22.—A telegram from Bismark conveys a dispatch from the correspondent of the Daily Press, with the Custar expedition as follows:

Camp Custar, Black Hills Expedition, Bear's Butte, D. T., Aug. 15. The command reached here yesterday in good health and spirits. We left Custar Valley on the 6th and had short marches and good camps. We found gold and silver in several places, and game in abundance,—bear, deer and elk.

OREGON.

The Dalles paper says a large immigration is coming in over the mountains from the Willamette valley. The country is undergoing a thorough search for grass, water and timber spots for location to settle on. Sheep-raising appears to be the principal business that the new comers will engage in. Wasco county is gaining rapidly in population and wealth.

The Benton Democrat says: "We learn that the Commissioner who has lately made an examination of affairs at the Siletz Agency will recommend the removal of the Indians to Grand Ronde Reservation, and the throwing open of Siletz Reservation to settlement. This move is rendered more necessary as the Government has made no appropriation to pay the indebtedness already contracted by the Agent, and has set apart but \$7,000 for the support of this Agency for the ensuing year."

The body of a sensualist is the coffin of a dead soul.—Bovee.

Business Directory OF PORTLAND.

"THE WHITE HOUSE." Has the largest assortment of First Class Dry Goods, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c. In Portland. No. 87 First Street, LEWIS & STRAUS.

THE LARGEST JEWELRY STORE IN PORTLAND. B. L. STONE, Dealer in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware. No. 103 Front Street.

Light RUNNING Home SEWING MACHINE LATEST SIMPLEST BEST. PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY. GERMAN DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE. Books J.K. GILL & CO., Stationery. Dr. J. B. PILKINGTON, Oculist. AURIST. WINNER OF THE VIENNA EXPOSITION OVER ALL COMPETITORS. Truss and SPLIT SUTURE MANUFACTORY. LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. Watchmaker AND JEWELER. J. SIMON. WINDOW GLASS. HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL AND HICKORY PLANK. PACIFIC BOOT & SHOEHOUSE.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK!!!

At TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE by Bradley, Marsh & Co Portland, Or.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 450 Reversible Ottoman Shawls only \$2.50 Each.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 70 Pieces English Waterproof, only One Dollar.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 840 Dozen All Linen Towels, One Dollar per Doz.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 300 Pa All Linen Crash, only Ten Cents per Yard.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 240 Doz. White Cotton Hose, 80c p Doz.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 45 Pieces Scotch Tweeds, 75c per yard.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 30 Pieces West of England Broadcloth.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 22 Pieces French Silk, from \$1.50 per yard.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 2,220 yards, Black Alpaca, from 25c.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 73 Pa REAL Welsh Flannels.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 220 Dozen All Linen Napkins, One Dollar per Dozen.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 70 pieces Unbleached Table Linen. Thirty-five Cents per yard.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 84 pieces Bleached Table Linen, Sixty cents per yard.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 120 dozen Iron Frame Hose, \$2 per Doz.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 60 Doz. White & Gray Corsets, 50c each.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 75 pieces All Wool Fine Empress Cloth, 50c per yard.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 62 Pa. All wool French Merino, 75c per yard.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 3,300 yards Fancy Dress Goods, 25 cents per yard.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 326 French Felt Skirts.

ENGLISH BANKRUPT STOCK. 600 English Toilet SPREADS.

During the Great SALE we will also sell 18 Cases Best American Prints, By the Piece, at 9c per yard.

14 Bales Cabot A, By the Piece, at 10 1/2 per yard.

3 Cases Double Width Sheetting, By the piece at 22 1/2c per yard.

70 Pairs 10-4 Gray Blankets, \$3.50 per pair.

45 Pairs 11-4 Mission Blankets, \$5 per Pair.

150 heavy Woolen Comforters, \$2.75 each.

For the accommodation of our Country Customers we have purchased LARGE STOCKS of GROCERIES, CLOTHING, &c. —ALL OF WHICH— We will sell at Cost.

WE feel it would be an outrage to the intelligence of the public to comment on THESE prices. Interested parties may "pooh pooh" and say we cannot afford to sell so cheap, but we pledge ourselves to produce every article at the price advertised.

BRADLEY, MARSH & CO., General Importers, Corner First and Stark Streets, Portland, Or.



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

ONE MAN'S MONEY IS AS GOOD AS ANOTHER'S.

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. Campbell Old Stand, Forest Grove.

J. B. MATTHEWS, Forest Grove, Or. Nov. 4th 1873

NEW STORE! JUST OPENED!

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

A. HINMAN has unpacked a large and well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, 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 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 Or. Nov. 7, 1873