THE INDEPENDENT.

Forest Grove, October 1, 1874

A Suicidal Policy

In some remarks on the folly of the policy adopted by the O. C. R. R. Co. in its treatment of the people of this county the *Oregonian* closes an article thus:

It would seem to be to the interest of the Railroad Company to encourage the shipment of grain at the least possible expense to the farmer, and to stop at every convenient point to take on freight. A just regard for the convenience for shippers would cause the farmer as little trouble and expense as possible, and thereby stimulate production at the lowest possible cost, and encourage immigration. Why force the farmer to cart his own grain to Portland, as scores of Washington county farmers did last season, and as they will surely do this year unless these odious restrictions are removed? Why run unloaded cars when the road may be made to return a reasonable revenue? It occurs to us that the Oregon Central Railroad Company can not well afford to continue this policy.

The *Oregonian* says that it is difficult to believe that the railroad company could adopt such a short-sighted policy. It has done so because it thought it could make its plans win. It did so in the interest of T. R. Cornelius and because of Holliday's petty spite at Hillsboro. But it has paid the piper for it. It has made considerable trouble for the farmers but it has been the loser by its impolicy.

The people of this county do not complain of the company's freight charges; they have been very reasonable. But we do charge that the company has not given us the facilities for shipping produce that good sense would have indicated had not petty spite mean selfishness and bad counsel overruled Holladay. T. R. Cornelius cannot be blamed for pushing the advantage by his warehouse monopoly only that he ought to see that it will result in loss to himself.

Forest Grove does not object to the company's futile attempt to build up a rival town. If Cornelius had one hundred thousand inhabitants it would be conducive to the prosperity of the Grove. All we ask of the company is accommodation and it shall have our sympathy and support. It has made a miserable failure to make the Grove and Hillsboro roosts for bats and owls as the Colonel proudly predicted. In fact Cornelius, its pet and protege, is falling into decay, while the Grove and Hillsboro are steadily increasing in wealth, population and social and intellectual refinement. Mr. Cornelius had better buy the deserted station and sow it in wheat. He would make more out of it.

We hope that the company will eventually see the folly of its present policy and consult its lean purse rather than prejudice, spite, and the selfishness of the Colonel.

A Liberal Spirit

J. Gaston rents his warehouse at Gaston to the farmers at $100 a year. This is a very small per cent. on the value of the building and shows a liberal spirit on his part. It is a great pity that Mr. Gaston has not entire control of the road. If he did it would be conducted on business principles. He knows too much about political economy to adopt the suicidal and boyish policy in which it is now conducted.

"Dithe" sends us an exquisite little poem this week which we gladly give place. Her poems are always musical, tender and sometimes real gems of sentiment. We should be glad if she would give us contributions on social topics occasionally. We are desirous to publish *womanly* views of woman's work and mission, and our columns are and always have been open to intelligent discussion on these and kindred topics.

"Yours Truly" has got another broad-shouldered, thick-chested, fine-haired, bully-boy lover and she leans after broad-shouldered "Tom" no more; and she has quit telling us about her bustle—alas, poor Tom!

Coming to Terms.—The O. C. R. R. Company have agreed to let Forest Grove Grange have ground at Cornelius, adjoining the railroad track, to build a warehouse on.

To declare that God designed all women to remain at home, and then witness the stress of circumstances that compels so many thousands of them to work abroad in order to maintain a home, is equivalent to an accusation that He is unable to carry out His designs, in the formation of His creatures.—*New Northwest.*

To declare that God shall save all men and then witness thousands who are indeed lost and damned on earth is equivalent to an accusation that he is unable to carry out his designs in the formation of His creatures.

Salaries of Supreme Judges.

The Oregon press has almost unanimously declared in opposition to a bill introduced in the Legislature repealing the extra compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It is a little amusing to see the inconsistency of some of the newspapers on this question. During the campaign, and now some of them advocate the repeal of the increased emoluments of the Treasurer's office because it was done in violation of the Constitution. Now it is strange that these papers do not see that the extra compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court is unconstitutional on just the same ground. The salaries of the Treasurer and the Supreme Junges are fixed by the Constitution if anything in that obsalete instrument of the people is fixed. If the extra pay of the Treasurer was unconstitutional so is the extra pay of the Supreme Judges. The same article and section of our State constitution declares what their salaries *shall be*. We will quote this section just to see how it looks in print not that we have any faith that it will be heeded. Article 13, Sec. 1 of the constitution reads as follows:

The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The secretary of state shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The treasury of state shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. *They shall receive no fee or perquisite whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their respective offices*, etc.

Now get your dictionary Mr. Editor and Mr. Legislator and look at the definition of the word "perquisite" and see what it means. Webster defines it to be "An allowance paid in money or things, beyond the ordinary salary or fixed wages for service rendered." Then what is this one thousand dollars extra that is paid each of the Supreme Judges but perquisites? There is no dodging it, it is so plain that any man who can read his a, b, c's can understand it, let alone the average Legislator.

It is dodging the question to say as all the opponents to the repeal of this extra compensation to the Judges do, that the salary of the Judges fixed by the constitution is too small. We admit that it is too small, and so does most every one. But it is in direct contravention of the constitution. The *people* made the constitution and their Representatives ought to respect it. If the salaries of the Judges are too low why not amend the constitution and so increase their pay *according to law?*

The Governor's salary is too low, so with the Judges and Treasurer, but to increase them by violating the expressed will of the people is wrong and therefore we favor the repeal of the increased pay of the Judges. If the constitution is wrong amend it. Or if the people will not amend, let us live by the law and enforce it. The best way as Grant says to effect the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it. If the people want irresponsible pettifoggers and chorlatons to sit on the Supreme bench then let them suffer the consequences, but let it not be said that we live in open violation of the organic laws of our State.

A Step Backward

We are sorry to see a disposition on the part of the Legislature to repeal the office of State Geologist. It is taking a step backward in the cause of education and the progress of the State. Geology is a branch that is now a necessary knowledge in the education of any man or woman, and its claims should not be ignored. To the world of science the geological features of our State are comparatively unknown and now that we have a man who is identified with our interests and who has made geology a profession we should not let him go. His services are too valuable to lose. The pittance of $1,000 is no consideration for his work and we hope that the Legislature will not stop the work he has so efficiently begun but continue it in the interest of science and education.

We would rather see the appropriation for any material improvement reduced in order to continue this important work. The people will willingly bear a tax for the education of their children. They have never expressed a wish to have this source of expenditure stopped. It is against such unwise legislation as these road jobs and the unconstitutional increase of the salaries of officials that they have raised their voice, not against any expense for the purpose of education. The improvement of the means of education and the advance of science is the spirit of the age and of this people and we hope that the Legislature will heed its voice.

The Winnemucca Route.

The bill lately introduced in the Legislature in the interest of this route for a railroad form Eugene City to Winnemucca should certainly pass. It asks for no subsidy. The State is asked to appropriate to he company the annual amount of the company's tax in consideration that the Railway Company shall transport certain Military stores troops and munitions of war.

The outline of this route and its advantages are given in an article in the *Mercury*, which we condense.

The distance from Eugene City to Winnemucca by the proposed route is 330 miles making the whole distance from Portland to Winnemucca 455 miles: and as San Francisco is 463 67-100 miles distant from Winnemucca it gives Portland the advantage in distance 8 67-100 miles. The altitude of the pass north of Diamond Peak, is 4,540, less by 2,500 than on the Central Pacific route. The grade line of the Winnemucca route is but half as heavy as that of the C. P. line, and the same motive power would transfer twice the number of cars and double the amount of freight on this line that it could on the C. P. line.

The pass is broad and open and not subject to snow slides and there would be no necessity for snow sheds.

When at Portland freight and passengers are nearer Asia than when at San Francisco.

It is therefore certain that when this line is built Portland and Oregon will have four important advantages over San Francisco in the use of this important and central thoroughfare to the Atlantic States.

On Grumbling

The Lafayette *Courier* says that the people of the Grove have been chronic grumblers against the railroad in this county. We have not criticised the conduct of the road from a desire to grumble. We respectfully submit to all sober minds, that the town of Hillsboro has been wrongfully and unnecessarily deprived of shipping facilities by this Company, we can safely assert. One station was built two miles below and another three miles above that town while the road passed through its outskirts and compelled the people either to haul to those stations or to Portland. Forest Grove does not have so much reason to complain, but it has enough. Our farmers cannot ship a bushel of grain from Cornelius without passing it through T. R. Cornelius' warehouse. This we brand as an imposition and extortion, and we are obliged to believe it so. Can the editor of the *Courier* prove the contrary? We invite him to the task.

A Sensible Bill

The bill introduced in the Legislature recently by Representative Parlow of this county to prevent the manufacture or sale of adulterated liquors is about as sensible a temperance measure as could be enacted at this time. Seventy-five years ago when liquor was sold pure from the still there was not one fifth the drunkenness that there is now and scarcely any injury resulted from drinking. At that time more than half of the adult male population had their regular daily dram and a great many drank regularly three times a day without getting drunk. But in these times there is a great deal of impure liquor drank and its consequences on the health of the drinking classes is fearfully demoralizing and often destructive to life.

July Weather in China.

From a letter written by Rev. Elkanah Walker from Foochow, China, July 7th, we are permitted to make the following extract concerning the weather in that latitude:

One more week of this hot weather and then we leave for Kushan, the September. I am feeling quite ready for some such change. A daily taste of 90 deg. or more may not seem much to talk about but it is a good deal to stand for any length of time. Yesterday the union monthly concert was held at Chang Seng. All but three of the missionary families were present. We had a pleasant meeting but every body looked sort of fagged out. A week from to-day there will be few missionaries left in Foochow, only Dr. B and family of our mission and Mr. Ohlinger of the Methodist mission. When the hot weather came on I just about wilted—had not strength, energy or appetite. There was a spell of two weeks without a break, when the thermometer regularly stood at 7 A. M., 82 deg and 84 deg., 12 A. M. about 90; and at 2-2 P.M. 92; 93, 94, 95, 96; bedtime, 85 and 87. It was sweat all day, and sweat all night. Since then we have had occasional showers that have made a break in the heat. If we had a cool bracing atmosphere to breathe we would'nt feel the heat so much, but the air here in the city is nothing to brag of. There is a fine sea-breeze every afternoon, but we don't get half the good of it.

The Supreme Court of California has declared the Local Option law unconstitutional.

HAUNTED.

Our hearts are haunted all,
There is an echo of some tone—
Some voice our name will call,
When we sit musing, and alone.

Or when we tread with lithesome feet
To airy music in the dance,
There sweeps before us faces sweet,
Thrilling our hearts with one swift glance.

E'en though the violets blow
Above the dear familiar eyes,
Our hearts ne'er let them go,
But bid them oft arise!

DITHE.

From Cassiar.

Late reports from these mines are not very favorable. New diggings have been discovered on the DeLoire where $20 a day to the hand was made with a rocker. But the mines are confined to a rocky canyon and Nigen creek. Only 30 men remained there at last accounts. The party that went to McCullough's Bar 500 miles from Dease creek have returned and report no diggings that would pay. Some rich spots on McCollough's Bar. Beef has come down to 25 cents per pound; flour $35 per 100 lbs. Under date of September 10 there was only 300 men at Dease Creek. It had been snowing and raining alternately for several days and, the water in the creek running over the heads of several dams, which, if it should continue raining two or three days longer would all be washed out. The best claims on the creek (except Moore's) are offered at $500.

Wordy Addie.

Addie Ballou, a correspondent of the *Statesman*, does write some very pretty things, but too many words is her fault. In the following apostrophe to Mystic Lake in W. T. she makes a fog of words at the outset and loses her self in their mist:

Oh beautiful Mystic Lake! Treacherous under the calm translucent sheen of the most marvelously limpid goblet-drops that ever Nature's great bosom lavished on her palest sands! So clear that the star-pinned mantle of Night reflects a brightness greater than its own; so clear that heaven's day-sentinels seem in a downward glance to clasp their double selves in the mirage, while the gazer, tremulous between, unconscious listens for the paradisean pearl-gates to turn their hinges and open again the Eden lost and in love's penitential flood-pearls of a new baptismal reach, a newer Eden found.

It is evident from the above Miss Addie has it bad. "Most marvelously limped goblet-drops," "paradisean pearl-gates," and "penitential flood-pearls," is good! Why didn't she get Webster's spelling-book and just repeal, incompressibility, incomprehensibility, indivisibility, inmalleability, etc. etc., then she would have said something to the point.

"FLOODGATED."

Senator Chandler, Caleb Cushing, B. F. Butler and Williams, Compromised.

New York, Sept. 25.—A *Tribune* special states that on the day of the Penn *coup d'état* when the revolutionists seized the State House after Gov. Kellogg's retreat, a large number of official and private letters were found in the archives of the Governor's office which contain important revelations as to the manner in which the case was managed in Washington, to seat Pinchback in the Senate and keep Kellogg in power. In a letter to Kellogg Caleb Cushing states that Senator Chandler had worked for them more effectually than any one except Williams (the Attorney General?) and stating that e had paid Chandler $1,000 *of the* $2,000 which Kellogg had sent him (Cushing.)" A letter from Chandler acknowledges a receipt of $10,000 and he still asks for *more!*

New York, Sept. 29.—A *Tribune* New Orleans special says Kellogg's check-book for 1873 was also captured. It sustains the testimony in the letters telegraphed last night, its stubs showing that large amounts were paid to U. S. Senators while the Louisiana case was pending before Congress. In one case it amounted to $4,500.

To this dispatch, headed "Apropos," the *Tribune* appends editorial paragraphs of January 31 and February 3d, announcing that startling documents had been placed in its hands affecting high public functionaries.

New York, Sept. 28.—The *Tribune* says in relation to Carpenter's connection with the Louiriana matter: "We have seen Kellogg's check books, containing the following memorandums on stubs: May 19, 1873, Matt. Carpenter $500; May 21, 1873, $500; December 26th, $500; another check date forgotten, $3,000. We have also seen a letter from Carpenter to Kellogg calling for more money and intimating that it must be forthcoming, as he was hardup and in need of funds." Then follows a long list made from the check book, including the following: July 11, 1873 I. R. Beckwith, $500; April 3, 1874, Beckwith, $1,000. (Beckwith is the U. S. District Attorney.) March 3, 1874, Packard's draft, $500; March, 12th, Packard's draft, $500; March 17th, S. B. Packard, $500; April 3d, S. B. Packard, $500; April 27th, Packard's draft, $1,000; April 29th, Packard, $500; April 30th, West.

Verbatim report of a marriage ceremony in Iowa: "Join your right hands. Do you want one another?" "Yes," "Well then *have* on another. You are man wife."

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.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated Diamond Spectacles Agent for American Watch Co. National Watch Co. Howard Watch Co. and Chas. E. Jacot Watches. Seth Thomas Clocks.
☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and Warranted.
All orders sent by Express promptly attended to. Goods sold at one price only. No plated Jewelry of any description sold at this Establishment.

Light RUNNING Home SEWING MACHINE. LATEST SIMPLEST BEST.
FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, SOLD ON A NEW PLAN, $25 TO $50
SAVED.
EXTRA ATTACHMENTS for doing all kinds of work, FREE. *Manufactur commenced in* 1873
Over 50,000 *in Use.*
Mr. A. J. Dutur, State Agent for P. of H., has made special arrangements to supply members with those machines.
NO COMBINATION! No MONOPOLY!
"The Home Machine Co" the only one that refused to join the sewing machine ring.
Prices of all kind of Sewing Machine Needles reduced to 60 cents per dozen. Price List, Circulars, and full particulars sent to any address on application. GEO. W. TRAVER, *General Agent*
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PORTLAND CANDY Manufactory
TWO FIRST PREMIUMS State Fair, 1873
Largest Manufactory north of San Francisco.
Mail assortment of Sugar Toys, Cornecopins, Hart Candies, etc. for the Holidays.
ALISKY & HEGELE,
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WELL ASSORTED Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines, at the New Drug Store of
WILLIAM PFUNDER.
Corner First and Oak st. Portland. Orders from the country attended to with care and dispatch. P. O. Box No. 218.

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J. K. GILL & Co.,
75, First Street
School Books, Blank Books, Miscellaneous Books, and a
Full Line
OF STATIONERY
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Dr. J. B. PILKINGTON,
Professor of Diseases of the eye and Ear in Medical Department University of the Willamette.
Office, Cor. First and Washington sts. Makes a specialty of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Cross-eyes straightened. Artificial eyes inserted. Spectacles prescribed for imperfect vision.

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NEW WILSON SEWING MACHINES
Use the Straight Needle. Makes Lock Stitch, Runs Light, and will do either Light or Heavy Work without change or adjustment, being an Improvement over all High-Priced Machines.
Buy no Machine until you have examined the WILSON. The price is $10 to $20 less than others. Needles for all Machines CHEAP. Send for Circular and Price List.
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BOOT & SHOEHOUSE,
GEO. A. FEASE, PROPRIETOR
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WOODCOCK & GALLET,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
W. Cor. FIRST and YAMHILL Streets.
Portland, ... Oregon
CALIFORNIA FRUITS RECEIVED direct per steamers. *Country orders filled.*
Cash paid for Country Produce.
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DRY GOODS!
1874 FALL 1874
GRAND OPENING
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY!
Bradley, Marsh & Co
Have pleasure in announcing the receipt
EX "JOHN L. STEPHENS" & "AJAX"
Of the most Complete and Extensive Stock of
DRY GOODS
Ever exhibited in this city. The attention of the Public is earnestly called to the Inducements we are offering the Purchasers this season, which far exceeds our former unprecedented Attractions.
SILKS! SILKS!
We would call especial attention to our Magnificent Stock of Silks selected expressly for this Season's trade.
RICH BLACK GROS-GRAINS.

Quality No. 1	$1 50
Quality No. 2	$1 75
Quality No. 3	$2 00
Quality No. 4	$2 50
Quality No. 5	$2 75
Quality No. 6	$3 00
Quality No. 7	$3 50
Quality No. 8	$4 00
"Cachemire Perfection" extra quality	$5 00

DRESS GOODS!

500 pieces Serges	25c pr yd.
300 pcs Satin de Chine	50c "
240 pcs Heavy Empress	50c "
260 pcs French Merinos	75c "
320 pcs All Wool "MacMahon" Cloth	65c "
600 pcs Fancy Striped Dress Goods	37½c

(This Line is well worth 50c.)

Shawls, Skirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Trimmings, &c., &c.
Blankets, Sheeting, Bed Spreads, Table Linens, Linen Napkins, Flannels, Shirting Checks, Buggy Robes &c., &c.,

Those in search of real and unusually attractive bargains will be amply repaid by an early visit.
N. B.—The attention of our City Friend(?) is called to these shipments.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Cash Advances on every Description of PRODUCE.

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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 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. B. Matthews' Old Stand, Forest Grove.
J. B. MATTHEWS.
Forest Grove, Or. Nov. 4th 1873
n7-1y

NEW STORE! JUST OPENED!
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., &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
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