...e Independent

SATURDAY.....JULY 31, 1880.

...OLUTION OF ENDORSEMENT.

...EAS, THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT ...per published in Roseburg, has ...ished in this county for the period ...ears; and

...as, said newspaper is now wel... 1, and during a three years' trial ...ithfully served the interests of the ...nd tax-payer; therefore be it

...We, the members of the Ump... No. 28, do give THE DOUGLAS ...NT our unqualified endorsement, ... recommend it as a newspaper ... patronage of every farmer and ... Southern Oregon.

GEO. W. JONES, Master.
J. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

WANT MORE TROOPS.

...have heard really too much ...t army matters in complaints ...o the expense of keeping up ...standing army. Really, un...incipled demagogues, more ...olitely termed scheming poli...ticians, have made the army an ...imaginary terror, and we believe, purposely and criminally sought to and have made the army appear in the eyes of the people as something to be cursed as dangerous to the republic, as menacing to liberty and as altogether unnecessary and expensive to the republic, yet those very ones who have complained in this strain found fault because the government did not instantly crush out Joseph's band of savage murderers. They had forgotten the lesson they should have learned in the death of the gallant Custar, and the escape of Sitting Bull and his tribes; they thought only of piling up figures footing up thousands of dollars to frighten those timid ones who had only dealt with the millionth part of a hundred, and their fears once excited, could easily be led to think that 100,000 soldiers could subjugate the entire people. A ...overnment should certainly be ...nently strong to protect its ...ens from murder, robbery ...savage lust of its enemies. ...t because the government is ...empowered as to act in its ...defence, it is not right that ...who have reduced the ...to a "peace footing"—something less than 25,000 men, should complain or charge others with wrong because the country has but 25 regiments of soldiers scattered over a territory as large as all Europe and yet not equaling in point of fact the army of some of former petty principalities of Germany. We want more of England's policy. It would be better if the government stood ready to declare war that the murder of a single citizen might be avenged. If the government was more competent to act in such matters, it is certain we would have less of Indian murders, since every Indian would be soon learned that to commit murder would be to suffer certain death. It is a shame that our government to-day, in the treatment of local disturbances and disturbances abroad, must play the character of Sir John Falstaff and his soldiers in Buckram.

W. H. Watkinds, the grand jury of Multnomah county says, is guilty of illegal voting at the last election. The reason for the charge is that, several years ago, Mr. Watkinds shot at Mr. S. A. Clarke. The grand jury of Marion county at the time indicted Watkinds; but as the prosecuting attorney stated that Watkinds could not be convicted on the charge brought against him, and Watkinds pleaded guilty to an assault, he was fined $50. This last attempt to injure Mr. Watkinds the result of a desire on the part of W. S. Stanley and others, to break Watkinds down, and effect his ruin, and as offset to an indictment found by the same jury against W. S. Stanley for writing vile and slanderous articles against Watkinds.

Taking the facts in the case as we personally know them, our sympathies must go with Watkinds. In the first place, what amounted to a trial of the case between Clarke and Watkinds occurred eleven years ago; and as it was virtually a trial, we cannot but think that the law of the land, properly construed, would forbid a second trial and conviction for the one and same offense. And who are Watkind's accusers? They have known him ever since the occurrence; they have known that if his vote was illegal it was illegal from the day he paid his fine. The fact they have not complained before should be evidence sufficient in proof on their part to gratify personal spite, and a contemptible spite at that. Further proof is shown in the fact that this Stanley and his friends are about to suffer for their slanderous proceedings, and since they must suffer—or Stanley, at least—they cannot rest contented and will find consolation in the knowledge, if they succeed, that they have at last, through a trick in law, finally pulled down one whom they were powerless to injure otherwise.

In all of his newspaper controversies we have never found W. H. Watkinds the aggressor. He has been first attacked, and he has fought the devil with his own fire. This we consider right and proper. No man should set an example by which he would not be guided; and no man should ever attack the character of another through the columns of a newspaper unless he first agrees with himself that he is ready and willing to be fought back through the same channel. And Thayer and Bush and Stanley have savagely attacked Watkinds through the newspapers. Watkinds has retorted in a similar but more vicious strain, and in every instance has walked away with the the laurels of victory. To have charity for neither, and to sympathize with none, the commonest principle of justice would demand at least that Stanley and his friends should be called cowards, who would take the chances of procuring a decree of the courts to the injury of one whom they hate and yet have not the personal manhood or ability to injure otherwise.

KEEP THE CHILDREN AWAY.

In the recorder's court on Wednesday, a woman was up before the recorder on a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame. She was accompanied by her son, aged between twelve and fifteen years. The boy burst into tears when the charge against his mother was read, and though he endeavored to hide his emotion, he failed to do so when his mother could not give bail for her appearance, and was led away by the officer.

It is hardly necessary to say that boy suffered extremely. All boys fight from their earliest infancy to protect the good name of their mothers, and they do not forget what is expected of them in maturer years. But this boy had an impression left upon his mind that will not be worn away by the flight of time, though he may live a thousand years. Though he may live to the age of Methusalah, he will remember the scene of Wednesday morning, and in the many years from now till then, he will suffer heartache, and feel ashamed of the one who gave him birth.

Hereafter let the children be excluded from such trials, and let the prosecution have mercy in such instances upon the children. If the prosecution is forgetful, then the judge should exercise his prerogative, and keep the children from the trial. The presence of one child in the court under such circumstances may ruin an entire life, and cause misery never ending this side of the grave.

We hope our lawyers and judges will think of this hereafter.

Several of the members elect to the legislature from this county, say they are favorable to the passage in the next legislature of a bill imposing a tax on dogs. We are satisfied they will find a majority in that body to aid them and with whom their bill will find favor. We are certain the time has come when such legislation is a necessity, and when this is the case there could be no fear of contrariness to amount to anything.

According to the French writer the profession of arms is held in low esteem in China, and as a consequence the officers are ignorant of the military art and the soldiers uninstructed, though brave. A Chinese saying runs: "You would not take good iron to make into nails, and you would not take a man worth anything at all to make into a soldier."

Henry Ward Beecher's home at Peekskill, which he has been engaged in building for several years past, will be, when finished, the finest rural residence belonging to any American clergyman. It is said that he makes money rapidly, and spends it with equal rapidity. That he has handled more cash than any other clergyman on this continent.

The Chicago Times says: It is settled that the Dominion of Canada will dispose of its white elephant, the unfinished Pacific railroad, to a great financial syndicate in London. The government gives a bonus of 60,000,000 acres of land, and the company guarantees to push the project to completion without delay.

It is the easiest thing for a man who have never been in political life to say, "my record is clean." But how easy it is to smirch the character of a man in public life has been realized by many.

Robert Hanna, ex-confederate, has filed a petition at Washington for a pension on account of a wound received during the war in 1864.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the county court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Douglas,

In the matter of the estate of Charles Vail, deceased;

A. C. Young, administrator of the above estate having this 31st day of May, 1880, filed his final accounts for settlement, and also praying that a day be set apart for the hearing of the same, therefore notice is hereby given that the final account will be heard and determined in said court on Tuesday July 6th, 1880, at which time all persons having any objections to said final account and settlement must and there make the same.

Published in the Douglas INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks, by order of Hon. C. Gaddis, county judge.

T. R. SHERIDAN, Clerk.
By W. T. WRIGHT, deputy
ROSEBURG, May 31st, A. D. 1880.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, May 10th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of an act of Congress, of June 3d, 1878, for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, that Geo. W. Jones and Wm. G. B. Dixon has filed their application to purchase the north-half of the south-half of section 5, in township 27 south, of range 5 west.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands, must file their claim in the Register's office within sixty days from this date.

W. F. BENJAMIN
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