

BIGGEST BUSIEST BEST Washington County News

An Up-to-Date Country Newspaper--Republican in Politics.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The field of The News is the first agricultural county of Oregon. First for clover, for onions, for grapes, and in dairying; it also leads in diversified farming and is famous for fine horses, good cattle and blooded sheep and goats. Its hay is being bought, thousands of tons of it, by the government to feed cavalry horses in the Philippines; its wines took gold medals over California's exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. Its prunes and hops get the top prices in the market, and sugar beets, flax, tobacco, sweet potatoes, horse radish, and mushrooms show the variety of its production. Its 18,000 people live in 3500 houses, of which 2500 are on farms, and the great majority own their own homes. Six wagon roads and two lines of railway connect the county with Portland, metropolis of the Pacific Northwest, from 4 to 32 miles distant, and here is found ready sale for its products. Good schools, good roads, a network of farm telephones and many rural delivery routes affording daily mail make Washington county a prosperous country region with all the conveniences of the city.

FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS AT VERBOORT.

The address at the Kermis celebration at Verboort on July 4 was delivered by John P. Kavanaugh, assistant city attorney of Portland.

The speaker said that he felt peculiarly at home at a rural celebration, as two-thirds of his life had been spent upon the farm. His earliest and most enduring memories were associated with green fields and the sweet delights of a country home. He spoke of the importance of the agriculturalist in our national life. He said: "The husbandman possesses the land. He is vitally interested in preserving a peaceful and orderly government, and is the first to set his face against any strife that will disturb his possessions. The most contented citizen in time of peace and the most patriotic citizen in time of war is the man who eats his bread in the sweat of his face. The demagogue will swell with devotion to the flag in tranquil times, but in the hour which tries men's souls, in the hour of a nation's peril, it is the toiler who goes to the front and yields up his life that his nation may live."

"This is essentially a nation of production. The sails of our export trade whiten every sea. You are the great producers of the land. You lay the necessities of life at the door of the townsman. You supply the staples of trade and the burdens of commerce. Upon your industry and skill depend, in a large part, the prosperity of the times that are to come."

After expressing his gratification on meeting so many citizens of Dutch birth and descent, Mr. Kavanaugh said: "Holland has played a large part in the progress and civilization of the world. She has bequeathed to mankind legacies above price. She has made an imperishable record of gallantry and heroism on flood and field. But her victories of peace are greater than her victories in war. She led her armies against the sea, and battled against the tyranny of the waves. Her rich lowlands were reclaimed from the bosom of the deep. She taught the world the arts of commerce and successful colonization. She established the code of commercial honor. Her artists lay all nature under tribute, and preserved to the ages those undying tints, redolent with the sweet breath of her landscapes. Her scholars made vast contributions to science and letters. Her jurists founded our system of international law—a system which robbed war of half its terrors and defined and regulated the rights of nations. She was foremost in promoting arbitration and a peaceful settlement of international disputes. Today the grateful nations of the earth, mindful of her splendid service, are erecting a temple of peace beside the tomb of Grotius. The establishment of the International court of arbitration at The Hague is the greatest victory of civilization in the present age."

"Nor can I forget Holland's contributions to our own land. Her sturdy sons laid the foundations of our greatest city and greatest state. Her husbandmen cultivate our soil and have made the barren waste to bud and blossom as the rose. Her emigrants have mixed and fused with our great

family, and have contributed a leaven of peace and industry to our citizenship. Finally she has given us the greatest living name in all this land today—Theodore Roosevelt. And that courageous young American who guides our ship of state so proudly through the troubled waters of these days, exemplifies in his public and private life the best traits of your nation and race."

The speaker then turned his attention to the day and the event it is designed to commemorate. He said that the principle that all should unite with the farmers of the declaration. He cited examples from a long range of history, showing that the great minds of the nations had announced the same principle. Continuing the speaker said: "From the days of the Greek Republic this principle was announced by philosophers and sung in poetic numbers, but it remained for the young republic of the West to take this gem of liberty from its poetic casket, and bestow it as the birthright of citizenship. Even in this land it took long years of agitation and a bloody war to incorporate this principle in our organic law, but thanks to the fathers who declared it and to their sons who carried it into execution, we now enjoy the blessing of equal liberty."

Mr. Kavanaugh spoke of the devotion and courage of the fathers. "They assembled to deliberate upon the most momentous question that falls to the lot of man to decide. The enemy was at the gates. Within all was disorder and confusion. The wealth and quality of the colonies were opposed to separation. These brave men weighed well the consequence of dissolving the bond of union. Before them lay the prospect of political bondage or a sanguinary conflict with mighty odds against them. They accepted the alternative of liberty or death. They hazarded all upon the wage of battle. They signed the declaration which made us free."

He spoke of the wonderful growth and development of the nation after the close of the revolution. Continuing he said: "The most sanguine of the fathers may have seen in fancy a giant nation springing up on the shores of the Atlantic, but their wildest dreams fell far short of this great sisterhood of states extending from palm to pine and from sea to sea. Even upon the islands of the setting sun; where the western tide meets the reflux eastern wave, in the gateway of the Orient the flag floats proudly today and the stirring incidents that occurred about the cradle of liberty are unfolded to peoples upon whom the light of civilization is dawning."

The speaker said that the best lesson to be drawn from the day, and the message to be communicated to the people was to set before the young the splendid example of courage and patriotism exhibited by the fathers. "They left us a great heritage, and it is our duty to transmit it to the succeeding generation augmented in some way by our courage and patriotism. We are a great nation, but other nations were great before us and are now no more. Greece, the home of culture and the nurse of arms, fell before the con-

quering Roman. Carthage too, with her ancient magnificence and splendor, is now a memory. Rome, 'proud mistress of the world,' lay prostrate at the feet of the ruthless barbarian. France and Spain were in turn the great empires of the world, but they have both reached the period of national decadence. History clearly indicates that strong nations have little to fear from foreign invasion. The examples are indeed rare where a nation in its lusty prime loses its independence in a foreign war. The great dangers come from within. We find the great nations had corruption at the heart, sapping the manhood of their people long before their fabrics crumbled into dust."

"The evils which menace this land today are internal convulsions; a spirit of wickedness in the high places, and the growing tendency to luxury and repose. Capital is arrayed against labor, and striving generally to grind the toiler into the very dust. Labor, too, often unmindful of the rights of others, is seeking to destroy property rights. This great question must be solved in a just and enlightened way. Capital must be taught the rights of labor and labor must be taught to observe the rights of property and personal liberty. Race is opposed to race. The white man must be made to understand that the black man has the same right to life, liberty and property that he enjoys. And that this country will not tolerate the medieval practices of torture that are disgracing our fair land today. The black man must understand that he must abandon the unnatural crimes, and practice industry he would secure the protection of his rights and liberties. Those in official station must be made to feel that they are responsible to the people, and that they must perform the duties of their offices honestly and efficiently. The crying need of these times is men in public life who will tear the mask of deception from the face of dishonesty, and expose corruption, though the greatest fall. And finally the youth of the land must be taught honest toil. The blessings of wholesome exercise must be brought home to the young. Luxury and indolence are the insidious enemies of free institutions. If the growing race can be trained in honesty, in industry, in courage and in the cultivation of those virile virtues of the fathers we need have no fear for the future. With such a citizenship this nation will endure until time shall be no more."

"Let us take the resolution today, each in his own way to improve ourselves in mind and body for the better performance of those duties which fall to our portion as citizens of this great land. Look to the education and training of your children. Make them feel responsibility, acquaint them with labor, and remind them often of their duty to their native land. In this way you will perform the best service to your country that it is given you to perform."

THE FOURTH AT FOREST GROVE.

After four days of a pleasant veterans' reunion, the best Fourth of July celebration in a number of years closed a busy week. Over 4000 visitors joined with the townspeople in an eventful day at the Naylor grove.

That beautiful grove, so convenient to the business center of the town, always an attraction, this year was backed up by several other strong features. The orator was Representative Binger Hermann, who in this manner recognized Forest Grove as the banner Republican town of the home county of his lamented predecessor.

The procession, with the usual features of a liberty car, with its pretty little girls representing the Union, and Miss Alice Reynolds, the duly chosen Goddess of Liberty, Uncle Sam, who was Rev. Mr. Olfinger, calthumps, firemen with their apparatus and an unusual number of veterans of all wars, as the county encampment had just closed its three days' session here, and the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

Mayor P. T. Kane, a colonel on the staff of the Knights of Pythias brigade, acted as grand marshal, and in the procession rode Mayor W. N. Barrett of Hillsboro and Mayor Ben Scholfield of Cornelius, in a carriage with Congressman Hermann. At the exercises held in the grove, in a stand covered with evergreen and gay with bunting, flags and flowers, a large number of veterans were seated on the stand with the speaker. T. H. Adams of the committee which had arranged for the celebration, presided, and besides Mr. Hermann's oration, which amplified the idea that the United States was the greatest example the world had ever known of majority rule, and the nearest perfection of human government, Miss Lena Parker's reading of the Declaration of Independence was heard by Washington County after a long and exciting contest, made

dependence and Mrs. Wilbur McEl-downey's singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," accompanied by cornet, violin and organ, were the other principal features. Baby show, all kinds of races and a ball game in which University Park, of Portland, up a lively day. The Forest Grove band, in new uniforms of red and white, filled the intervals with music, and a dancing pavilion and merry-go-round were well patronized.

BABY SHOW CONTESTANTS AND WINNERS.

Judges: Mrs. G. O. Rogers, Mrs. A. B. Todd and Principal E. L. Bates.
Girls Under One Year.
Mrs. Fred Rood; Kathryn, age 8 mo. (Decided prettiest; prize, gold neck chain.)
Mrs. Lenneville; Ermine, age 7 mo.
Mrs. Thornburg; Leverne, age 8 mo.
Mrs. G. M. Hunter; Adelaide, age 6 mo.
Mrs. Lincoln; Gladys May, age 7 mo.
Mrs. Keffer; Ethel V., age 8 mo.
Mrs. C. F. Brown; Grace, age 9 mo.
Mrs. Theo. Wirtz; Ferny, age 4 mo.
Mrs. Siemer; Lela, age 8 mo.
Mrs. M. Walker; Erma R., age 5 mo.
Mrs. Hanson; Gladys, age 10 mo.

Boys Under One Year.
Mrs. H. B. Johnson; Carl H., age 9 mo. (Decided prettiest; prize, silver spoon.)

Mrs. W. W. Payne; Walter S., age 2 mo.
Mrs. Rayeraft; Paul, age 2 mo.
Mrs. A. J. Raymond; Herbert, age 7 mo.

Girls Between One and Two Years.
Mrs. Haakel; Ruth, age 13 mo. (Decided prettiest; prize, gold pins.)
Mrs. Snyder; Gladys, age 17 mo.

(Fattest and plumpest; prize, high chair.)

Mrs. Billon; Florence M., age 19 mo.
Mrs. E. Taylor; Gladys, age 20 mo.
Mrs. Meek; Alice, age 12 mo 2 days.
Mrs. D. A. Hays; Elma, age 15 mo.
Mrs. Holland; Lola, age 13 mo.
Mrs. Gerrish; Grace, age 19 mo.

Boys Between One and Two Years.
Mrs. S. N. Short; Harold, age 12 mo. (Decided prettiest; prize, silver spoon.)

Mrs. F. W. Barber; Lester, age 12 mo.
Mrs. A. T. Buxton; Morris, age 12 mo.
Mrs. Cole; Theodore, age 21 mo.
Mrs. Gales; Gordon, age 16 mo.

THE ABUSE OF MR. MILLER.

(From The News, July 3.)
As to the remarks said to emanate from Druggist C. F. Miller, he is a sober, industrious and upright citizen who deservedly holds the confidence and esteem of The Times. Mr. Miller deserves great credit for the great work for temperance he has done in making Forest Grove a dry town, and undoubtedly regrets as much as does the editor of The Times, that The News has made an ass of itself in trying to call attention to there being a law to reach the drunken keeper of a blind pig dramshop. Generous, kind-hearted, a liberal contributor to every worthy cause, Mr. Miller justly may be regarded as one of the pillars of law and order, as he is a model of sobriety and an entrancing example of what prosperity a prohibition town affords. But were Mr. Miller the keeper of such an establishment as is said to have disgraced Forest Grove, he of course would hesitate at helping defray the expenses of a campaign whose success would make him pay \$500 to \$1000 a year for what he had been getting for nothing.

THE PRAISE OF MR. MILLER.

(From The Times, July 9.)
He (The News' man) makes a lot of slanderous insinuations about Mr. Miller that come with ill grace from him even when made for the purpose of diverting attention from his own venality. All along up until Tuesday Mr. Miller was a good citizen, a public spirited man, the very man to back up the campaign in favor of saloons. But by Friday he had become just the reverse of all this—and the only change in Mr. Miller was that he had refused to be blackmailed out of \$50. The people of Forest Grove who have known Mr. Miller for many years, who have respected him for his business ability, his public spirit, his kindness of heart, and who have been

sorry that his views on some questions have not been what they consider for the best interests of the town, will not change their opinions of him now because he has had the manliness to risk the abuse of a mud-slinging sheet by refusing to be grafted by its proprietor.

THE FOREST GROVE BAND.

The band of which Forest Grove is so justly proud, besides Roscoe Vaughn, drum major, is made up of N. L. Atkins, conductor and solo cornet; G. Dietrick and R. Walker, cornets; W. F. Sears and W. Wirtz, clarionets; Frank Vanderveiden and Joe Linville, tenors; G. Hall and R. Peterson, altos; J. H. Wirtz, baritone; Will French, bass; John Cornelius, tuba; Storey Auld, bass drum; H. Wirtz, snare drum. Another member just secured is Mr. Milne, who will play alto.

The band made a very neat appearance in their handsome uniforms of red duck coats, ornamented with black braid, and white duck trousers. The uniforms were made at Greenville, Illinois, and arrived two days before the Fourth. Some new instruments are needed and these it is hoped will be secured through a benefit to be given this summer, which deserves general patronage.

PORTLAND MARKETS, JULY 9.

Grain and Flour.
Wheat, Valley, 75c; barley, per ton, \$21@21.50; oats, \$1.15@1.25; flour, \$1.65 @1.75; flour, Graham, \$2.15; flour, rye, Produce.

Butter, fancy creamery, 20@22c; extra, 22½c; dairy, 18@19c; store, 16@17c. Cheese, Young America, 15½@16c; Oregon Full Cream, 14c. Eggs, Oregon ranch, 19@20c; honey, dark, 10½@11c; fancy white, 15c; amber, 12@13c.

Vegetables.
Green onions, per doz. bunches, 12½c; radishes, per doz. bunches, 12½c; Oregon potatoes, 75c; cabbage, 1¼@2c; cauliflower, per doz., 90c@ \$1; tomatoes, \$2@2.25; Oregon hot house tomatoes, \$3; asparagus, per box, 90c@1; parsley, per doz. 25c; carrots, sack, \$1.25@1.50; betas, sack, \$1.25@1.50; turnips, sack, \$1.25; rhubarb, per pound, 2c; green peas, per pound, 3¼@4c; head lettuce, 15c; beans, per pound, 8@10c; Oregon string beans, 10@12c; carrots, beets and turnips, bunches, 15c.

Fruits.
Apples, Oregon, \$1.25@1.50; apricots, 75@85c; gooseberries, per pound, 3¼@4c; strawberries, local, per pound, 5c; cherries, 75c; peaches, \$1.

Poultry.
Broilers, \$1.75@2.25; fryers, \$2.75@3.25; mixed, per pound, 10@10½c; springs, per pound, 15@16c; hens, 11@12c; geese, \$5.50@6; ducks, \$3@5; turkeys, live, 14@15c; dressed, 15@17½c.

Hay and Feed.
Timothy, \$20@21; clover, \$14@16; bran, \$23; chop, \$17@21; shorts, \$23; barley, rolled, \$21@23; middlings, \$27.

Provisions.
Hams, as to size, 14½c; hams, picnic, 11¼c; bacon, breakfast, 18c; dry salt sides, 12¼c; backs, 12¼c; lard, kettle rendered, tierces, 11½c.

Fresh Meats.
Veal, 7c; pork, 7@7½c; beef, 7@8c; mutton, 7c.

Hops.
Hops, choice, 20c; prime, 30c.

DEATH OF MISS MARY RIDGLEY.

Miss Mary Ridgley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ridgley, died at her home in Forest Grove on July 4, aged 29 years, of heart disease. Miss Ridgley, although a cripple and sufferer all her short life, by her sunny disposition and bright wit had made many friends and was always a favorite. The funeral was held Monday from the house, where Prof. Marsh offered the Lord's prayer and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was sung, and the further exercises were according to the Grange ritual, the Master, Daniel Baker, having charge, and then the burial ceremony of the Women's Relief Corps, of both of which organizations she was a member, was carried out. The wealth of flowers and freedom from gloom in the last rites seemed particularly appropriate to one to whom, though she had bravely lived a life of cheerfulness, death came as a not unwelcome visitor.

Fly Bouncer, to keep the flies off horses and cows, at Martin's Feed Store.



FOREST GROVE BAND IN JULY FOURTH PARADE.



LIBERTY CAR AND GODDESS OF LIBERTY, FOREST GROVE, JULY 4.