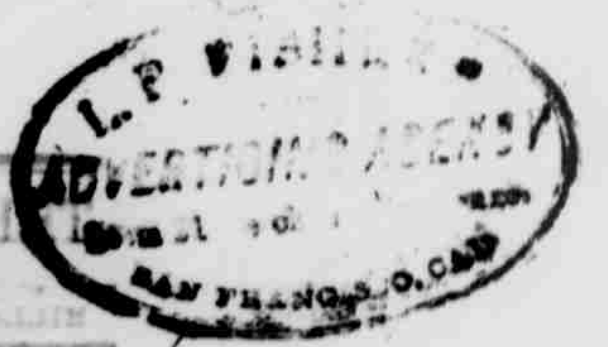


L. P. Fisher

Washington

Independent.



VOL. II.

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NO. 46.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—All communications intended for insertion in THE INDEPENDENT must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, and not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

OFFICE.—In Hillsboro in the old Court House building on the Public Square.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN VITE, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Special attention given to DYSPEPSIA, also CHRONIC ULCERS.

OFFICE—Main street Hillsboro, Oregon.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

OFFICE—At the Drug Store.

RESIDENCE—Three Blocks South of Drug Store.

WILSON BOWLEY, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

OFFICE—At his Residence, West of Johnson's Planing Mills.

W. H. SAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

OFFICE—At the Drug Store.

RESIDENCE—Corner Second Block south of the Drug Store.

Geo. H. DURHAM, H. Y. THOMPSON.

District Attorney.

Durham & Thompson,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

No. 109 First Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

G. A. BALL, RALPH STOTT.

BALL & STOTT,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

No. 6 Dekum's Block,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN KILLIN, R. KILLIN.

KILLIN & KILLIN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELOR

AT LAW.

Dekum's Building, First Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,

Attorney-at-Law.

Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon.

JAMES WITCOMBE,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Will be at the Oregon Livery stables,

Corner of Morrison and First Streets,

Portland, every Friday.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, December 15th 1874.

To John Pool and his assigns, and to whom it may concern.

A petition having been filed in the General Land Office on the part of the heirs at law of John Pool, deceased, late wife of said John Pool, alleging that a wrong appropriation has been made of the donation land claim of said parties, as recited in certificate No. 3228, of this office, being claim No. 60, and parts of sections 7 and 18 in Town 1, North Range 2 West, in Washington County, Oregon; and asking for a re-appropriation of said claim, and that the South half thereof be allotted to the said John Pool and the North half to the heirs at law of his late wife, the said John Pool, deceased, and the said petition having been referred to this Office hearing: You are hereby notified that the case is set for hearing at this Office on the 24th day of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m. when all parties interested will be afforded opportunity to make such showing as they may desire.

OWEN W. ADE, Register.

HENRY WARREN, Receiver.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, administrator of the estate of Ransom P. Baker, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same with the proper vouchers, at my farm two miles northwest of Gaston in Washington County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment of the same.

ISAAC CHRISTMAN, Administrator.

Gaston, Dec. 18th 1874.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County my final settlement account as administrator of the estate of T. G. Naylor, deceased. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that Thursday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1875, has been appointed by said court for the final hearing and settlement of said estate.

JOHN E. GLEASON, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, his final account as Administrator of the estate of George W. Davis, deceased. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that Thursday, January 7th, 1875, has been appointed by said court for the final settlement of said estate.

JOSEPH DAVIS, Administrator.

THOS. D. HUMPHREYS.

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER.

LEGAL papers drawn and collections made. Business entrusted to his care attended to promptly.

OFFICE—New Court House.

Montezuma Lodge No. 50, I. O. G. T., meets every Wednesday evening, at Masonic Hall, in Hillsboro.

Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order N. G.

35-41.

FOREST GROVE LODGE, No. 136,

I. O. G. T.

MEETS AT ITS HALL EVERY SATURDAY evening, at 8 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

PACIFIC

BOOT & SHOE HOUSE

Geo. A. PEASE, PROPRIETOR.

The Largest Stock on the Coast,

S. W. Corner of First and Morrison streets

PORTLAND OREGON. n22:ly

Carpenter & Oak

shotshop.

Smith, Kane & Co.

Particular attention given to house-building and framing.

FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

Wm McCREADY

FOREST GROVE OREGON.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS & LASH

Repairing promptly attended to. n15:2

BLACKSMITHING!

J. L. THOMAS,

BLACKSMITH AND MACHINIST.

At Hay's old stand. Agricultural implements repaired with neatness and despatch by an experienced workman. Blacksmithing of all kinds, horse-shoeing done with despatch. All kinds of work done at my shop. A few cash customers wanted daily. We are always on hand to wait on customers.

J. L. THOMAS, Main st. Hillsboro

[Written for the INDEPENDENT.]

THOUGHTS.

Oh, Thought, thou vision of the past,
The present and the yet to be,
Cease for a while thy course
On time's broad sea,
And leave the weary mind at rest.

Fain would I wander
From myself awhile
And leave all thought and care behind—
The world and all pertaining to its kind—
And be a myth upon the sea of time;

Then, after years of dim obscurity had passed
Return unto myself again
And find that nought had changed,
But everything was still the same,
Myself among the rest:

The same, yet not the same:
That cities had much larger grown,
And freer too from vice,
And men no longer crawled
Amid the bats and mice;

But that they had no older grown:
Would meet the same old forms
That I'd met in days gone by:
I would start the world afresh
Without a care or sigh;

Then like sun in the east
Arising or the morn,
With strength and vigor to begin
The tale and trials of this life,
With mind all free from care again.

Methods that all would then be smooth,
And there'd be no alloy:
I'd think, and act and feel
Like starting life once more,
With more of cheerfulness than e'er I'd felt before.

Hillsboro, 1875.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

The Organization of the Louisiana Legislature—Report of the Congressional Sub-Committee—Sheridan's Statements fully Confirmed.

The following is all that part of the congressional report which relates to the coup d'etat in New Orleans:

As to the proceedings on the 4th of January, about which the committee desired a statement, we now add that your subcommittee, on the invitation of the Democratic Conservative committee of the State of Louisiana, visited the hall of the House of Representatives and witnessed the convening of the Louisiana House of Representatives. Mr. Potter refusing to go inside the bar, remained outside, while Messrs. Foster and Phelps were seated inside, near the speaker's chair. Mr. Potter remained only until Wiltz was elected speaker, and states nothing as to what subsequently occurred. Mr. Foster remained, perhaps, an hour, and Mr. Phelps remained about an hour longer, until he learned that the military was about to enter under Gov. Kellogg's orders.

The doings in the State House on the 4th of January, as seen by the committee, or subsequently in evidence were substantially as follows: At 12 o'clock noon, William Vigers, the clerk of the last House, called the Assembly to order, and proceeded to call the roll of members as made up from the returns of the returning board. This roll contained the names of 106 members, classed by Gov. Kellogg as fifty-three Republicans and fifty-three Democrats. But it is claimed that one of the Democrats was not a staying Democrat.

The Republicans claim that one of their members, Mr. A. G. Cousin, had been kidnapped, and forcibly taken to a distant parish to prevent his presence at the organization of the House. Your committee were about to investigate this charge when in public session. It was claimed by the Democratic counsel and a limited by the Republican counsel that the arrest was under legal process, and by the hands of the sheriff. It was further claimed, and not denied, that the privileges of his office did not shield him from arrest. The charge was embezzlement. The full House would contain 111 members, of which 56 would be a quorum. On the first call of the roll 102 answered to their names. It is claimed by the Republicans, and we believe conceded by the Democrats, that fifty of those answering to their names were Democrats, and fifty-two were Republicans.

The instant the clerk finished the roll-call several member rose to their feet, but the floor was successfully held by Mr. Billieu, who said that he nominated L. A. Wiltz as temporary chairman. The clerk suggested that the legal motion was to elect a speaker. Mr. Billieu himself, paying no attention to the clerk, proceeded hurriedly to put his own motion, which was received by loud yells and followed by loud nays, and declared it carried. Mr. Wiltz sprang instantly to the platform, took from the clerk the gavel, was quickly sworn in by Justice Houston, who followed him to the platform, and then rapped the House, which during this time, had been in great confusion, into a temporary quiet. Mr. Wiltz, as temporary chairman, administered the oath to the members en masse, who rose to receive it. Some member made a motion to elect Mr. Trezevant clerk.

Mr. Wiltz put the motion, and declared it carried. Trezevant at once came forward and took the clerk's chair. Immediately after, and with the same haste, Mr. Flood was elected sergeant-at-arms, and at once, whether on motion or not, your committee do not remember, a number of assistant sergeants-at-arms were appointed, who promptly appeared, wearing badges on which was printed "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms." While the above mentioned motions were being put members objected and called for the yeas and nays, all of which was disregarded and pronounced out of order by the acting chairman. Col. Lowell, a Republican, made a point of order that the constitution of the State allowed any two members to call for the yeas and nays on any motion; but the temporary chairman decided the point not well taken until a motion for permanent organization was made.

Next a motion to go into election for permanent organization was offered and declared premature. Against this ruling the Republicans protested. A motion to seat the Democrats alleged to have been elected in the four parishes, whose election were referred to the legislature, was immediately made and carried. During this stage there was much disorder. The Republican members protested, but their protests were disregarded. These gentlemen then appeared and were sworn in. A motion to adjourn was then put, and declared lost. Mr. Lowell, Republican, then moved that the House proceed to a permanent organization and that the vote be taken upon the roll of the returning board. This motion was declared lost, Mr. Lowell protesting. Mr. Matthews, Republican, then nominated Mr. Lowell as temporary chairman and put the motion against great confusion and disorder, and declared carried. Mr. Lowell declined to serve. The House then proceeded to elect a speaker. The roll was called by Clerk Trezevant, who reported 55 votes for Wiltz, 2 for Hahn, and 1, Mr. Wiltz's own, blank. This result was ascertained by the clerk by simply keeping a tally of the members voting as they answered to their names. No roll of members voting was kept, neither were tellers ordered, or any such other means employed than calling the roll to ascertain the number voting. This vote included the 5 members who had been sworn in to fill vacancies; during this roll-call, when Mr. Hahn's name was called, he rose, and asked to be excused from voting, and to be allowed to state his reasons. Objection was made, and then the speaker pro tem asked for unanimous consent to his explanation; consent was given, and Mr. Hahn, spoke at some length. After the announcement by the clerk of the vote, Mr. Wiltz was sworn in as speaker, and proceeded to swear in others present so far as they came forward to be sworn in. Those they swore in were said to number 60 in all, made up of 50 Conservatives and 10 Republicans who were returned by

the returning board, and the 5 Democratic members who had just been admitted. Outside of the bar of the legislative hall in the State house there were a large number of police supported by the Federal troops.

No person was permitted to enter the State house, through the orders of Gov. Kellogg. Within the bar of the House were permitted only the gentlemen returned by the returning board, and the clerk and sergeant-at-arms of the former legislature, ten persons allowed to the Conservatives as messengers, who suddenly became their assistant sergeants-at-arms, and a few other persons such as were admitted by courtesy to the floor. Without the bar, in the public part of the hall, stood the contestants and other persons admitted. They numbered by actual count 127. Besides these the door of the hall was kept by twenty-seven police.

Wiltz maintained control of the Assembly until some time after he was chosen speaker. When the Republicans undertook to withdraw from the hall, Mr. Wiltz gave instructions to the sergeant-at-arms not to allow any one to pass our or enter the hall. Then the disturbance without the bar at once increased, and pistols were displayed, when, at this juncture, a Conservative member moved that the speaker be requested to ask Gen. de Trobriand to preserve order. A committee was appointed to wait on Gen. de Trobriand and request his compliance. Gen. de Trobriand soon came to the bar, unaccompanied, except by one aid, whom he left there, and then alone approached the speaker. The speaker requested him to ask for order in the lobby. Gen. de Trobriand did so, and order was then restored. The speaker thanked him in the name of the House for his courtesy, and he then withdrew.

The action of the body proceeded for an hour or so without interruption, during which time a committee on contested seats were appointed, and debate had, but no message was sent to the Senate or to the Governor notifying them that that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business, and at length Gen. de Trobriand returned and stated he had orders to remove five members sworn in who had not been returned by the returning board, and after the protest and resistance of Mr. Wiltz to the persons referred to, and after Gen. Campbell had been sent for to point them out, they were removed by the United States soldiers. Mr. Wiltz then left the chair, as Mr. Vigers, to organize the House, began to call the roll made out by the returning board, and two Democratic members had answered to their names, when Mr. Wiltz interrupted the clerk, and called upon the conservative members to refuse to answer and to leave the hall.

The interruption over, Mr. Vigers began anew his roll-call, and obtained only fifty responses, but as the two Democratic members had just before answered on the roll-call which was interrupted, he assumed it right to announce that fifty-four members had answered to their names, those who remained after Mr. Wiltz and his friends withdrew, elected Hahn speaker by acclamation, and proceeded to the business of the Legislature. There was no subsequent roll-call by which the number of those members whose names were returned by the returning board, and who still remained present at these deliberations could be determined.

Your committee have not been able to agree upon any recommendation, but upon the situation in Louisiana as it appeared before us we are all agreed. Jan. 15, 1875.

CHARLES FOSTER,

WM. WALTER PHELPS,

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

Under the new postal law subscribers in the county will not have to pay postage on their county paper; so send in your names for the INDEPENDENT.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

The first time I began to sneeze, a friend told me to go and bathe my feet in hot water and go to bed. I did so. Shortly after, another friend told me to get up and take a cold shower bath. I did that also. Within the hour another friend assured me that it was policy to feed a cold and starve a fever. I had both. So I thought it best to fill myself up for a cold, and let the fever blave awhile. In a case of this kind I seldom do things by halves; I ate pretty heartily. I conferred my custom upon a stranger, who had just opened his restaurant on Cortlandt street, near the hotel, that morning paying so much for a full meal. He waited near me in respectful silence until I had finished feeding my cold, when he inquired if the people about New York were much afflicted with colds. I told him I thought they were. He then went out and took in his sign.

I started up toward the office, and on the way encountered another bosom friend, who told me that a quart of warm salt water would come as near curing a cold as anything in the world. I hardly thought I had room for it, but I tried it anyway. The result was surprising. I believe I threw up my immortal soul. Now, as I give my experience only for the benefit of those of your friends who are troubled with distemper, I feel that they will see the propriety of my cautioning them against following such portions of it as proved inefficient with me, and acting upon this conviction I warn them against warm salt water. It may be a good enough remedy, but I think it is rather to severe. If I had another cold in the head, and there was no course left me to take either an earthquake or a quart of warm salt water, I would take my chances on the earthquake. After this everybody in the hotel became interested, and I took all sorts of remedies—hot lemonade, cold lemonade, pepper tea, boneset, stewed quaker, horehound syrup, onions and loaf sugar, lemons and brown sugar, vinegar and laudanum, five bottles of balsam, eight bottles cherry pectoral, and ten bottles Uncle Sam's remedy, but all without effect.

One of the prescriptions, given by an old lady, was—well, it was dreadful. She mixed a decoction composed of molasses, catnip, peppermint, aquafortis, turpentine, kerosene, and various other drugs, and instructed me to take a wineglassful of it every fifteen minutes. I never took but one dose; that was enough. I had to take to my bed, and remain there for two entire days. When I felt a little better, more things were recommended. I was desperate, and willing to take anything. Plain gin was recommended, then gin, and molasses, then gin and onions. I took all three. I detected no particular result, however, except that I had acquired a breath like a turkey buzzard, and had to change my boarding place. At this new place they suggested a different remedy to any yet tried. A sheet bath was recommended. I had never refused a remedy yet, and it seemed poor policy to commence then; therefore I determined to take a sheet bath, though I had no idea what sort of arrangement it was. It was administered at midnight, and the weather was very frosty. My back and breast were stripped, and a sheet (there appeared to be a thousand yards of it) soaked in ice water was wound around me until I resembled a swab for a columbiad. It is a cruel expedient. When the chilly rag touches one's warm flesh it makes him start with sudden violence and gasp for breath, just as men do in the death agony. It froze the marrow in my bones and stopped the beating of my heart. I thought my time had come. When I recovered from this, a friend recommended the application of a mustard plaster to my breast. I believe that would have cured me effectually. (Continued on fourth page.)