

L. P. Fisher



# Washington Independent.

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## THE INDEPENDENT.

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## PROF. CONDON'S LECTURES.

MARCH 8, 1875.

It was said to be necessary that each one should admit the fact of the entire Pacific slope once existing as a continuous sea beach. The Professor said that the evidence of it is abundant. He had been shown a perfect oyster shell (of quartz) from the Rocky mountains. Such evidences of the Cretaceous period are easily found. The Blue mountains are not strictly parallel to those three ranges heaved up by pressure from seaward. The first great depression or lake bed was between the Cascade and Rocky mountains; Rectangular; southern part drained by the Colorado river; northern by the Columbia and tributaries; the waters of the middle being evaporated leaving upon the soil the Alkali so abundant in that region. The lecture to-day had to do with that portion drained northward. Latest sea shells there tell of last sea water; i. e., in the later Reptilian and early Tertiary. Deposits indicate in turn Salt, brackish and fresh waters. Beautiful leaf impressions from this lake were at hand. Animal remains occur next (Middle Tertiary) in great quantity, at a time when the Blue mountain group of islands was joined to mainland on the east. Bones of the rhinoceros, tapir, little horses, also of a thing 27 feet in length and 18 feet tall having tusks nine or ten feet long. After more draining of almost a chain of lakes occur through which the future Columbia flowed. 68 feet down in a lake in the Yakima country specimens of horse were found. The lake of the John Day country is rich in animal remains: among the rocks have been found distinct traces of the camel 7 to 10 species of horses, tapir, or, &c.; all kinds of which the subsequent glaciers either drove away or destroyed. As yet no human remains have been found at this period. Probably man may have lived when the mastodon was present in great numbers. The old lake impressions are seen at once in this valley: from Gale's peak off toward Hillsboro and Lenox's. From the hill at Amity north to Lafayette and West Chohalem. About Eugene City. In the John Day and Walla Walla valleys a view of a large stretch of country deflues easily old lake shores.

**Second Lecture.**  
Forest Grove, Mar. 10, 1875.  
Subject to-day: Surface facts of Oregon's Geology. Great labor has been spent on early history and but little work on the surface soils, hence a great difficulty in acquiring thorough knowledge of them. It is easier to study earlier formations. The question: why is soil distributed spread over hill and plain in even layers, or two to eight or ten feet in thickness is not answered by any one cause. Certainly it is not due entirely to the action of water. Probably Glacial action and heavy frosts were leading causes. Certainly this evenness is a provision for agriculture. Mounds are a form of surface soil caused by being cut out from the upper (unrodded) layers by water. Bunches of weeds, and trees may have served to form nuclei. Volcanic Buttes are a second class. They have a capping of basalt; in the middle are Trachyte; base, sandstone. When this last covered the Willamette Valley streams of lava flowed over settling into depressions and formed in time these caps of basalt. All in the valley were islands in the old Willamette Sound. Stream erosion, especially when aided by acids in solution, is a powerful agent in changing surfaces. "Pot Holes" seen in any considerable stream are but an example. Canons of the Colorado extending over miles of country and more than a mile in perpendicular height are striking effects. The time for accomplishing this wearing away of such rock as granite was great in extent. The gorge of the Columbia is 3,000 to 4,500 feet in places; much of the erosion being in the harder rocks. The Niagara Falls are determining the sandstone underneath the hard shale of the river bed and are slowly receding toward Lake Ontario.

## WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Our readers will excuse us for publishing the following flattering remarks concerning the INDEPENDENT, as it is short:

ED. INDEPENDENT.—Although not a subscriber to your valuable paper, yet thanks to kind friends who are, I have had the opportunity to read it regularly from week to week, and I must say that in my opinion, at least, it is rapidly gaining in interest and popularity. Every issue is, without doubt, better than the preceding one. I shall promise to become a regular subscriber as soon as I can pecuniarily afford it. My family expenses are at the present so numerous that I shall have to be content (for a while at least) to depend upon the generosity of my friends. Every one should read the INDEPENDENT. If they cannot afford to take it, borrow it, but on no account miss the excellent reading, and good sense shown in the selections, as well as in the editorials, for good sensible reading is just what the people of Oregon need, and will I trust (if they do not already) find that your paper furnishes the requisite amount. I have at different times had the pleasure of seeing most of the Oregon papers, and truth compels me to state, that for good editorials, witty criticisms, and profitable reading, the INDEPENDENT in my estimation ranks among the best in the State. Much of the development of Washington county is certainly due to the INDEPENDENT. You are doing a noble work, and I trust it is proving as profitable to you as it is to your readers. That the INDEPENDENT may in the future improve as it has under your control is the sincere wish of a

**A STANCH SUPPORTER,**  
PORTLAND, Feb. 27, 1875.  
**SOME TALL OREGON TIMBER.**

Our Centennial Commissioner, Hon. A. J. Dufur, has his heart and soul interested in securing a good representation for Oregon at Philadelphia in 1876, and if all respond to his appeal as Mr. Wm. Squires, of Nestocton, Tillamook, offers to do, he will succeed to his heart's desire. This gentleman writes that he wants to furnish some samples of Oregon lumber, out of the tall timber which grows over in Tillamook, to grace the Centennial. He says that a matter in her grows on him as he thinks of it, and adds: "I now propose to get out a plank of each kind of large timber growing here. I can furnish you, at navigable water in Tillamook Bay:

One fir plank 12 feet wide, 100 ft. long.	100
"spruce "	8 "
"cedar "	7 "
"larch "	7 "
"hemlock "	5 "

And I assure you that these planks can be got out yet larger size if you can find means to transport them to Philadelphia. In addition to those already mentioned I would like to get out a plank of each of the following kinds of hard wood: ash, oak and cottonwood [which we suppose would be Balm of Gilead, commonly so called in Oregon—Ed.] The three last would come from the Willamette valley. The other hard woods can be got in Tillamook of larger size than any other place in Oregon.

I would suppose some gentleman of wealth would be glad to furnish the means of getting out such a representative assortment of Oregon timber and have the honor of doing it. I am willing to give the knowledge I possess if some other man or men will furnish the money. If the money is forthcoming I believe that Oregon can send as large a tree as California can.

Mr. Squires is the same as the Chittim wood out of which the Ark was built, and as Prof. Condon—and all geology—asserts that the oldest land in the world was part of North America, may it not have been on our continent that Noah built his big canoe?

Mr. Squires says the revenue cutter Shubrick has visited Tillamook Bay, and could go there again, to tow the raft of lumber around to the Columbia, where it could be placed with care, on the deck of some vessel long enough to carry it to its destination. Certainly such a shipment ought to be made, and might in the end realize enough to defray the expense.—Salem Record.

## Brigham's Troubles Multiplying.

SALT LAKE, March 11.—In the case of Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young, suit for divorce and alimony, a decree having been made that Brigham should pay three thousand dollars attorney's fees and five hundred dollars monthly alimony "pendente lite," and the time having been expired wherein the attorneys' fees should have been paid, and it not having been paid, Brigham Young was brought before Judge McKean to-day and adjudged guilty of contempt and ordered to be imprisoned one day and pay a fine of \$25.

After the decision to-day in the Brigham Young case he paid his \$3,025 to the clerk of the court, and accompanied by a friend, was taken to the penitentiary, where he is to remain for twenty-four hours. Papers for an appeal in this case had been filed several days ago and bonds given. Also he stated in court to-day that he disavowed any contempt of court, but, acting by advice of attorneys, took this method of raising a question of appeal, which was argued for two hours, after which the decision was given fixing and imprisoning defendant as before stated.

## The Rationals of the New Hampshire Election.

New York, March 11.—Thurlow Tweed says he is agreeably disappointed by the result of the New Hampshire election. The Democratic defeat was caused by their sending two rebel generals to stomp the State, and by the Republican repudiation of the third term.

New York, March 11.—There is nothing this morning changing yesterday's New Hampshire returns. The Herald regards the New Hampshire election results as a check and warning to the Democracy, who must avoid their tendency to Bourbonism, if they would hope to recover power. If the Republican party repudiates Grantism, it has more than an even chance for the next Presidential election. The Tribune also assumes that the Republican gains result from partial repudiation of the third term. The New Hampshire result is a lesson to both parties.

The Democrats are required to be taught that their party name is not a magic spell insuring success, and the Republicans that Grant is unnecessary to them; for the New Hampshire Republicans platform a clearly pronounced condemnation of the third term. The Democrats had also failed to make good use of their opportunity by pursuing a liberal and conciliatory course when they obtained temporary power, but had banished Senators of genius and character from the Senate to elevate mediocrity in Connecticut, and an ex-Confederate in Missouri.

## State Debts in Default.

The aggregate of State debts in the Union in 1874 was \$382,970,517, being an increase of \$38,200,000 since 1870. Of this amount \$164,732,000 is in default—the defaulting states being Alabama, on \$21,350,000; Arkansas, on \$12,800,000; Florida, on \$3,774,000; Georgia, on \$11,000,000; Louisiana, on \$24,433,000; Minnesota, on \$2,275,000; Mississippi, on \$7,900,000; North Carolina,

on \$24,900,000; South Carolina, on \$13,200,000; and Virginia, on \$46,000,000. Of the total State debts \$92,924,000 is estimated to be held abroad, and of the amount in default \$54,174,000 is held abroad. The debts in default bear an average interest of about seven per cent. Some of the defaulting states, Georgia and Minnesota, have disowned the debts; others, like Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, have repudiated them; and others, like North Carolina and Virginia, declare their inability to pay—Virginia, because the new state of West Virginia refuses to assume its just share of the indebtedness. Of the whole amount (\$164,732,000) it is probable three-fourths will never be paid.—Missouri Republican.

## THE MISSION OF GEN. BRISBIN ENDORSED—KANSAS AND NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—In the matter of reports recently received from the East, stating that the necessities of the grasshopper sufferers of Kansas and Nebraska had been greatly exaggerated, the Omaha Herald being authority for the statement, General Brisbin, now in this city soliciting contributions of grain for the sufferers, received to-day a telegram from the editor of the Omaha Herald disclaiming any intention of opposing the work of relief, but that the article in the Herald was a denunciation of impositions practiced on the relief committee in certain instances, and of statements that people for whom aid is being solicited are still in a state of starvation. Such a condition of affairs has been already alleviated by the exertion of the military authorities and contributions from other States. The telegram endorsed General Brisbin's work on this coast as necessary and proper. Gen. Brisbin has also received a telegram from Gen. Ord, of Omaha, confirming the dispatch of the editor of the Herald. The work of soliciting contributions is proceeding satisfactorily in this city, and a general interest in the matter is being awakened throughout the State. A meeting of the committee of the chambers of commerce will be held this afternoon when progress will be reported.

## Appeals for Seed for Kansas and Nebraska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The papers here, to-morrow, will contain a letter from General Brisbin to the Grangers of California and reply from I. S. Gardner, State Agent, concerning the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers. A circular was to-day issued from the headquarters of the State Grange calling on grangers throughout the State to load with seed, at as many points as possible, all railroads. The Oregon Steamship Company and Goodall, Nelson & Perkins grant free transportation for seed contributed. Josiah Earl, State immigration agent of California, publishes letters showing a terrible state of destitution among Kansas farmers and begging for seed.

## OREGON.

The Oregonian says: our correspondent at Pendleton, writing on the 11th inst., says the weather there is not warm but the grass is growing finely and stock doing well.

Mr. H. Byers and Dr. Woodruff have bought the Roseburg Plaindealer newspaper for \$1,200. It will be conducted for the present on Independent Republican principles.

Eastern Oregon comprises a territory of 58,000 square miles, nearly two-thirds of the entire area of the State, and has nearly 16,000 inhabitants.

About 40,000 bushels of wheat, unsold, remain in the warehouses at Albany, belonging to owners who have refused to sell, preferring to take the chances on the prices next year.

Heavy snow fell in Iowa Indiana and Ohio on the 18th.

## THE TERRITORIES.

On the 14th of this month at Salt Lake the weather was cold as mid-winter. Snow slides were frequent in the mountains of Utah.

The Walla Walla Spirit says a man, who has been looking after his stock on Snake River, in the vicinity of Dead Man's Hollow, says in that neighborhood the loss has probably been about 25 per cent of all the cattle there.

Up on Snake river some of the people are trying to make the best of a hard winter, and are now making good wages in skinning dead cattle. They have a quicker process than is usually employed; they take the head of the dead animal to a stake driven into the ground, cut the skin around the neck and rip the hide open down the legs and belly, then hitch a span of horses to the skin at the neck, and in a minute pull it clean off, quicker and easier than any other way. Two men with a span of horses can make \$27 a day in this way.

J. H. D. Chesnut writing from Bozeman, Montana, says: "I am practically acquainted with silver mines, and confidentially assert that the veins of Sixteen-mile creek, in this Territory, are richer and more extensive than some of those in Nevada, from which millions have been made. The locally celebrated Homestead lode, in Sixteen-mile district, ranks next to the famous Comstock in extent, having a breadth of over thirty-six feet between the walls, and is easily traced half a mile by the croppings. Ore has been taken from it which assayed very high, and none of the Homestead assays have fallen below the average of Comstock ore."

## Fooling with a Bear.

The captain of the propeller Benton, in winter quarters at the foot of Griswold street, has a half grown bear on board, and the animal has been annoyed so much that he does not hesitate to use his claws whenever occasion offers. Saturday morning a lanky stranger from Sandusky happened along the wharf and saw the bear in the gangway. He stopped and began teasing the bear, and by and by the captain said:

"Look out, mister, or you'll get dreadfully tickled."

"I guess I've seen bears afore now!" replied the man, indignantly, and he kept on cuffing the bear, spitting at him, making false motions, etc. Finally, when about ready to leave, he thought he'd scare Bruin by pretending to throw a water-pail at him. The force of the false blow threw Sandusky off his feet and he rolled down to the bear. Bruin uttered one growl and went to business, and the way the broadcloth, suspenders, and white and red shirt flew was handsome to behold.

"Call off yer bar—help! police! police!" yelled Sandusky, but the police were far, far hence, and the captain has a lame foot and can't get around very fast. The whole back part of the man's coat made only one mouthful for the bear and he wasn't a minute in getting down to hide and blood.

"Oh! oh! Marcy—whoop-gracious—stop—help! help!" howled the man as he rolled around the deck, and the bear would have been playing with him yet but for the captain and a handspike. When Sandusky was hauled out of the way and jerked to his feet he was all blood and rags and bites and scratches.

"Didn't I tell you not to fool with the bear?" asked the captain as he stood back and surveyed the man.

"Yes captin, you did," replied Sandusky, "and the next thing is to lend me an army blanket and show me a first-class hospital!"—Detroit Free Press.

—They tried to scare a man in Missouri by threatening to tar and feather him; but he replied, "Come on w't your old tar; I've been there six times, and I've got a receipt for washing it off."