

Hillsboro Independent.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

No. 23.

THIS MEANS YOU!
Items of interest to the general public
always find space in the columns of the
Independent. If you know an item of
news send it in for publication.

Vol. XXI.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, west of Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.
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For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:20 a. m.

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CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

A. F. and A. M.
TUALATIN LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
Jas. A. Merritt, Master.
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K. O. P.

PHOENIX LODGE NO. 34, K. O. P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
Wm. A. Barrett, C. C.
Herman Schlemmer, K. of R. & S.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors and sojourning brethren welcome.
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HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening of each month.
Mrs. F. M. DUNN, N. G.
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A. O. U. W.

COURT TUALATIN NO. 1774, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday evening in Orange Hall at 8 o'clock.
W. W. McILWINE, P. S.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the month.
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WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month.

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P. H. BANGLAM, Scribe.

P. O. H.

HILLSBORO ORANGE, No. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Market.
ASHEB IMHUIS, Sec.

Y. P. S. C. E.

MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian Church. You are cordially invited to attend the meetings.
BENTON BOWMAN, Treas'r.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ROD AND GUN CLUB meets in Morgan Block every second Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m.

J. A. H. ROUNDLEY, Sec.
Fries.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Sunday School at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

FIRST Christian Church, Harry Watkins, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 4 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

WANGELICAL CHURCH—Services 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month at the Baptist church at 8 o'clock p. m. Rev. Mr. Pratt, pastor. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Cottage prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week.

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Shop at Gardner's old stand, half block south of Greer's store.

L. W. HOUSE,
HILLSBORO OREGON.

FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Special to the Independent.

Having sharpened my pencil and seated myself at the office table of my hotel in order to write you as promised, I find myself almost averse to the expenditure of the energy necessary, as on perusing your paper on my journey hither, I found that Mr. Kindt had commenced a very interesting account of his observations here at the world's fair. So many, too, have preceded me on this tour from your county, that the sights and doings of this great exposition are becoming quite familiar to your citizens. Consequently I feel that, though I promised to tie down for the benefit of your readers any items of interest which I might deem as such, I should not attempt anything like a general description of the fair itself. Your readers will find all such information in Mr. Kindt's letters. I presume for the sample I have read. So very much of interest is to be seen that it is difficult to select those things most likely to be of interest to all. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a rough sketch of my journey hither and the giving of a few impressions of observations here at the great fair.

By the time this is in print it will be an old story to your readers, but on Saturday evening, the 7th, when I left Portland it was raining at Oregon's best gait and had been doing so far a day previously. This continued all night and most of Sunday as our train passed through Eastern Oregon. At Pendleton our engine got off the rails and had to be "frogged" and hauled onto its proper track. About the region of Huntington, the eastern boundary of Oregon, the rain ceased. Through Idaho the country seemed to be coming dryer as we sped on our way. Next morning our train was headed for Ogden instead of the direct route, via Granger. Here the weather was very warm and dust was invariably being kicked in the wake of vehicles. Irrigation seemed to be well in general operation in the fertile valleys through which we passed. At Ogden I left the train and paid a visit to Salt Lake City. Here I visited the tabernacle, grand new temple of the latter day saints. Of this visit I shall probably have more to say in your city if I deliver a lecture which has been requested of me. Next two days were occupied in the rest of the journey to the great exposition, where I arrived on Thursday morning. As we neared Chicago, it was evident by the numbers, conversation, etc., of the passengers, that the fair was the great goal in view.

In the city itself, one could not help being surprised at the enormous number of people thronging toward certain objective points, from which transit to the fair, was had. Street cars too, in trains of three each were overcrowded and hung on to arriving people eager for the fair. Arriving there, one is struck with the grand and fairy like appearance presented by so many huge buildings, of a white, marble appearance, terminating in beautiful domes or spires. Lagoons on which electric launches and the boats of gondoliers dart hither and thither undernether crowded bridges, give an entire change to the scenery.

The whole area of the fair is so large and the number of great buildings so confusing at first, that it is well to have a general grasp of the fair and its auxiliary, the Midway Plaisance as a whole. This can best be obtained by making an ascent on the great Ferris wheel. Let us go to it. Here it stands, a ponderous, slowly moving monument of engineering skill. It is really a double wheel having cars as big as street cars hung as numerous as possible between the outer rims of each wheel, so that looking at the great wheel in front you chiefly see a great number of cars ascending and descending with their long sides towards you. The cars are provided with a grating of iron to secure protection against accidents and suicides, and are panelled with glass in order to allow the inmates to see around them. We purchase a ticket and take a seat in a car. Up we go. The great white city is displaying itself in all its glory before us. Thousands of people are seen thronging its streets. Flags are gracefully waving from its many spires and flag-staves, electric launches and the boats of the gondoliers are giving vitality to its lagoons, and the great lake expands itself before us dotted with numerous small craft in the vicinity of the white city. As we ascend higher we can distinguish the greater buildings individually. Farthest away to our right is the stock pavilion, forestry, leather, anthropological and Krupp erections, and building of the Congress La Rabida, opposite the pier are the agricultural and machinery buildings. The high domed administration building stands to the left of these, opposite the basin in which is the great statue of the republic. Immediately to the north are the great buildings of manufacturers, elec-

WHO WILL PAY THE TAXES.

Already that part of the owners of "intangible" property in Oregon, who propose that other people shall pay their taxes, through a subsidized press, have commenced the cry for the exemption of all credits from taxation; bolstering up this demand with the argument that assessors, without prying into peoples' business, are unable to find the notes and accounts since the repeal of the law for deduction of indebtedness and the mortgage tax law. Well, who is more responsible than this same press for that repeal? These two laws enabled the assessor, if he honestly endeavored to discharge his duty, to find the credits liable to taxation, regardless of the attempts of the owners of the same by prevarication and bare-faced perjury, to escape their just share of taxation. In fact, although the advocates for non-taxation of credits, hold that men generally will commit perjury to save a few dollars in taxes, and judging from the assessment rolls returned for 1893 there appears to be some ground for the statement, we find that such evidences of dishonesty are of rare occurrence when there is great danger of detection. It is also true that many of these tax dodgers have escaped, through the ignorance, neglect, and in some cases collusion, with assessors. But the danger of detection and exposure and dread of punishment has hindered many from making false returns while these laws so unjustly repealed were in force. The fact is they were a guard against dishonest evasions, and the injurious effects of their repeal were pointed out by many, and no one was more fully aware of its consequences than these same tax-dodgers. Even they, with all their selfishness, would like to be able to look the assessor squarely in the face when swearing to their returns; besides, there is a possibility, though remote, that a criminal prosecution might follow their evasions. Their frantic appeal in this dilemma, "that the law taxing credits should be repealed, to save them from committing perjury," possibly, deserves our sympathy; and since the repeal of these provisions of the assessment law, that in some measure uncovered their dishonesty, the return of credits on the assessment roll answers no other purpose than to indicate either the dishonesty or poverty of our counties, it may be better to submit to their demands, if no remedy can be found for their disgraceful evasions, and let the "intangible" property alone appear upon the roll. These persons want to comply with the law if that compliance costs them nothing, and I have the fullest confidence that if the law is amended so that it will cost them nothing to comply with it, there will be no more evasions, because there will be nothing to gain by them.

In looking over the assessment of one of the richest although not the largest counties of this state, as the same is given in its county paper, one must conclude that the creditor class are deserving of sympathy. The assessment returned to the equalization board of the county amounts to \$3,480,026; the notes and accounts to \$42,663. Of all the counties in the state this one takes the prize for perjury or perjury, and it is hard telling which horn to hang it on. The indebtedness claimed in this county last year was \$800,000. I have not before me the assessment of money, notes and accounts in that county for 1892, but it is reasonable to suppose that it was not far from the amount claimed as indebtedness. If the returns of the present year are correct, the financial situation of this county must be a No. 1; as they would indicate a payment of debts since last assessment, to the amount of at least \$750,000. But it is much more probable, that, instead of this being the fact, the truth of the matter is that at least a half million dollars of notes and accounts have not been listed for taxation. If, in other counties in the state, the failures to list have been in the same proportion, the loss will be several millions; and the deficiency must be and really is made up by additional taxation on persons holding real estate, and especially those who are in debt, and have been prevented by the change in the law from taking out their indebtedness. It was contended, by the advocates for the change made by last legislature, that the increase in the assessment would make no difference in the amounts to be paid by the individual taxpayer, and occasionally I have found persons who were weak enough to believe it. The probabilities are that such persons will understand the matter by the time they settle their taxes on the present tax roll. That the per centage levied may not be higher I will admit, but it is placed on the property of a different class of taxpayers; the creditor class is relieved from taxation, and the debtor class is charged with the full amount of this relief in addition to what it should pay. The taxes necessary to run the state, county and municipal government, and the

school and road districts will not be decreased, but a different class will pay them. One-fourth at least of the property of the state will escape taxation, and that the most productive, and that property so escaping is held by parties who, to say the least, have escaped taxation by dishonest evasions; and honest taxpayers must make up the deficiency. This bears especially hard upon the debtor class, who are already driven to the wall by the financial troubles under which the country is now suffering. This class under the present arrangement will pay taxes in Washington county on an increased assessment of at least \$1,500,000 and in just so much is the creditor class released from taxation, even if they have honestly listed their notes and accounts; and when from the assessment roll it is notorious that the notes secured by mortgage and unsecured accounts are short by at least \$1,000,000, it is painfully clear where the additional burden of taxation falls, and how much that class of taxpayers, who most need protection, have been wronged by the changes made in our assessment laws by the last legislature.

The question now to be considered by the people of this state is how this matter can be righted. Already the declaration has been made by these papers, that to complete their work all laws for the taxation of credits must be eliminated from the statute books, and that the debtor must bear the burden placed upon him by a millionaire executive, a subsidized press and a subservient legislature that weakly submitted to the "howl for a change" without knowing what change was needed, and its effect when made.

The election of a legislature next June whose efforts will be used to enact legislation in the interest of all classes of the people and especially that class who are suffering under a load of debts, low prices for grain and farm products, low prices for labor, and indeed low prices for everything except money, is the only way to right the wrong. Let it be fully understood that this question will be felt in the next election, that men will be supported for law-makers, who will make laws in the interest of the various parties let the voters speak; and let them that no man is placed upon the legislative tickets who will not pledge himself to vote for the re-enactment with proper amendments of the assessment laws so recklessly repealed. Amendments that will declare that all property "intangible" and "intangible" shall be listed to the assessor, and that taxation shall be in proportion to what the person taxed may be worth. If men are, after efforts to prevent, nominated, who can not be trusted in this matter, the voter has a final remedy—defeat their election at the polls, if a man can be found on any ticket that can be relied upon to legislate in the interest of the people. Let it be settled once and for all whether the most productive property of the state shall escape its equal share of the burden of its protection, or whether a man shall pay taxes on his debts, and whether the owners of the farms in the country and homesteads in the cities and towns—the labor producing part of the community shall bear all the burdens of taxation. The voters of the state have the remedy in their hands, and I much mistake the public sentiment if it is not heroically applied at the first opportunity.

TAXPAYER.
Millionaire Van.
Some of the California democratic papers are saying harsh things of the 'S. F. Chronicle' because that paper criticizes Mr. Cleveland for appointing Van Allen to the Italian ministry. This is the way that paper evens up on them:
"Some of our democratic contemporaries are finding fault because we express the opinion that a man like Van Allen, almost an alien, whose only claim on the democratic party is a campaign contribution of \$50,000, should have been selected by Cleveland to represent the United States at the court of Italy. They should also represent the United States who spare us their censures and devote them to the 'New York World' and our local democratic contemporary, 'Examiner,' both of which papers are lighting up the matter with a zeal which must fill with joy every American who objects to seeing his country misrepresented abroad."

It was the first she had ever baked and she said proudly:
"Don't you think I could go into the bread business?"
"My dear," answered her husband gently, "if they sold bread by weight you'd make your fortune."—Exchange.

Oregon did not have a costly state building at the fair but her exhibits got there just the same! Washington with all her boasted advantages was not in it when it came to a show down.—Tillamook Headlight.

THE IMBROGLIO IN BRAZIL.

The revolutionary conflict at Rio Janeiro has now waged with varying phases for several weeks. The rebels against the Peixoto government have not yet succeeded in overthrowing it, though the result may be achieved at any time. It is, perhaps, difficult for Americans, not particularly concerned about South American affairs to get up any great interest in the result, at least as to the personnel of the combatants and contestants. If the struggle had taken the form of an attempt to reinstate the imperial government it might have been different. As a republican nation we would naturally be inclined to view with disfavor any movement looking to the restoration of a monarch on the American continent. Somehow we have come to consider both North and South America as the heritage of free, democratic institutions. There was a rumor when the Mello uprising began that the rebellion was in the interest of the imperial family. But nothing has occurred since to warrant giving credence to the story. It may be set down as certain that the civil war is simply an uprising of the republican faction against another, after the fashion of the Spanish American states. It would not come with good grace for Americans to say that such struggles tend to weaken faith in our form of government. It is not so long since we had our own unpleasantness on a gigantic scale. But the apparently trivial revolutions and rebellions which so often break out in the Latin-American republics lend to the suggestion that there is a wide difference between republican government which have been evolved through the course of history and those which spring into being with only paper constitutions.

There is one phase of Brazilian imbroglio which merits special attention. We refer to the repeated accounts of foreign diplomatic interference at Rio. This, it seems to us, should be discouraged by our government and by the public opinion of the world. There may be instances where resident representatives of foreign nations in a city where civil war is prevailing should interpose in the interest of humanity—to prevent unnecessary blood shed and violence. But this is quite another thing from attempts of diplomatic agents to shape political events. When a nation is in the throes of civil war it should be allowed to work out its own salvation.—San Francisco Chronicle.

GOOD TRANSLATORS SCARCE.

A competition in translations was held not long ago for prizes offered by the Brentanos, the New York booksellers and publishers. The outcome of the competition was decidedly unsatisfactory. Most of the translations sent in were from the German. The best French writers of short stories were badly represented, and nothing taken from Italian or Spanish originals proved available. The only prize awarded—apparently it was intended originally to give several—was won by Miss C. S. Copeland, of Sparkill, N. Y., her translations being made from several of Paul Heyse's short stories.

Whether because of ignorance or inadvertence many of the competitors selected productions which had been translated already, and which, therefore, had been barred out. But the most common as well as the most serious obstacle to success proved to be the inability of the translators to make a proper use of English. It was clear that most of them could read the original French, German or other foreign language with comparative fluency, but they were incompetent to imitate the peculiarities of the styles of the foreign authors or to indicate shades of meaning by fitting selections of English terms. What sometimes and with a certain propriety has been termed the "atmosphere" of the original they almost wholly failed to reproduce.

Probably the only practicable method of obtaining good translations is to pay enough for them to make it worth the while of really accomplished literary people, who also are scholars of some degree, to give their time to such work. There are men and women who are experts in one or more foreign tongues as well as in English, and who also are so familiar with this or that foreign author as to have absorbed something of his very manner of thought and expression. These by taking sufficient pains usually succeed in rendering into English much of the external flavor, and even of the inner spirit, of the writings of foreign authors. But such possible translators seldom enter competitions, although the holding of such a competition was a good plan, and might have been expected fairly to develop some hitherto unperceived ability.—Congregationalist.

A man-eating shark was caught at the mouth of the Columbia last week. It was a young thing and only three feet long.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

EAST AND SOUTH.

THE SHASTA ROUTE

OF THE SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

South	6:15 p. m.	Lv. Portland	Ar. Hillsboro	8:20 p. m.
North	10:15 a. m.	Lv. San Francisco	Lv. Hillsboro	7:50 a. m.

Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany also at Tangent, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

8:30 a. m.	Lv. Portland	Ar. Roseburg	4:50 p. m.
8:50 p. m.	Lv. Roseburg	Lv. Hillsboro	7:50 a. m.

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BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS

Mail Train Daily (Except Sundays).

1:30 p. m.	Lv. Portland	Ar. Corvallis	8:25 p. m.
8:30 a. m.	Lv. Hillsboro	Lv. Corvallis	4:22 p. m.
12:15 p. m.	Lv. Corvallis	Lv. Hillsboro	1:50 p. m.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

1:40 p. m.	Lv. Portland	Ar. McMinnville	8:25 a. m.
6:00 p. m.	Lv. Hillsboro	Lv. McMinnville	7:15 a. m.
7:25 p. m.	Lv. McMinnville	Lv. Hillsboro	5:50 a. m.

THROUGH TICKETS to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe, can be obtained at lowest rates from J. J. Morgan, agent, Hillsboro.

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