

THE ARGUS

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County Official Paper.

Opposed to Gold Mono-metallism. Believes in the Bimetallic Standard. Thinks we Ought to Take Care of our own People Before Annexing Hawaii. Has no use for Marcus A. Hanna.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

BY THE ARGUS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

LUCIUS A. LONG, EDITOR.

A PHALAR OF REBUKE.

The Hillsboro Independent bitterly complains because the anti-gold standardists are still campaigning on the heels of Mr. McKinley's election. The Independent alleges that the election settled matters. This may be logic and it may be false reasoning. If our worthy contentions will but scan its files shortly Mr. Cleveland was elected it will observe that even that "fair minded journal" still continued to campaign even from the date the returns came in. So did the entire republican press of the country—and here, then, seems a deadly parallel.

The election of Mr. Cleveland was the result of declining prosperity, even under stringently republican tariff laws. People were looking for a change. The new administration could not check the avalanche of depression. Shrinkage of values continued. The contracting of the volume of currency was getting in its deadly work and right here we must give the republicans credit for averting the deadly oppression by silver legislation which did some little good, until they were captured by the gold monometallists. But they have fallen by the wayside. They have recognized no difference between the man who is behind the counter and the man who is in front, but have worked for the interests of those who had capital in dollars instead of labor and product. Why shouldn't we keep on campaigning. Promises of prosperity have not been fulfilled. We were to have had it soon as the returns were in.

The question of secession was not settled in the first battle. We did not gain our national independence in the first battle. We did not repulse the British in 1812—they captured our capital—in the first conflict, yet we drove them away. Last fall's election was not a defeat for us—only a temporary respite. Two years ago the Independent did glorious work against the gold standard. Its pages teemed with condemnation of such a system and the people began to love it, but like Lot's wife, it looked back and has turned into a pillar of rebuke to itself. In 1890 it supported a free coinage platform in Oregon. In 1895 it helped to defeat Mr. Dolph for senator, of whom it said:

"He represents Wall street and London, not the producing classes of the state of Oregon. He is the representative of the east and Europe, not of the great west. Oregon, as well as the entire western part of the U. S., has been built up largely on borrowed capital, and owes large sums to the east and Europe. We are willing to pay those debts fairly in the money of the value in which they were contracted. But the policy urged by Mr. Dolph of the contraction of the currency, making it scarce and high, would double and treble the indebtedness of every man in the state."

The Independent fought that system which it there excoffates. It has since recanted. THE ARGUS fought shoulder to shoulder with the Independent those days. It now fights alone, and, taking its lesson from past history; knowing that victory is often long delayed, will continue that line of attack at which our friend was once a veteran. The Independent's heart is right, but the agents of incorporated wealth, which he once belabored, have insinuated themselves into his party, have assumed control and are now in the saddle. A partisan prejudice will not allow our neighbor to purify his ranks, so he now supports what he once condemned.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The question of dropping the right of silver coinage at our mints has perturbed more minds than any other national problem. People become confused in their ideas and go chasing irrelevant matter—both gold and silver men do this—to the detriment of clear understanding. The true way to look at the matter is to consider demonst-

zation in an intelligent, dispassionate manner. First, consider the matter in the abstract: remember that the world had debts and trade relations which demanded a money supply. This supply, prior to 1873, was furnished by both gold and silver; and either dollar was as good as the other in the payment of debt. Population and commerce were increasing, calling for a greater increase each year in volume of money—real, irredeemable, well-money. The supply was none too great, in fact not large enough. Silver did circulate prior to 1873. Where? In those countries coinciding at the smallest ratio—and it was as good as gold. Can this be disputed? The sum total of gold and silver coined prior to 1873 was as good as though said sum total had been entirely of gold! Therefore: When silver was demonetized it was as though the total gold and silver supply had been a gold supply, and such demonetization was to deny to the gold one half its rights of coinage—a fifty per cent restriction, as it were.

This ought to be plain. Whom did such law benefit? Plainly enough, those who sold and loaned money only. Whom did it hurt? Evidently—no certainly, those who wanted to buy money with labor or labor's product.

These facts can be seen by any man of fairness who will remove partisan guides from intent to study, and we believe that such study will result in bimetallic law.

"WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT."

When Alexander Pope wrote the paraphrase, "Whatever is, is right" he knew what was right. The statement must be viewed from proper analysis and with all the qualifications necessary to substantiate the truth of the assertion embraced. No one will contend that wrong does not exist and that Mr. Pope's line of reasoning denies such existence. Wrong does exist that people may know the right and make the necessary change. Wrong has always existed; always will exist; it is the common object of attack by society organized; it organizes society that good may result.

REPUBLICANS MOURED long and loudly because Mr. Cleveland was opposing silver legislation. Even the now president berated him for wanting "money dear and all else cheap." But the money syndicates captured the party and forced down the throats of the rank and file rankest gold monometallism. The time servers therupon commenced to laud that which they condemned a short time before. That was subordination of manhood and citizenship, but it mattered not to the trust promoters. Mr. Hanna's man was elected. That was h—ll.—Buxton Sunday Machete.

EDITORIAL RAMBLINGS.

The tariff law is now on the statute books and prosperity, already too long delayed, is expected on the next train.

There are over 60,000 postoffices in the United States. How happy would be our Hanna friends, should a law pass congress to coin these offices at 16 to 1.

In the light of past experience we were of the opinion that Forest Grove's license tax on bankers would have been placed at several thousand dollars instead of 20, measly, American silver dollars.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Probate.

The semi-annual report of the estate of Chas. Neep has been filed and approved. Order made that \$29 per month be allowed for maintenance of minor children, until Jan. 1, 1898.

Will of George Hindick proved and Jane, the wife, confirmed as executrix.

J. W. Shute has been appointed administrator of Manning estate to succeed Anton Pfanner, deceased.

John J. Kurati appointed administrator of William J. White, deceased.

C. L. Schieffelin confirmed as executor of Edward Schieffelin estate, Sam Moon, Amos McCurdy and Walter Fowler, appraisers.

Real Estate Transactions.

Van B De Lashmitt et al by shift to First National Bank 156 a sec 31 1 r 2 w \$5,000. Cyrus E Hoskins and wife to O and C R R 57 a sec 9 4 3 w \$1. Ariadne Bohart et al to Frank Miller and wife lot 8 and 9 of 9 Bohart's Subdiv. \$200. Leonard Uehler and wife to Augusta Kruger 118.40 a sec 22 2 r 2 w bond for deed \$1000. Fred Knecht and wife to John Reichen tract near Centerville \$1. H G Ellsworth to John Pugh \$1 w 2 of u 3 of the s 1/2 sec 4 1 2 r 1 w \$1. Fred Hurst and wife to Esther Lewis lots 31, 32, 33, and 34 blk 10 W P Heights \$100. Peter Halter to Crescence Halter 10 a sec 11 2 r 1 w \$1. McKinley National Bank to E E Miller 36.48 a sec 31 1 r 4 w \$25. L C Walker and wife to J C Woods L31 a Elkannah Walker d 1 \$200. Jane M Smith to G H Marsh part blk 1 Walker add 7 4 \$14. M D Markam to Fannie Bacon s 1/2 sec 3 1/2 sec 4 and w 1/2 sec 3 1 r 4 w \$2500. Mamie Bacon and husband to Cynthia Markham lot 5 blk 78 P add to Forest Grove \$800. Thos D Humphreys to E L McCormick part blk 1 Finner's add to Hillsboro 1500. T J Poter and wife to G E Miner 1300. J H Walker d 1 \$5,000. John Inlay to Esther I Dennis blk 11 Bohart's Sub-div \$225.

CORNELIUS.

Cary Porter, of the Grove, was in town Thursday.

J. N. Clark arrived home from an extended trip east of the mountains, last week.

D. T. Phillips, J. B. Merrill, George Vickers, and Lee Hoffman and Frank Gardner took a trip through the Pumpkin Ridge country last Saturday to look at land for which one of the party was talking of trading.

A relative of Mr. Harwood has recently arrived from Kansas.

Clark & Henderson started to baling hay for J. C. Buchanan Wednesday morning.

A. A. Phillips has 400 acres of land for sale, from eight to ten dollars per acre, any way to suit the purchaser. A great portion of it cultivated. There are two houses on the land and it is near a postoffice in this county.

The R. R. tool house caught fire last Saturday but the flames were promptly extinguished by A. A. Phillips and Thos Talbot.

COMMUNICATED.

Gaston, Ore., July 16, 1897.

To THE EDITOR:— You say in your editorial in Argus of July 15th, "That all history substantiates the fact that bimetallic is right." Will you kindly answer the following questions?

[a] At what time did the U. S. actually have bimetallic? [b] Why did the U. S. change its ratio of coinage to 16 to 1? [c] And why did we have to pass a law in 1854 causing the coinage of subsidiary silver? [d] Mexico has statutory bimetallic or (pretended) free coinage of both gold and silver. [e] Has she real bimetallic or silver monometallism? [f and g] Is it not also a fact that prior to 1873 the U. S. had statutory bimetallic or a law pretending to give us bimetallic while natural law gave us monometallism from the foundation of the government to 1873? [h] If the debtor having option to pay in either metal will bring the two metals to a par at the ratio of coinage by making a demand for the cheaper metal and decreasing the demand for the dearer metal—why did it not do it in 1834? [i] Why did we have to change the ratio when there was such a slight difference between the mint ratio and the market ratio? [j] If it would not bring the metals together when the difference was so slight how do you expect to bring them together now when the difference between the mint ratio and the market ratio is over twenty times as great as it was at that time.

Yours respectfully, C. W. HUDSON.

[a] Practically until 1873. (r)her countries, at diverse times and almost continuously up to that period, had free coinage at ratios which overshadowed 16 to 1 to the extent that they could absorb both gold and silver, having resources out of all comparison to ours—and yet, under that disadvantage, they until '49 produced practically both metals, we had a fair share of money and a great deal better system than now in vogue. [b] Because our forefathers labored under the idea that such change would bring unlimited gold here. They were mistaken. Resources were then [1834] too limited as compared with other nations. [c] Supposedly to keep silver from being melted, the commercial value, by virtue of the French ratio, smaller than ours, forcing a premium so far as we were concerned. There was no premium on silver in France, commercial and legal ratio being on a level. Substantiation. [d] Bimetallics hold, that, where resources are sufficient, law will enlarge scope and create demand. Mexico has not the necessary resources to make itself felt in monetary and commercial circles. We might as well expect the Hawaiian Islands to control the money of the world. [e] Mexico has no money standard. Her obligations are payable in gold; [her creditors watch her custom houses to insure payment—'s it said.] F and g answered in a. [h] Because in 1834 we could control neither gold or silver, our resources, and debts being no very important factor in the world's business and practically producing neither of the money metals. [i] We did not have to change the ratio—and doing so did us no good as history substantiates. [j] France did the bringing of the metals together at the time mentioned. She had the power then and under a sixteen to one standard we being proportionately from two to eight times stronger now in proportion to the world's business than was France at that time, would do as France at that time did, control the system. Read Mr. Towne's letter on this question.

We think Mr. Hudson sincere in his doubts, but feel satisfied careful study aside from prejudice would make him a supporter of bimetallicism. None of the questions propounded are at all relevant to the proposed bimetallic law, even were they unanswerable. It is a question of utility and demand and placing it so the creditor classes are assisting their opposites in maintaining a ratio which exists today in our country by the sole virtue of custom and government acceptance.

CHARLES. A. TOWNE

An Eminent Republican, and Bimetallist

WRITES ABLY ON USES OF SILVER

Can we Support the Bimetallic Standard And Utilize Sufficient of the White Metal to Produce Proper Results?

Hon. Chas. A. Towne, late member of congress from Minnesota at eminent scholar and thinker, in a recent contribution to "Money," a magazine with gold standard proclivities, has the following to say, touching demand and utility, relative to the silver question: "Whether or not, under bi-metallism, the metals were maintained at a parity would depend upon the sufficiency of the demand for them to give them an easy to absorb them at par. If a man could bring 150 ounces of silver to the mint and get it stamped into coins with which he could purchase the same service that he could with the coins struck from 1 ounce of gold, and vice versa, then silver and gold would be and remain at a parity, and no man anywhere in the world would take less than such an equivalent for either. It is a question of use and demand. All that is needed is enough use and enough demand. If one great great steel can afford such use and create such demand, it is as well as if a dozen nations did it.

What could a man do with silver money newly minted in the United States? What use has money here, how extensive and varied? The answer is, of course, that there is more scope and opportunity for its employment here than anywhere else on earth. Time has been when the exchanges of the people of the United States exceeded \$6,000,000,000 in a single year. The total indebtedness, public and private, of the country is probably \$35,000,000,000, instalments of which are constantly maturing, and on which the interest averaging it at 4 per cent, payable each year, would amount to at least \$1,400,000,000.

The total taxes paid annually to State, local and national governments will reach at least \$800,000,000. These figures indicate to some extent, the demand for money in the United States. But not fully. We must remember the hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory, rich in every natural resource of soil and climate, yet scarcely subdued from the wildness of nature, yearning for settlement and civilization, and ready as soon as the artificial dearth and scarcity of full money shall once more be succeeded by supply of dollars that thrive by use rather than idleness, to welcome a large population and employ it in diversified commerce.

We must remember the increase of more than two millions a year in our population which must enter into the performance of its share in production and exchanges, and which, therefore, calls for a proportionate addition to the basis of trade and values. We must remember the proposition, the United States where the resources of credit are so slender, but whose expansion can proceed only upon the procurement of an enlarged support in more fundamental money.

The figures will show, with whatsoever thoroughness they may be examined, that in every respect qualifying a nation to absorb money, the United States bears to the total similar power from two to eight times as great as that which France sustained to the world's total in 1873. In steam power we are more than three times as strong; in commerce at least an equal preponderance is ours; in agriculture, in manufactures, more than two to one in railway mileage, more than six to one; in freight tonnage, about eight to one; in banking power eight to one. Mulhall declares that in energy we practically equal Germany, France and England together. These are fair indices of the ability to make use of the great instrument of production and exchange, and they show, in my opinion, a proportionate capacity to-day on part of the United States to equalize by use the value of two freely coined and equally empowered metals, greater than three Lat-unions in 1870.

The speculative element would greatly assist the establishment of the parity in the market in correspondence with the ratio at the mint. Everybody is familiar with the fact that when, June 26th, 1893, the Indian mint was closed to the free coinage of the rupee, the market value of silver bullion fell 25 per cent in a very few days. Conversely, in 1890, when a free coinage of silver in the United States was expected to have some chance of becoming a law, the London price of silver went up, in anticipation of the restoration of the demand of our commerce for the use of silver equally with gold, from a ratio of 22 to 1 (the average ratio of 1896) to about 17 to 1, or within one point of par (the average for the whole year of 1896 being 19.75 to 1).

It seems a wholly reasonable to me that the certain prospect of the passage of a free coinage law in this country would instantly start gold and silver toward a parity, and that its actual enactment would be speedily followed, indeed but for temporarily effectual manipulation would be actually preceded, by their absolute equivalence in every portion of the world—a condition of inestimable importance to the progress of the United States and to the peace and happiness of mankind.

CHAS. A. TOWNE.

AMERICAN VERSUS BRITISH

A Comparison of the Governmental Tendencies of two Nations.

(Contributed.)

We, as a section of the great American people, may occasionally amuse ourselves by twisting the British lion's tail to our heart's content, and indulge in what our friends across the "pond" term "the spread-eagle Americanese Fourth of July extravaganza." That does no harm, either to them or to us. But there are certain great governmental and legislative tendencies, in both countries, which cause some of us, in the United States, to pause, seriously reflect, and ask, "Are we on the right track?"

During the last thirty or forty years the legislation of Great Britain has more and more increased the rights and privileges of the people and decreased the special prerogatives of the classes. The franchise has been extended until it is well-nigh universal. The factory laws, the limitation of hours of work laws, the liability of employers laws and a great many others which might be named all definitely hand-

over rights and privileges to the masses which for centuries had been the sole possession of the classes. In fact, to all practical intent, there exists today in Great Britain a great democracy. The trend and tendency has been and is, then, in that country, toward a republican form of government.

Now, let a candid student and observer say what is the manifest trend of things in our own country. Is it not true that corporate wealth has come to assert itself in a way that is menacing to our institutions? Do not the last few tariff bills clearly say "Money is King!" Is not the United States senate a body that for some time has been out of sympathy and touch with the masses of the American people? Have not the recent investigations into the Sugar Trust relations to the great political parties revealed the fact that the trusts and monopolies dictate legislation? Is not the common saying—"You can't reach the trusts by law"—founded on some basis more substantial and real than suspicion? These questions, and others which might be added, point to a condition of things which is anything but reassuring. We all know that there is a very real basis in fact to the inferences and conclusions which these questions suggest.

Briefly stated, the case stands thus: In Great Britain the tendency is clearly in the direction of curtailing the privileges of the classes and increasing the rights of the masses; in the United States the trend is to hand over to those in control of large wealth that which belongs to the people. In the country that has stood for monarchy legislative march is toward democracy; in the nation that is the synonym of republicanism the onward movement is toward plutocracy. What difference does it make whether it be aristocracy or plutocracy? One is as bad as the other and no better.

Now, it is a harmless and amusing occupation to twist the British lion's tail. Nobody is hurt by it. A great many may derive amusement from it. But, let the people keep an ever vigilant and watchful eye on our real enemy, viz; consequences, cold, hard, unscrupulous corporate wealth that causes a cry to be raised against some imaginary British aggression in order to conceal its own deadly and dangerous invasion of the people's rights and prerogatives. There is the peril of our country! Let us beware!

Save Your Grain.

Few realize that each squirrel destroys \$1.50 worth of grain annually. Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents. For sale by the Delta Drug Store, agent.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, on the 8th day of July, 1897, in favor of C. P. Cornelius, and against Frank Trumbo, for the sum of \$970.00, and the sum of \$400.00 in U. S. Gold Coin, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of March, 1896, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, upon a judgment rendered in the Justice Court for Hillsboro, Justice of Peace and Constable District, Washington County, Oregon, on the 3rd day of March, 1896, and which judgment was duly docketed in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, on the 10th day of March, 1896, I did on the 13th day of July, 1897, for want of sufficient personal property out of which to make the amount of said judgment and costs, levy upon the premises hereinafter described, and by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment and execution, I will on Monday, the 16th day of August, 1897, at the south door of the Court House in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named Frank Trumbo, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: being an estate in Washington County, Oregon, and situated in Washington County, Oregon, and commencing at a point 60 rods West of the Southeast corner of Section 19, Township 2 North, Range 2 West, of the Willamette Meridian; thence North 40 rods; thence West 40 rods to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, to satisfy the hereinbefore mentioned sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale, and subject to redemption as per status of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 11th day of July, 1897. W. D. BRADFORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

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Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork Kept Constantly on Hand.

Highest Market Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Cash Paid for Poultry.

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WHERE YOU WILL FIND THE BEST TEAMS THAT CAN BE HAD IN HILLSBORO.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. GOOD TEAMS, GOOD BUGGIES and DRIVERS

Notice Of Time.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day granted to J. G. Klineham, son of said undersigned; his time, and the said J. G. Klineham, now 19 years of age, will hereafter be free to do business upon his own responsibility. The undersigned will in no way be responsible for any debts contracted by the said J. G. Klineham after the 17th day of July, 1897. J. G. KLINEHAM, J. G. S. A. KLINEHAM, Hillsboro, Oregon, July 17th, 1897, 1821.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., July 8, 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Washington County, Oregon, on August 29, 1897, viz:

Ros. Klink, of the W 1/2 of S W 1/4 of sec. 5 and S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of sec. 2, N R 4 West.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. A. Peterson, W. J. Staley and N. B. West, of Huxton, and M. J. Gleason, of Forest Grove.

4-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE.

City warrants up to Sept. 12, 1897, and inclusive of No. 30 and 32 endorsed on Sept. 12, 1897, are now payable at the office of city treasurer, Brock's Drug Store, Hillsboro, Oregon, and interest will cease on same after this date. Dated May 6, 1897. F. G. MITCHELL, City Treasurer.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

E. S. BOOTH

DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE BANK, Hillsboro, Oregon.

ROBERT WAGNER

Has moved his boot and shoe repair shop into the building one door east of the Pharmacy, on Main street, where he will be pleased to do good work at

Lowest Possible Prices. HILLSBORO, OREGON.

TWO FOR ONE

Send for free sample and judge thereby.

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Both Per Year \$1.50 Cash in Advance.

The Enquirer is a 9-column, 8-page paper, issued each Thursday. Largest in size, cheapest in price, most reliable in news, all large type, plain print, good white paper. If our readers want another live paper the Enquirer is that paper.

Call or send orders to Argus Pub. Co., A Mighty Builder.

As an invigorator and builder up of broken down tissues, Wilbur's Blood Purifier cannot be excelled. If you have pimples or sores of any kind on your body, by taking a few bottles of this medicine they will soon disappear. For rheumatism the medicine never fails. \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by W. E. Brock.

Where To Get Brick. After June 15th Klineham's brick yard will be ready to furnish brick in any quantity at reasonable figures. Put in your orders now.

Adminstrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, did, on June 21, 1897, duly make and enter an order authorizing and directing me as administrator of the estate of John McKinley, deceased, to sell the real estate belonging to said estate at private sale, Now therefore, notice is hereby given that on and after July 24, 1897, I will proceed to sell at private sale the following described real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit: The NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of section 213 s r 2 w of W. 11, Mer. Washington County, Oregon, containing 10 acres. Terms of Sale—One-half cash in hand balance payable in one year, deferred payment to be secured by a mortgage upon the land sold, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum. HUMPHREY PEARSON, Administrator of the estate of John McKinley, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Henry Gardner, deceased, has filed her final account as such administratrix in the County Court of this State of Oregon for Washington County, and that said County Court has fixed Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1897, at the Court room of the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day as the time and place of hearing objections to said final account, if any there be, and the final settlement of said estate. Dated at Hillsboro, this June 29, 1897. O. M. GARDNER, Administratrix of the estate of Henry Gardner, deceased.

W. M. IUPPER, (Successor to C. R. Mead) EXPRESS! M's regular trips between Portland and Hillsboro. Hauls freight at reasonable rates.