

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Grant's last message to Congress is not a remarkable document. He has disappointed his political friends by not taking decided grounds in regard to the election troubles in the South.

"Taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly \$300,000,000, and the National debt has been reduced in the same time over \$435,000,000. By refunding the six per cent bonded debts for bonds bearing 5 and 4 1/2 per cent, interest respectively, the annual interest has been reduced from over \$130,000,000 to a little over \$100,000,000 in 1876.

He thus barely suggests that Congress provide a safer mode of electing Presidents.

"The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system, there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State.

But in the following paragraph Grant takes a long stride ahead of the press of this country, on the suffrage question, and which we indorse. The giving of the elective franchise to one million negroes and who could neither read nor write and about the same number of ignorant whites at the close of the rebellion was wrong.

"The compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hasty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization.

PLANT YOUR FRUIT TREES EARLY AND BUY AT YOUR HOME NURSERY.

Farmers, and all fruit growers, should plant their trees, shrubs, roots and bulbs early in the fall or winter, as the fibres and rootlets start in mid-winter and planting in the spring puts them back, if it does not kill them.

Buy your trees at a nursery in your own county if possible, and if you cannot get what you want there, buy at some nursery in the State, in preference to trees shipped from the Eastern States; for our nurserymen have spent a good deal of money in finding out what kinds of fruit are best adapted to our soil and climate, and we should profit by their dearly bought experience by purchasing of them.

Besides, trees brought here from the East are bruised and damaged, and, quite likely frozen, as the roots of trees are very tender and when exposed of these cold nights are certainly damaged if not killed.

Furthermore, you can buy fruit and shade trees cheaper at home. Some peach, pear and cherry trees imported into this country recently have been sold at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each when just as good fruit possessing also the advantage of being adapted to the climate, can be bought at the nursery in this county for \$2.00 or \$2.50 for ten trees. In fact some of the same kinds that we have here, as, for instance, the Hale's Early, and the Crawford's Early peaches were sold here lately by the agent of an Eastern nursery at the

enormous prices above stated, the purchasers thinking, doubtless, that they were getting something new and of superior quality.

We believe in patronizing home nurseries, when they furnish trees in better condition, of at least as good fruit, and of cheaper price, to nurseries situated in other States or communities.

And there is another point that is as strong as any we have brought out, in favor of home nurseries and that is our nurserymen have established a reputation among us on which we can depend, and we get fruit of them we can rest assured that it will be just the kind that they represent it to be. This cannot be said of foreign nurserymen, for we do not know them nor do they know us and we have no means of finding out whether we are cheated or not until we have spent our money and time and tried their fruit trees.

The Oyster in Europe.

The common oyster of Europe, abundant on the coast of Great Britain and France, occurs in large banks or beds, sometimes extending for miles, usually on rocky bottoms; from about the middle of August to the middle of May they are dredged from the bottom by a kind of iron rake drawn by a boat under full sail, several hundreds being taken at a single haul; these are transferred to artificial beds or parks, where they are preserved for sale, continually growing in size and improving in flavor.

The growth of the oyster is slow, it being only as large as a half dollar at the end of four to six months, and twice that size at the end of a year. In artificial beds the growth is usually slower, the full size not being attained till the fifth to the seventh year. The west coast of Scotland and the Hebrides have the best oysters of the British coasts, and here in sheltered bays they acquire the green color so esteemed by the epicure, and supposed to be due to conferva and similar colored growths in their breeding places; other English beds extend from Gravesend on the Thames along the Kent coast, and in the estuaries of the Colne and other rivers along the Essex coast. The British beds are kept up by careful culture, and by the introduction of broods from all quarters; since 1872 several varieties of American oysters have been introduced, but the planting is still an experiment, and it is said the change of sea deteriorates their quality. Not many years ago the beds of France were nearly exhausted. In 1858-M. Coste recommended plans for their restoration, and since then the parks in the bays of St. Brieuc and Arcachon, and the Isle of Re, restocked by broods from Cancale and other sources, have become enormous; and the successful culture is yearly extending along the entire Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of France. The Danish coast is well supplied with beds. The Neapolitan lake Fusaro is the great oyster park of Italy.—Appleton's American Encyclopedia, revised edition, article "Oyster."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

Below we give the aggregate vote for each candidate as found by the State Board of Canvassers, on Monday the 4th, inst as follows:

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes Odell (15,206), Watts (15,206), Cartwright (15,214), Cronin (14,157), Klippel (14,139), Laswell (14,149), Clark (509), Sutherland (510), Curl (507).

Hayes Majority over Tilden.

Hayes Majority over Tilden... 1,061 For Congressmen.

Williams... 15,317 Lane... 14,239

Williams Majority... 1,108

AND NOW THE SUFFRAGE DEMOCRATS.

And now the Suffrage Democrats burn Miller and Parker, Cronin's appointed electors, in effigy because being Democrats they voted for Hayes & Wheeler! What brazen perfidy thus to give Hayes & Wheeler two votes when they might as well have cast Oregon's entire electoral vote for Tilden! The Seco Democracy served them right.

Agents for the Washington Independent

The following persons are duly authorized to act as agents for the Washington Independent:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Beaverton (R. B. Wilcox), Cornelius (J. K. Spencer), Cedar Mill (J. A. Young), Dilley (Geo. Sinfield), Forest Grove (I. Meyer), Gaston (H. L. Marston), Greenville (J. E. Pierce), Mt. Barrett (J. J. Fowler), Mountain Dale (D. O. Quick), Schell's Ferry (J. D. Rowell), West Union (S. A. Holcomb), Weston (A. B. Adcock).

HOW IT LOOKS ABROAD.

The "London Times" on the Importance, the Peculiarities and the Perils of our Presidential Election.

It would be a harsh judgment to say that the people of the United States do not comprehend the full measure of their responsibilities; but the dust of the conflict proverbially hides the battle field from the view of the combat, and in the passionate strife of parties wrestling for the "spoil" the interests that are higher and wider than any question of patronage and domination at Washington are easily obscured.

What proportion of the citizens of the United States will vote for the Presidential Electors, simply upon an impartial comparison of their merits as public men, and their probable fitness to exercise the controlling power in the Federal Government? Is it not certain that three-fourths of the electoral body will vote either under the influences of party temper or of interested motives, or of sheepish deference to political bell-wethers? The same question, doubtless, might be asked, and be met with the same too obvious answer, in this country; but, as we have seen the decision in the United States is much more serious than any single election in this country. Yet it may be admitted that an honest American voter of moderate intelligence must find many difficulties in struggling to make up his mind whether his support of the Republican or of the Democratic "ticket" will be the more likely to promote the public interest.

If he gives his voice in favor of the Republicans, he seems to condone the practices that have disgraced the Administration of the last few years, and to assent tacitly to their perpetuation. It is true that the evils of that system have been confessed, and that amendment has been profusely promised at Cincinnati. The letter in which Mr. Hayes accepted the Republican nomination affirmed most strongly the principle of "reform," though it was cloudy enough as to the methods. But, it is asked, is this penitence lasting? Has Mr. Hayes, a man of no commanding personal influence, the power to enforce his ideas? Is he not a puppet in the hands of the National Republican Committee, of which Secretary Chandler is the Chairman? And have not this Committee and the "managers" of the party all over the Union studiously ignored "reform" and gone back with calculated fervor to the "dead issues" of the war? These considerations may make the impartial elector pause before he gives his vote for Mr. Hayes. He might not be sorry to see Mr. Hayes at Washington, and yet might revolt at the idea of a Cabinet chosen by Mr. Hayes, in which Mr. Chandler and Mr. Morton, and Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Blaine, and possibly General Butler, would be the predominant spirits. But when he turns to the Democratic "ticket" the impartial elector—if we need trouble ourselves any further about such a purely imaginary personage—meets with doubts and difficulties no less embarrassing. Is it possible that the Constitution can be confided to the safe keeping of a party which depends for its political existence upon the support of the Southern States? Should Mr. Tilden be elected, he will owe his election to the Southern Democrats—the men who provoked and carried on, with unsurpassed valor and determination, the war of Session. But these men it is said, when they get the command of the Executive power, will use it to destroy the Government as inst which they rebelled and to which they had submitted. Or, if this alarmist doctrine be too plainly exaggerated for the mass of shrewd Americans, it is suggested that the Southerners, triumphant by the aid of the Irish vote in New York and New Jersey and of the inflationists in Indiana, will attempt to repeal the Constitutional Amendments which secure the civil and political rights of the negro; or will strive to impose the burden of the rebel debt upon the loyal citizens of the Union; or will revive the blustering and filibustering foreign policy of the States during the period of Democratic rule; or will tamper disastrously with the currency; insist upon paying the interest and principal of the National debt in greenbacks. Each of these bugbears will probably drive many voters away from the Democrats; but the question is whether in the aggregate their effect will be greater than that of the popular reaction against Republican misdoing. The evils charged against Democratic misrule cannot be brought at present to the test of facts. The can-

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

Tilden or Blood.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—The Democrat State Central Committee met here to-day pursuant to request of the Democratic Electors, to consider the political situation. Quite a number of prominent politicians, including Hendricks and State officers, were present, besides representatives from all the Congressional districts. Ex-Congressman Julian, of the Louisiana visiting committee, gave his opinion that the Louisiana election was as quiet and peaceable as in Indiana, and that Tilden carried the State overwhelmingly. He hoped the Democracy would have the pluck to stand up for their rights and meet the crisis. He was satisfied we shall have no war. Gov. Hendricks was called for, but the chairman reminded the audience of the impropriety of his speaking. Districts then reported feeling as follows: The first district believed Tilden legally elected, and were disposed to see him through. The second district favored the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks. Third district, but little excitement among the people, but were convinced of Tilden's election, and were willing to follow their leaders. The fourth requested the State committee to demand the inauguration of Tilden, and was willing to meet the emergency let it be what it may. The sixth: our people favor seeing our man duly installed in office. Eighth district: we are all willing for a peaceable solution of this question, provided it results in the inauguration of Tilden. The ninth district: great excitement among the people and some inclined to go to extremes, but didn't believe we ought to talk about war. Didn't think the majority of the United States would insist on inaugurating a president. There was certainly some way for peaceable settlement. The people can't afford civil war. Right is right, and the great and honest Republican party would see that right is carried out. The 10th district believed Tilden should be inaugurated, and deprecated war talk, although some of the working classes were strongly inclined to belligerency. In the 11th district there was a certain element decidedly for war, but were looking to the action of this meeting, and particularly wanted the State convention to decide a plan to be pursued. The feeling is that we must have our rights, peaceably if we can forcibly if necessary. The 12th district were determined Tilden should not be counted out. Submission now meant submission for all time. The 13th district were expecting this convention to take initial steps to secure the inauguration of Tilden. A resolution was then adopted calling a convention of the people, regardless of past political opinions, at each county seat, on December 23d, to select and instruct delegates to assemble in State convention at Indianapolis, January 8th, to consider public affairs and take such action as will secure the full execution of the constitution and laws a committee being appointed to prepare until 2 o'clock. The day for the State convention is the inauguration day of the Governor elect Williams.

DEMOCRATIC SIDE OF THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Papers this morning publish an address of Palmer, Trumbull and others, Democratic visiting committee to New Orleans. It is addressed to Hon. A. S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. They say the facts connected with the election and returns show that the action of the returning board in proclaiming the election of the Hayes electors, is arbitrary, unfair and without warrant of law, and adopt as applicable to this canvass the language of the report made to the U. S. House of Representatives in '75 by George F. Hoar, W. A. Wheeler and Wm. P. Frye, in regard to the canvass of '72 in which they say: "The so-called canvass made by the returning board in the interest of Kellogg seems to us to have no validity, and is entitled to no respect whatever." We also adopt the language of the report upon the condition of Louisiana in 1875. "In the State of Louisiana there is a Governor in office who owes his seat to the interference of the national power, which has recognized his title to his office, not by reason of any ascertainment of the facts by legal process, but has based its action solely on the illegal order of a judge. In the same State there is a legislature, one branch of which derives its authority partly from the same order, the other being organized by a majority who have been established in power by another interference of the national government, and which majority derives its title not from any legal ascertainment of the facts, but from the certificate of a returning board which has misconceived and exceeded its legal authority." In November, 1876, before the returning board commenced the canvass of the electoral vote, the candidates for electors on the Democratic ticket presented a protest against its jurisdiction over the subject, or its canvass of the vote relative to the same. This protest was summarily overruled by the board without affording an opportunity for argument. No legal proposition in our opinion is clearer than that the board was mistaken as to its powers, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the electoral vote. The election law of 1872, and amendments under which the returning board is created and acts, makes no provision as to the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice President, whether by the legislature or by a vote of the people, nor whether by the State at large or by Congressional districts, nor does it contain any provisions as to the qualification of electors, the places where they are to meet, nor for filling vacancies.

After quoting the State law governing the returning board, they say it is immaterial so far as affects the jurisdiction of the returning board whether the act of 1870 relating to the appointment of Presidential electors is in force. If not repealed, then the canvass of returns for such electors must be made by the Governor in presence of the Secretary of the State, Attorney General, a judge of the district in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them, as required by the act of 1870, and in making such canvass they would be confined to an ascertainment of the persons elected according to the returns. In no event can the returning board have jurisdiction over the returns of electors of President and Vice President, and their canvass of the same is therefore a nullity and entitled to respect from no one.

The murders and outrages which have been brought to our notice are frequently committed by persons of the same race upon each other, and in a large majority of cases have no political significance. The assumption of the Republicans that all the colored people in the State are necessarily Republicans is by no means true. It is certain that thousands of colored persons voted squarely, and actively supported the Democratic ticket. With the law and such facts before us as have been disclosed by the action of the returning board, we do not hesitate to declare that its proceedings as witnessed by us were partial and unfair, and that the result it has announced is arbitrary, illegal and entitled to no respect whatever.

Fifteen years ago, when Fort Sumpter was fired upon by men who sought a disruption of the Union a million patriots, without regard to party affiliations, sprang to its defense. Will the same patriotic citizens now sit by idly and see representative government overthrown by usurpation and fraud? Shall the will of 40,000,000 of people, constitutionally expressed, be thwarted by the corrupt, arbitrary and illegal action of an illegally constituted returning board in Louisiana, whose wrongful action here before us in respects similar to its present action, has been condemned by all parties? It is an awful fact that Mr. Tilden received a majority of a quarter of a million of the votes at the recent election. This majority is ready and willing to submit to the minority when constitutionally entitled to demand such submission; but is it willing that, by an arbitrary and false declaration of the voters in Louisiana, the minority shall usurp power? These are dark days for the American people, when such questions are forced upon their consideration. If it were true, as some insist, that neither the white nor the colored voters have in all instances been afforded an opportunity to give free expression to their will at the ballot box, shall we, by sustaining a fraudulent and illegal declaration of the votes cast, stifle the voices of millions of voters who have freely expressed their choice, and thus seek to correct a great wrong by committing another immeasurably greater wrong? Can we sanction such action of the Louisiana returning board and thereby form a precedent under the authority of which a party now in power may forever perpetuate its rule and enervate constitutional liberty? Shall such be the fate of this republic at the beginning of the second century of its existence? Are the momentous questions now presented for the determination of the American people. (Signed) Jno. M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, William Bigger, Geo. B. Smith, George W. Julian, P. H. Watter-

MARK WELL THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

Let the Suffering and diseased read the following.

Let all who have been given up by Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

Let all those who can believe facts, and can have faith in evidence read the following.

Know all men by these presents, that on this, the Twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally came Joseph Holloway to me known as such and being duly sworn deposed as follows: That he is the sole general agent for the United States and dependencies thereof for preparations of medicine known as Dr. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES SMETTER, Notary Public, 14 Wall Street, New York.

June 1st, 1863.

Dr. Holloway: I take my pen to write you of my great relief, and that the awful pain in my side has left me at last—thanks to your Pills. Oh, Doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again and am sure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you and hope you will not take it amiss.

JAMES MYERS, 116 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with Chronic Diarrhea, and have been cured by Dr. Holloway's Pills.

WILSON HARVEY, 21 Pitt Street, New York, April 7, 1866.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who, in pouring molten iron into a flask that was not hot enough, caused an explosion. The molten iron was thrown around him in a perfect shower, and he was buried dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me, by him, about eight weeks after the accident:

New York, April 7, 1866.

My name is Jacob Harvey; I am an Iron Founder. I was badly burnt by hot iron in November last; my burns healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal. I tried Holloway's Ointment and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true and any body can see me at Jackson's Iron Works, 24 Avenue.

J. HARDY, 119, Goerch Street.

Extracts from Various Letters.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing would not eat. I tried Holloway's Ointment and it cured me in a few days."

"My husband of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment on behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes, I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five bottles of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail for Child's Pills."

"I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most efficacious. It does not act externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

Holloway's Pills

Invariably cure the following diseases: Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they are afflicted with stones or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the stomach and liver.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedies known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Debility, Inflammation, Asthma, Dropsy, Jaundice, Bilious Colic, Dysentery, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Blisters on Female Irregularities, the Skin, Constipation, Hemorrhoids, Bowel Fevers of all Retention of urine, Complaints, kinds, Scrofula, or King's Colic, Fits, Evil Constipation, Sore throats, Indigestion, Secondary, Stone & Gravel, Symptoms, Tumors, Tic-Doloratus, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Weakness of the Stomach, and all Weaknesses, from any cause, etc.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the Signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box and bottle and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers, in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

BOWLBY'S

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A beautiful, instructive and amusing assortment of books for Christmas and New Year's.

TOYS, PRIMERS and BOOKS for CHILDREN.

SWEET-SCENTED PERFUMERIES for the LADIES.

From OTTO of ROSES UP to KISSES (Candy)

MEYERS will attend to this Department.

Forest Grove, Dec. 20, 1876.

For Sale.

MY HOUSE and LOT FORMERLY occupied by Mr. Blank, and known as Blank's Hotel, I will sell it cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars enquire of the owner.

IRWIN L. SMITH, Forest Grove, Sept. 14th, 1876.

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Containing in its theoretical and practical exercises the most thorough drill possible in qualifying students for any business.

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A. L. JOHNSON,

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Coffins and Caskets Made to Order

To this Branch of the business he devotes special care and attention at a ten o'clock hour.

Office and Sales Room on Pine St. bet. Elm & Walnut, Forest Grove Oregon. jy29

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Has the largest stock of goods in the Grove

Consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Family Groceries and Provisions, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

PRICES LOW as the LOWEST

A. HINMAN, Forest Grove Or. Nov. 7, 1873 43y1

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I OFFER FOR SALE, OR FOR TRADE for other property in Oregon two lots with dwelling house, wagon shop, stable, garden, well, &c. all fenced in and situate in the town of Dilley. The buildings are all new and suitable for other business if desired. For terms inquire at the premises or by letter. Address me at Dilley, Washington county, Oregon.

GEORGE INFELD, Dilley July 14, 1876. jy29

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. apr13y1

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$1 free. PERDAY & CO., Portland Maine. apr13y1

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Infirmary kept for Horses. \$15 per month will be the charge for any ordinary case. apr6y1

A. LEE,

MACHINIST and CARRIAGE-MAKER.

Particular attention given to repairing Agricultural Machinery, Wood and Iron Work done. Give me a call.

Shop situated south of the District School House in Forest Grove. A. LEE, Forest Grove, July 3d, 1876. jy13y1

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,

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OAK, ASH and HICKORY PLANK,

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