

A strong effort is being made to create the impression that the office of county clerk is not a political one. With all respect to Mr. Weathered and his friends, we must say there is no office in the county of such political importance as that of county clerk in molding political sentiment. That office is continually thrown in contact with persons from every part of the county, and if true to his party can do great service, but if a traitor, can do it deep injury. Mr. Weathered is a man true to the democratic party, and if he could receive the election to that office to-morrow by openly voting the republican ticket, he could not be brought to such traitorous act. If the republicans lose the office of county clerk, they will lose along with it the office of recorder. It is openly talked by the men who are backing Mr. Weathered that the act creating the office of recorder is unconstitutional, and the clerk would be a fool to turn over the recording books. The statute says when a county registers a given number of votes, the offices of clerk of the circuit court, county clerk, and recorder may be created from the office of county clerk, but makes no provision for the creation of a less number of offices. Multnomah had the offices created according to law in her county; Washington and a few other counties did not. There is a mutual understanding between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Waggener to not contest the act, and if it is contested from any of the other counties and declared unconstitutional, they will share the emoluments of the offices as intended in the act creating the office of recorder. Should the act be declared unconstitutional and a democrat elected to that position, the office will be worth about \$1000 per annum for the next two years, as a new act provides for re-issuing of records. Can the republicans afford to say such office is not due to a competent, consistent republican and give it to the democracy? A majority party cannot afford to throw into the enemy's camp the best office in the gift of Washington county voters.

The bottom has fallen out of that "thirty-eight" combination. Some persons have been very busy in circulating the report that the nominations made in the republican convention were brought about through a combination of thirty-eight voters. Figures give the lie to the report. Following is the result of "that combination": T. H. Tongue, 59; Jesse C. Moore, 40; Thos. Paulsen, 38; J. V. Pope, 45; P. M. Dennis, 38; E. C. Hughes, 39; Wilis Waggener, 38; J. J. Kurati, 38; Dr. C. Smith, 39; J. C. Hall, 38; T. G. Todd, 41; J. W. Shute, 43; J. S. Waggener and Dr. Crang were nominated by acclamation. Thirty-eight was nothing more than the majority of the seventy five votes cast upon each ballot. And the required thirty-eight was never received till several ballots were cast. Hatch a more consistent canard. No one but a silly person can repeat the story in the light of these figures.

The importance of the wool industry can be realized by the fact that last year there was handled in The Dalles about 8,000,000 pounds, and at one time there were thirty-two buyers in the city. The money from the wool sales went into circulation in every branch of business and benefited every individual. This year there are no sales, and, in consequence, every department of trade is dull. The banks are unwilling to advance any thing on wool until they learn the fate of the Mills tariff bill now before congress; enterprise is at a stand and throughout the community there is a general complaint of hard times. If the democratic party desire the prosperity of the country, and do not want to be the cause of widespread financial ruin all over the land, they will act wisely by stopping this quadrannual onslaught upon American industries.—Times Mountaineer, 19.

We have been well filled with campaign eloquence since last issue. Hon. C. W. Fulton spoke ably at the court house Saturday; Col. W. H. Effinger Thursday night; Monday evening Hon. W. T. Burney addressed our citizens upon the public land policy, and Tuesday afternoon Hon. J. M. Garin and Prof. Miller discussed the issues in the court house at 2:30 o'clock. We have not the space to review the arguments made.

The editor of this paper has as much right to express his opinion as any street-corner crowd, and is not more "offensively partisan" than those who urge their views from their places of business. We have neither hired buggies to visit the dear people nor held secret councils with the chosen. Our duty lies in publishing truthful convictions and facts as they may be developed.

A prosperous business man of Syracuse, N. Y., was recently sued for breach of promise and \$10,000, and determined to fight it out. When the fair and aggrieved maiden turned into evidence a sachet containing 200 of his love letters, he threw up his hands, and the jury gave her 50 cents on the dollar.

THE TARIFF.

The Pioneer, of Astoria, closes a column article on the tariff with these words:

"Republicans and democrats alike in Astoria will agree that there is truth in these statements, and it only bears out the assertion, the tariff is not a party issue, that it is local, and that the wages of labor depends upon the law of supply and demand." "The wages of labor depends upon the law of supply and demand." Exactly! Supply is always regulated by demand. But has the tariff nothing to do with this supply? Shall the supply be by home or foreign producers? That is the question. Every man in America needs a coat every year. As there are 25,000,000 men there are needed 25,000,000 coats. This is the demand. Who shall weave the cloth for those coats? Who shall raise the wool to supply that demand? Who shall do the tailor work? The tariff says it shall be done by American stockmen, American manufacturers, and American tailors. This is the regulation of the supply. It says that in foreign lands where labor is but five or ten cents per day and where the laborer is content to live on the bare necessities, in squalor and rags, without meat, without books or papers, and without adequate shelter, the work shall not be done, but shall be done in America, where our laborer desires the work, but desires also compensation that will enable him to educate his family and acquire a home and competence.

We admit the statements of the Pioneer that the "wages of labor depends upon the law of supply and demand." We claim that the tariff is the only regulation of the supply and hence the only regulation of the wages of labor. The Chinese who will work for three cents per day and feed upon a diet, on which our dogs would starve, would be glad to furnish these coats. Shall we buy of them or of our own laborers? This is the whole tariff question in a nutshell. We recommend the Pioneer to ponder these things in his heart.—Aegis.

Ignatious Donnelly's "Great Cryptogram" having been submitted for examination to a great mathematician employed by the New York Sun, he has given the result of his labors in a two-column editorial in that paper. Taking the same "root number" from which Donnelly obtained that portion of the cypher narrative which describes Ann Hathaway as having "a pretty face and fair complexion with a high color and long red hair," the mathematical critic, by the use of "modifiers," no more arbitrary, apparently, than those pressed into service by Mr. Donnelly, evolves the further interesting fact that "she sometimes rode perforce a costermonger's white horse," showing conclusively that Francis Bacon's mighty genius "took and put on record in this imperishable cryptogram the profound truth, that in real life the white horse always goes along with the red-headed girl."

Before the development of borax production in the United States, the imported article sold at from 20 to 30 cents per pound. Since a tariff has been placed upon its importation its production in this country has grown to such magnitude that it now sells at from 7 to 10 cents per pound. As a result of "free trade" agitation, the attention of our readers is called to the recent failure of William T. Coleman & Co., brought about through a decline in the value of their borax property, they being the heaviest producers of that product in the United States. Their mines are in the great Mojave desert, near California and in Death valley, two of the most dreary and dismal spots on Uncle Sam's broad domain.

The Monmouth Observer is responsible for the following pertinent remarks: Let our prohibition friends who say there is no issue between the republican and democratic parties consider these facts: The republican party is a party holding its strength in the North—the democratic in the South. The policy of the present administration is to protect Southern industries and discourage Northern. Governments are instituted for the purpose of adding to the happiness of the governed; hence, if our Northern people are to be made poor through competition with pauper labor of Europe, are we not in duty bound to protect ourselves through the ballot? Republican victory means a home market and a united people. Democratic victory means free trade at the North—protection at the South—a democratic house, senate, president, and mutually a democratic supreme bench. Can we afford this? England says yes—we say no.

A prosperous business man of Syracuse, N. Y., was recently sued for breach of promise and \$10,000, and determined to fight it out. When the fair and aggrieved maiden turned into evidence a sachet containing 200 of his love letters, he threw up his hands, and the jury gave her 50 cents on the dollar.

Congressman Russell, the Massachusetts free trader, offers up his entire flock of fifteen fancy imported sheep on the altar of free wool. His spirit of self-abnegation is only second to Artemus Ward, who was ready to sacrifice all his wife's relatives to the cause of the Union.

NO WAR HERE.

A dispatch from Berlin says the great Krupp gun works, which employ thousands of hands, are overtaxed with work, and new works must be built in Westphalia—to do what? To keep up with the preparations of European countries for war. See what a spectacle Europe presents! Her politics are war. Her society is military. The only time the countries of Europe enjoy peace is when they are afraid of war. The great Bismarck tells the reichstag that the price of peace is readiness for war. The newspapers all talk of war and rumors of war. Look on this side the Atlantic and see the contrast. Here we are cultivating and enjoying the arts of peace. The nearest approach to war we have had was when Senator Ingalls called Voorhees a copperhead, and Voorhees called Ingalls a liar. There are no great Krupp gun works; the little army of 250,000 men and officers finds its hardest work in cultivating the acquaintance of friendly squaws on the frontier. The tax to keep up our army is insignificant. And there are no rumors of war. The conditions which brought about the wars in this country cannot again arise. The future promises only peace. We go on preparing only for peace and to profit from the wars of other nations. With the conditions as they are at present, in a hundred years the United States will be the banker of nations; her people will hold a mortgage upon the remainder of the world, and they will be the most prosperous, independent, and happy race the sun in its circuit lends light to. Such will be the victories of peace, remarks an exchange.

The democratic party has thus far omitted to state why it is so anxious for free wool and opposed to free sugar. The revenue reform cry is a political trick, nothing more. If the party is sincere, why is an industry common to many of the states and territories, and yielding a tariff revenue of only \$5,000,000, to be destroyed, while the sugar monopoly is to be fostered? Sugar yields a tariff revenue in the startling sum of \$58,000,000, and is produced in but one state, and that one is in the South, which proves the present revenue reform to be one for political purposes only. Men would not dare go into the South and advocate such sectional reform as is being talked from the "stump" in this state and throughout the "North."

That is a real nice story, and it grieves us deeply to add facts to romance and destroy the fine effect. It is being said that Mr. Mallory stated that under the proposed tariff bill the South is to receive her hoopiron for cotton free, but the farmers of the North would still be compelled to pay a tariff on the hoopiron used in baling their hay. The mere mention of baling hay with hoopiron would cause a smile, and we do not doubt that this funny story is responsible for a half-dozen laughs. The facts in the case are that there was to be no reduction in hemp, which is extensively used by farmers in binding their grain and in baling their hay. Hay and grain are products of the North.

Scott has finally come to his senses. For years he has been booming Portland and allowing other towns to take care of themselves as best they could. But by dint of perseverance of the "cow country towns" and their journals, Scott has discovered that Portland can't grow without them, so has been lately speaking a good word for them. This excites the ire of an Oregonian reader, who has so long been accustomed to see only Portland praised, that he makes complaint to Scott, who, having got his eyes open to the true condition of things, replies: "Portland can't grow unless other towns of the Northwest grow too."—Plainsdealer.

The equal rights party has nominated Belva A. Lockwood for president of these United States, and A. U. Love for vice-president. Ah Love, Ah Love! Belva, dear, Belva! What sweet names. What a sweet-scented ticket. In matters of heart women always take the first place. Love should lead, but he is second this time.

Roseburg is out with a bright little democratic daily, the Review, Albany, not to be left, issued another daily, the Democrat. Even Portland, with over 20,000 democratic residents, is getting the fever and will hereafter run a Daily World. Democracy will be the daily literary food for Oregon henceforth.—Daily World.

Noticed in the Standard, at Cornelia, Washington County, Or., One O'Connell, who was arrested 4 years ago, left my premises last Friday night, and on left hip with Indian name, and outline of triangle form on right shoulder. Suitable reward will be paid for return of the horse to me. J. R. MILLER, m3-1u

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters Testimonial of the State of Oregon, in favor of Washington County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement to the undersigned, at Farmington, Washington County, Oregon; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

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Scrofula

Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poison, uncleanliness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Tumors, and, in some cases, Emaciation and Consumption, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the condition of the blood, which causes a derangement of its whole system. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am cured. Entirely Cured. For the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever. I am now in better health, and stronger, than ever before.—O. A. Willard, 215 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Hon. County Court of Washington County, State of Oregon, duly rendered on the 24th day of May 1888, in the matter of the Estate of A. L. Tucker, deceased, directing the sale of the following Real Property of said estate, to-wit:

First Tract—An undivided one-half interest in 20 acres of the David Ellerson Donation Claim, in Sec. 19, T. 1 S. R. 1 W. of the Willamette meridian, bounded by the southeast corner of the said Ellerson claim, and running thence north 1/2 mile, 1/2 E. 1/2 S. 1/2 E. thence west 1/2 mile; thence south 1/2 mile; thence east 1/2 mile to the place of beginning.

Second Tract—Ten acres in section 16, T. 2 S. R. 1 W. of the Willamette meridian in Oregon, bounded by beginning at the N. E. corner of section 16, and thence N. 22 1/2° E. 1/2 mile to the Peter Senner donation claim; thence south 1/2 mile; thence east 1/2 mile; thence north 1/2 mile to the place of beginning, being the lands conveyed by Wm. Tucker to A. L. Tucker Oct. 23, 1886, by deed recorded on page 27 of Book A records of Deeds of Washington County, Oregon. The undersigned, administrator of said estate, will offer each of said tracts for sale at public sale on the court house door in Hillsboro, Oregon, on

Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1888.

The following described tracts or parcels of land, as no interest of the undersigned is known to satisfy the taxes due thereon, to-wit:

Lot No. 4, in Block No. 43, in the town of Cornelia, assessed to Raymond, Ephraim. Tax and costs, \$50.00.

A. J. Nickens and wife's donation, in sec. 20, T. 1 N. R. 2 W. 8 acres. Tax and costs, \$50.00. Assessed to Hamlin, E. M. P. M. Dennis, guardian.

Part of W. J. of Nickens and wife's donation, in sec. 28, T. 1 N. R. 1 W. 109 acres. Assessed to Nickens, Susan. Tax and costs, \$250.00.

Central part of Geo. W. Pender's and wife's donation, in sec. 12, T. 2 S. R. 2 W. 24 acres. Assessed to Fowler, Patrick. Tax and costs, \$50.00.

Joel Senner's homestead and school land in sec. 20 and 11, T. 1 S. R. 1 W. 210 acres. Assessed to Senner, M. N. K. Tax and costs, \$22.50.

8 1/2 of S. E. 1/4, sec. 26, T. 1 S. R. 3 W. 80 acres. Assessed to Muller, E. Tax and costs, \$100.00.

N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4, and N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, sec. 14, T. 2 S. R. 3 W. 80 acres. Assessed to McDonald, Hannah. Tax and costs, \$100.00.

N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4, and N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, sec. 16, T. 1 S. R. 4 W. 169 acres, and N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, and N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, and lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, sec. 12, T. 2 S. R. 1 W. 20 acres, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and 8 1/2 of N. E. 1/4, and lots 1 and 2, sec. 13 and 14, T. 1 S. R. 1 W. 20 acres, and W. G. Senner's and wife's donation, in sec. 17 and 20, T. 1 S. R. 4 W. 34 acres. Assessed to Fehr, Paul. Witness my hand this 23rd day of May, 1888.

Sheriff and Tax Collector of Washington County, Oregon. R. P. CORNELIUS, m2-24

Sheriff's Sale. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I do hereby order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of Washington County, Oregon, and in favor of the American Mortgage Company of Scotland, Limited, of Portland, Oregon, and against T. H. Hambley, his wife, Wm. R. Jackson, Wm. Johnson, Thomas Connell, and Connell, his wife, The Oregon Iron and Steel Company, Thomas H. Tongue, guardian of the heirs of T. G. Willard, deceased, A. Roberts, Washington County, E. A. Bailey, Thomas H. Tongue, and G. Schaeffer, Defendants, and commanding me therein to make sale of the following described property, to-wit: The north half of the Donation Land Claim of Joseph Hinton and Mary Hinton, his wife, situate in section 40, township 4 N., range 12 S., section 20, west of the Willamette meridian, in Washington County, State of Oregon, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, to satisfy the sum of \$600.00, in F. S. gold coin, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1885, and sum \$200.00, with interest thereon at ten percent per annum from the 1st day of December, 1885, and the further sum of \$50.00, attorney's fee herein, and also for the sum of \$25.00, costs of sale, and also for the sum of \$25.00, expenses of sale, and of this writ, and in virtue of said writ, I did make levy on the above described property on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1888, and by virtue of said writ and said levy, I will, on

Wednesday, the 27th day of June, 1888, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the South Door of the Court House, in the town of Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, sell the above described real property, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, in U. S. gold coin, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums. Said property will be sold subject to redemption, as by law provided. Witness my hand, this May 23rd, 1888.

R. P. CORNELIUS, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. m2-24

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NEW TO-DAY.

My pasture on Wapato Lake is now ready for stock. It consists of six hundred acres of grass, securely enclosed, amply supplied with fresh running water all summer, with plenty of shade. The grass keeps fresh and green all season. Stock will be looked after every day, and will be salted, and care will be taken to prevent accidents and diseases, but no responsibility will be assumed for such cases. Stock known to be diseased or brachly will not be received, and persons knowingly putting diseased or infected stock in the pasture will be held responsible for damages thus done to other stock.

TERMS: For Horses—Any period less than two months, seventy-five cents a month, and no charge for less than one month. Two months and less than three months, seventy cents a month. Three months and over, sixty cents a month. Mare and suckling colts extra.

CATTLE—No charge of less than fifty cents, and for any period less than three months, fifty cents a month. Three months and over, forty cents a month. m10-31 J. GASTON.

REGULAR PROHIBITION STATE TICKET. For Congress G. M. MILLER

Washington County Ticket. For State Senator H. B. LUCE

For Joint Senator A. O. BROWN

For Representatives S. S. DALLAS W. H. BLACK S. A. HOLCOMBE J. C. SMUCK

For Sheriff T. C. MCMAHER

For County Clerk A. J. FANNO

For Recorder A. V. DENNEY

For Assessor JOSEPH FRANCIS

For School Supt. MRS. M. E. HOYTER

For Coroner C. H. ADAMS

A Card of Thanks. WE wish to express our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends for their kindness in attending the sickness of our little Wallace, as well as in our sad bereavement.

L. J. EVERSON, I. R. EVERSON.

Public Speaking. THE Nominations of the Republican Party of Washington County, Oregon, will address the citizens of Washington County on the issues of the pending Campaign at the following places and dates:

Gales Creek P. O. Monday, May 21, 1888, at 1 P. M. Greenville Tuesday, " 22, " " "

Glencoe Wednesday, " 23, " " "

Union Schoolhouse Thursday, May 24, " " "

Beaverton Friday, " 25, " " "

Middleton Saturday, " 26, " " "

Scholls Ferry (Flat's Schoolhouse) Sunday, May 28, 1888, at 1 P. M.

Farmington Tuesday, " 29, " " "

Gaston Wednesday, " 30, " " "

Forest Grove Thursday, " 31, " " "

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MORGAN & BARNARD

REAL ESTATE AND Fire Insurance Agents. (Opposite Tualatin Hotel), HILLSBORO.

Have for Sale: City Property, Farms, and Business Opportunities.

Houses to Rent. List of Lands can be seen at our Office and at the Board of Immigration Rooms at Portland.

We are preparing a list for distribution in the Eastern States, and along the coast. It would be well for all who are desirous of disposing of their farms, or dividing them up, to hand in the same to us as early as possible, to be placed on our list. This, with our Portland connections, will place your farms where they will come to the notice of the best buyers.

Customers are shown the lands free of charge. A Card. If having been reported in various places that I had left the county, I desire to be understood to say that I have not left the county, and will be glad to see any of my old friends in this county by any means from now on, and am now living on my home place near Hillsboro.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE at OREGON CITY, OREGON, April 27th, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Judge or Clerk of Washington County, Oregon, on the 29th day of June, 1888, viz: George W. Mearns, Homestead Entry No. 1945, for the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 14, T. 2 N. R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: S. W. Her, John W. Lafferty, C. Hawk, and James M. Laran, all of Gales Creek P. O., Washington County, Oregon. m2-6

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: S. W. Her, John W. Lafferty, C. Hawk, and James M. Laran, all of Gales Creek P. O., Washington County, Oregon. m2-6

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