HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

Entered in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Oregon, as second-class matter.

Subscription, in advance, per year . . $1 50

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

HOW WE ARE LEFT.

Now that the silver purchase section of the Sherman law has practically been repealed, one may properly enquire how our white money is left.

In the first place only the first section of the act of July 14, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman bill, which authorized the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, has been repealed. Section 2 of the act provides that all silver notes given in payment for the purchase of silver bullion shall be a legal tender "in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be re-issued." This section has not been repealed, but is still law, hence the silver dollar by this and a former act is a legal tender for any sum except on a contract where other money is stipulated. Silver half dollars and smaller silver coins is a legal tender for sums of $10 or less. Wherefore our silver coins already struck are as good as they ever have been. After all, though our financial legislation is not complete. Something more must be done. We now have in the government vaults 139,666,259 ounces of silver valued at $180,000,000. This piece of property is in such a shape that it cannot at present be used. As it lies there it is quite as worthless as the same bulk of stone. Some disposition must be made of that silver, and the law permitting it is yet to be formulated by congress.

There has heretofore been two uses for silver. One for common purposes, the other for the manufacture of cups, plate, and the like. New mines being discovered there was more metal supplied than was needed unless an increased consumption was stimulated. Electroplating was invented and the gentle housewife contented herself with plated ware. Her example was followed by others, when the use of silver was actually restricted. To "expand" its use then there was but one thing to do—cheapen it. This impoverished its coin value, and men became suspicious. Now one use has been abrogated by the United States, the British government, Germany, France and Italy. To consume the world's product new uses must be found for silver or its present uses must be stimulated by a fall in price. Its money use cannot be restored by unlimited coinage, because at the ratio of 16 to 1 all the silver of the world would be dumped into America, and while perhaps there may not be too much for coinage, if the world uses it, yet there is too much for the United States to take care of alone. We are not large enough to make a corner on silver. There are two things to do, united with the other nations on an international coinage system or adopt limited coinage alone. We can profitably use what silver we now have coined, and can coin enough more to maintain the present ratio between gold and silver.

"The mortgage tax law went with the indebtedness law for the reason that it was manifestly unjust to tax both the mortgage and the property, and people realized that any tax upon the mortgage must be paid by the borrower".—Oregon Democrat. The mortgage tax law never imposed a cent's tax more than was levied before its adoption or is now. An honest man pays on his notes now, the same as he did before the mortgage tax law was repealed. The difference between the two periods, is now the tax dodger can't be caught and before he could. There is a very interesting article on the outside of this issue from a correspondent, which is well worthy of study. By the way, one question of the Democrat. Who has profited by the repeal of the mortgage tax law, the poor man or the wealthy money loaner?

Secretary of State McBride refuses to make certified copies of claims against the state, filed by superintendent of penetentiary, superintendent public instruction, state printer, Statesman and some others, for the use of the Salem Independent, that wants to use them for purposes of political attack. The secretary puts this decision on the ground that the required information is reported to the legislature biennally, and that while the making of the copies would be quite profitable to him, he cannot consent that his clerks who are on the payrolls of the state, should be put on work for the private gain of the secretary of state.

The repeal bill passed the senate on Monday by a vote of forty-three to thirty-two. Of those voting ayes there were twenty-three republicans and twenty democrats. Of those voting no there were nine republicans, eighteen democrats and five populists. An exchange remarks that a majority of those republicans voting no are more populists than republicans.

The fourteen people who dropped 200 feet, in a world's fair elevator, know what rapid transit is.

MAYOR HARRISON ASSASSINATED.

On Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, Eugene Prendergast rang for admittance into the residence of Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago. When the door was opened he brushed past the servant, met the mayor in the hall leading from his dining room and shot him Three chambers of a 44 Colt's revolver were emptied, one ball going through the victim's breast, another through the abdomen and the third through his hand. Mr. Harrison died within 20 minutes. The assassin surrendered to the police officers and now is in prison. Prendergast says he shot the mayor because that officer would not make him corporation counsel of Chicago.

Taking one view, the mayor is in some degree responsible for this tragedy. He was a politician, successful, but by the use of doubtful methods. At the last election he was opposed not only by republicans, but by the best element of his own party, leaving for his active friends the mercenary brigade recruited from gamblers, anarchists, toughs and that class of humanity. When their candidate was elected they claimed the spoils of office, and when the mayor's better principles (for he was high-minded and honorable in everything except election methods,) would not allow him to admit these people into his administration, they became angry and revengeful. Moral self-restraint lacking, they gave full control to their passions, and this revolting assassination is the result. Prendergast will be put on trial. The jury will have the insanity plea but it ought not to influence the verdict. The proper thing done at this time will hear a soothing effect on some other lawless characters who conveniently lose sanity on occasion.

The coefficient of personal danger is increased when citizens take office, and society must do its part by giving the best protection possible to its officials.

HIS SIDE OF THE STORY.

The Marshall county, Alabama, News, replies to a paragraph that some weeks ago appeared in THE INDEPENDENT, touching the number of lynchings in the South. This is how the News defends the custom:

"What does the Chicago Tribune or the Hillsboro INDEPENDENT know about the southern negro? How much regard has either of these organs for the feelings of our outraged southern women who have been assaulted by fiends worse than brutes, when these papers denounce the speedy justice that invariably awaits the black fiend who dares to violate the person of a pure woman and bring eternal sadness to a God fearing fireside?

"All the chivalric spirit of these South hating organs has certainly departed when they advocate the idea of dragging a modest woman into court to narrate circumstances that are killing to her very nature and thus place her at the mercy of a bullyragging lawyer. We southern men are too chivalric, too sympathizing and too merciful to be guilty of going through the farce of trial and burdening the scaffold with these black fiends. The statement, 'negroes are lynched whenever there is a suspicion that they have committed a crime,' is basely false. There may possibly be some instances where the wrong man is lynched as there are cases where innocent men are punished by the law, but the southern idea of lynching is for cases of rape and these organs well know that the same thing is done in their own sections fully as often as in the South in proportion to the number of negroes residing in their sections."

THE INDEPENDENT admits that it has not much knowledge of a negro, but what little it does possess leads it to let them severely alone. THE INDEPENDENT has never been tried and the hope is expressed that it never will be, hence what would be done is not plain, but if such misfortune should ever overtake it, no banding together of the neighbors for a picnic lynching excursion would be attempted, but rather a still hunt with a trusted friend. To us, of the West, the notoriety of a lynching party appears to be quite as prostrating to the retiring nature of a modest woman as the publicity of a court room trial.

But after all is the state of society in the South due to the lechery of the negroes alone? Mulatoes have been seen who claimed that their negro mothers lived in the South. What tales of outrage can these wenches tell?

The peace that prevails in the South may be surmised by reading this paragraph taken from another article in an adjoining column of the same paper:

"The political horizon darkens day by day. One day a proposition of peace is made and the next a declaration of war follows. Gin houses are threatened, white caps still prowl about at the hour of midnight, yellow fever has invaded our coasts and has desolated some of our cities, famine sits enthroned around the hearthstone of the laboring classes; and still some of the would-be leaders say they are not in favor of peace, that so far as they are concerned the divisions among our people shall continue, the breaches widened, the discussion lengthened, while the 'hand of God is writing on the wall' through famine, pestilence and poverty, the doom of our people and the destruction of our brighest hopes!"

David Lubin, of Sacremento, puts forward a scheme by which he proposes to carry freight on a level tariff schedule. By his plan a bushel of wheat can be laid down in New York for the same price as in Portland. To see the absurdity of the proposition it is only necessary to note the extra men and machinery required for a long haul compared with a short one. A man living at Corvallis cannot afford to haul a load of wheat from his town to Portland for the same price that will pay a man living in Beaverton. But Mr. Lubin replies that the government will carry a letter from Hillsboro to Cornelius—three miles—for two cents, or from Hillsboro to New York for the same price. Yes, that is so, but did anyone ever consider what a price we are paying to get our letter to Cornelius. The average missive will weigh less than a half a ounce which, at 2 cents each, will cost $64 per hundred pounds. The railroad from here to Cornelius is, perhaps, 25 cents per hundred, and $64 per hundred pounds will carry wheat some distance beyond New York.

A public meeting of taxpayers in Portland has been called to enquire why the tax rate in that city is 34 mills while in San Francisco it is 16-6. Do these same taxpayers remember that only a few short years ago when they were clamoring for and voting bridge bonds, city hall bonds, harbor bonds, dredger bonds, sewerage bonds, school bonds, water bonds and bond bonds that a warning was uttered to the effect that the interest would have to be paid. The thoughtful man was answered that the city must be beautified and made glorious. Well now the urbans are entering into their glory.

THROUGH THE DRAWBRIDGE.

The Oregonian's opening paragraph of its report of the wrecking of a street car and the loss of life on Wednesday morning is as follows:

"Portland's second street railway catastrophe within a year occurred early yesterday morning, when the electric car Inez, bound from Milwaukee to this city, plunged through the open draw of the Madison-street bridge and sank in the river. There were 18 or 20 passengers aboard when the car started to cross the bridge, and all but seven of them saved their lives by leaping from the vehicle ere it dived. Five corpses have been recovered from the water, and a man and a boy are missing. The dead are: Charles Beckman, John P. Anderson, Joseph Stadler, Alex. Campbell, Theodore Bennick. Paul Oder and Charles S. Albee, aged 14, are missing." It was the first trip of the car in the morning. The track was icy and a dense fog hung over the river. The car was evidently going slow for all the people saved were those who succeeded in jumping off before it went over. One woman was thrown off and while striking the side of the bridge was not injured so but what she walked to her destination. With grappling irons and hoisting apparatus the wrecked car has been raised from the bottom of the river. One corpse was taken from it when the surface of the water was reached. The following statement of the president of the road, which, taken in connection with those of passengers and eye witnesses seems to be a proper summing up of the sad catastrophe: "There was a heavy coating of ice on the rails, which the electric current could not penetrate, and when the brakes were put on and the power reversed the wheels stopped, but slid. The moterman shut off the power well in time and had been unusually careful, knowing the state of the track, but neither brakes nor reversing the motor took effect, and the car slipped on the track through the gate and into the river. The car was running very slow, and as the moterman was familiar with the bridge it seems nonesense to say he recklessly ran at a high rate of speed. When the car ran into the gate there was no power on. It was running—or sliding—dead. Sand would have been of no use in such a situation as that."

The coroner's jury was in session yesterday and may find criminal negligence. It is, too, probable that the same verdict might be found every day on evidence of faulty equipment and imperfect management of many of our transportation lines but for the absence of a single element, the loss of life.

BUXTON ITEMS.

Our road supervisors have been busy at work on the roads during the good weather.

Donald McPherson's grocery store was closed last week by the sheriff.

The saw mill company are putting lots of logs in the creek, getting ready for a good run in the spring.

Willie, eldest son of Mr. Heddrick, fell last Monday and broke his arm while playing in the hay-mow. Dr. Vie, of Forest Grove, was called in.

Arthur Knox has moved from his homestead near Buxton to Mr. Manning's farm, which he has rented for one year.

Rev. William Travis, of Portland, is announced to preach at 11 o'clock next Sunday at the school house.

Mr. Parker gave a party and oyster supper last Friday eve. Good crowds and good time.

Willie, second son of Thurston Buxton of this place, met with a very serious accident last Friday evening, while going to the party at Mr. Parker's. Miss Emma Klinck, Fillmer Buxton and Willie were in the buggy. Their horses, becoming frightened and unmanageable started to run away and threw the occupants out. Miss Klinck and Filmer escaped with a few bruises, but Willie's left arm was broken at the elbow. Dr. Via was sent for immediately, and as soon as he arrived reduced the fracture. The boy is getting along as well as can be expected.

Dr. G. L. Parker went to Portland the first of the week.

The Buxton Sunday school continues, and will as long as the weather permits.

Mrs. Isaac formerly of Portland but now living on Galvanie's place met with a very unpleasant experience last Friday night. As she was returning from Portland to her home, she left the stage at Buxton at five o'clock, intending to go the rest of the way on foot, which is about three miles. It became quite dusk before she came to the upper Nehalem road, which she should have taken. Instead, she kept straight ahead until she reached Cape Horn. She realized she was lost and retraced her steps and arrived at Mrs. Cummings' the next morning at 4 o'clock, completely worn out and nearly frozen. She reached home safe, but will not soon forget that night's experience in the Nehalem.

Mr. Ed Stucker and C. A. Peterson, while driving home after dark last Saturnay evening, were thrown out of their cart but fortunately neither was hurt.

Mr. Yates, of Manning, preached here on October 22nd to a large congregation. He gave us a splendid sermon. Mr. Yates has made an appointment to preach here every two weeks during the winter.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Special Correspondence.

To those who are interested in the silo and ensilage business, a visit to the barn on the college farm during the past two weeks would have been very interesting and instructive. The new addition to the barn, mentioned in a previous paper, contains besides stalls for twenty-five head of cattle, two new silos each 10x12 feet outside measure, and 20 feet deep.

These silos which are now full each containing fifty tons of corn ensilage, raised on the college farm at the rate of 10 tons per acre.

They are constructed on the most approved plan. Each one has a concrete floor, which, besides being cheap and lasting, also serves as a protection against rats. The material for the frame is 2x10 inches. The studding should not be over 18 inches apart at most, in a 20 foot silo. At the bottom where the pressure is heaviest they should be very firmly fixed, so as to prevent spreading. The inside is boarded up with rough lumber, upon which is then tacked tarred building paper. Matched material such as flooring or shiplap is nailed on over the paper, and lastly a thorough coating of tar and rosin, mixed in the proportion of one gallon of tar to one pound of rosin, is applied. If everything has been properly done this will now be an airtight wall, and when the paint is dry the silo is ready to be filled. To obtain the best results a silo should not be less than twenty feet deep. The size depends upon the amount of stock to be fed from it. It should be so regulated that a day's feed will take a complete layer from the top, so as not to leave the same surface exposed for more than one day.

A silo of 100 tons capacity can be built for $100. For one of this size then, the cost is about $1 per ton of capacity. As the size increases, the cost per ton decreases, and vice versa. The inside should be repainted every two or three years, and with such care a silo will last as long as the frame is good. One similarly built is known to have been in use for ten years and is still as good as ever. Yellow dent corn is generally considered the best for ensilage purposes. A variety known as "Pride of the North" has been used here with very satisfactory results.

When the corn is cut for the silo it should be just glazed, as it then contains the largest per cent. of sugar. It is hauled at once to the chopper which cuts it into pieces about an inch in length. From the chopper an elevator carries it and dumps it into the top of the silo. When the silo is full the silage is covered with chopped dry straw to the depth of five or six inches. This is necessary to prevent waste. If it is not put on, about three or four inches of the corn will spoil and will have to be thrown off. A large mass of green material being thrown into bulk and tramped solid as this has to be, of course becomes very warm, often reaching 120 Farenheit, or even higher. When it is taken from the silo it is slightly soured and is relished by all kinds of stock. Its chief recognized value at present is as a food for dairy cows. Combined with a little grain such as bran, it makes a very valuable, and, at the same time economical food for dairy cattle The value of ensilage depends upon the resemblance to the natural green food; thus by its use the cattle can practically be kept on green pasture the year round. It is the intention to feed the cows on the college farm all this winter and next summer on the corn ensilage without any pasture. The total cost of planting, cultivating and putting in the silo, according to the record kept on the farm, does not amount much over $1 per ton. From forty to fifty pounds per day, mixed with a little grain as before mentioned, is considered a good feed for an average cow.

Professor French, the college agriculturist, is at present conducting some experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the value of ensilage mixed with hay, as a beef producer.

Choppers may be bought at prices ranging from $50 to $100. Several different makes are recommended. "The Ross" is the kind at present in use at the college farm. It does very good work. "The Smalley," and others, are spoken of as giving general satisfaction.

Professor French issued a bulletin on the subject of silos and ensilage some time ago, and those who desire further information on the subject will do well to consult it. (Bulletin No. 9, Oregon Experimental Station.)

It is reported that rich gold and silver mines have been discovered in the Rainy Lake region, and about Lake of the Woods, in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

DIED.

SAXBOMB.—October 29, of cholera infantum, Daisy L., youngest daughter of G. A. and Mary Sandford, aged 7 months and 19 days.

"There is a reaper, whose name is death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at breath,
And the flow'rs that grow between."

BORN.

SIMON.—Born, October 26 to the wife of Mr. Simon, a daughter. Mother and baby both doing well.

When troubled with pain in the stomach, bilious colic or diorrhoea, give Chamberlin's colic cholera and diorrhoea remedy a trial, and you will be more than pleased with the result. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the Pharmacy.

To Teachers.

EXAMINATIONS for teacher's certificates, state diplomas and life diplomas, will be held at the court house in Hillsboro, Oregon, beginning at 1 o'clock, p. m., November 8, 1893.

J. H. STANLEY,
County Superintendent.
22-23

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sealed Bids

WILL be received until Thursday, November 9th at 2 o'clock P. M. at the county clerk's office, in Hillsboro, Oregon, for the construction of a bridge across the creek at Gaston to replace old bridge; also for bridge and fill west of Beaverton, at the Johnson place. Plans and specifications at county clerk's office on and after October 28th, 1893. By order of the County Court.

RODOLPH CRANDALL,
County Judge.
20-23

WANTED.

A GOOD, industrious, single man, with $400 capital, to take one-half interest in good rented farm. A bargain for the right man. Enquire

BARRETT & CORNELIUS.
21-25

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Wm. H. A. Pollard, deceased, and has duly qualified in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county. All persons, therefore, having claims against the estate of said Wm. H. A. Pollard are hereby required to present them with the proper vouchers, to me, at the law office of Thos. H. Tongue, in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Hillsboro, October 4, 1893.

JOHANNA POLLARD.
19-23

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, administrator of the estate of Samuel C. Snider, lately deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me at the office of Thomas D. Humphreys, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from this date, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

J. C. COREY,
Administrator of the estate of Samuel C. Snider, deceased.
19-23

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. Hohman, administrator of the estate of C. W. Hart, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington county, and that said Court has fixed Saturday, November 11th, 1893, at the courtroom of said Court, in Hillsboro, county and state aforesaid, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day as the time and place for the final hearing and the settlement of said estate.

Hillsboro, October 5, 1893.

A. HOHMAN,
Administrator of the estate of C. W. Hart, deceased.
20-24

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two executions issued out of the County Court, of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, one in favor of J. C. Hall and against J. A. Reid, for the sum of $153 00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 5th day of October, 1893, and for the further sum of $14 95; and one in favor of D. W. Collins and against J. A. Reid, for the sum of $188.33, U. S. gold coin with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, from the 5th day of October, 1893, and for the further sum of $14 95, costs, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writs.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said executions, I will, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1893, at the south door of the Courthouse, 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, the following-described real property, to-wit:

All of the J. A. Reid Five Oak subdivision as recorded and platted in the records of Washington county, Oregon, situated in sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 1, N range 2 W, excepting lots 16 and 17.

To satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon. Witness my hand this 2nd day of November, 1893.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington county, Oregon.
24-27

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, in favor of E. Charison and against Julia E. Goudie and A. P. Wilkes, for the sum of $255 00 U. S. gold coin with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, from the 5th day of February, 1892, and for the further sum of $18.95, costs, and for $25.00 attorney fees, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, I will, on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1893, at the south door of the Courthouse, 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, the following-described real property, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the east line of the Isaac Leisey donation land claim, in township 2 north of range 4 west of Willamette Meridian, in Washington county, Oregon, 9.20½ chains south of the northeast corner of said Leisey claim; thence west 61.07 chains to the center of the county road; thence south 18 degrees 30 minutes east in said county road 8.48 chains; thence east 58.34 chains to the east line of said Leisey claim; thence north on said east line of said claim 7.58½ chains to the place of beginning, containing 45.36-100 acres, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 11th day of October, 1893.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
20-24

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order and decree of the County Court of Washington county, Oregon, made and entered October 3, 1893, authorizing and directing me to make sale of the real estate belonging to the estate of William Bell, deceased, I will, on Saturday the 4th day of November, 1893, at the hour of 1 o'clock of said day, at the south door of the Courthouse, in Hillsboro, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following-described real property, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter of section 4, township 1 north, range 4 west of the Willamette Meridian, in Washington county, Oregon. Terms of sale, one third of the purchase price cash in hand, one-third in one year, and one third in two years, purchaser having the privilege of paying more cash if he desires. Deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and to be secured by mortgage upon the land sold. Conveyances to be at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated at Hillsboro, Or., this Oct. 5, 1893.

W. D. WOOD,
Administrator of the estate of William Bell, deceased
19-23

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County.

Carrie Emerick, plaintiff,
v.
Geo. Emerick, defendant.

To Geo. Emerick, the above-named defendant:

IN the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause, on or before Monday, the 27th day of November, 1893, that being the first day of the first term of the above entitled court next succeeding the expiration of six weeks publication of this summons upon you. If you fail so to appear and answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: A dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and that the plaintiff be allowed to resume her maiden name.

This summons is ordered to be published in the Hillsboro INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, for six full weeks by order of Judge T. A. McBride, judge of the above court, made the 3rd day of October, 1893.

G. O. HOLMAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
19-23

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County.

Emma White, plaintiff,
v.
George White, defendant.

To George White, the above named defendant:

IN the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear in the above named Court, in the above entitled suit, and answer the complaint therein filed against you, by the 27th day of November, 1893, which is the first day of the next term of said Court following the expiration of the time prescribed for the publication of this summons, and if you fail so to answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: That the marriage and marriage contract now existing between you and the plaintiff be dissolved, and for judgment against you for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and that such other and further decree may be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you by virtue of an order made and dated the 11th day of October, 1893, by Hon. T. A. McBride, judge of the above named Court.

THOS. H. TONGUE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
20-26

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County.

M. M. Watts, plaintiff,
v.
John Wiltrout, E. Beckstead, N. C. Lilly and W. S. Iler, defendants.

To E. Beckstead, one of the above named defendants:

IN the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear in the above named Court and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit by Monday, the 27th day of November, 1893, which is the first day of the term of said Court following the expiration of the time prescribed for the publication of this summons. And if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein prayed for, to-wit: That a certain deed made by John Wiltrout and wife in your favor, dated August 15th, 1893, and recorded on page 82 of book 38 of Records of Deeds for Washington county, Oregon, for the southwest ¼ of section 19, township 1 north, range 4 west Willamette Meridian, be set aside as fraudulent and void as against the plaintiff, and that said land be sold to pay the claims of plaintiff as set forth in the complaint, and the costs and disbursements of this suit; and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication in pursuance of an order made by Hon. T. A. McBride, judge of the above named Court, made and dated on the 12th day of October, 1893.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
20-26

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Hesse, deceased, has account for final settlement in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, and that said court has fixed Monday, the 6th day of November, 1893, at the courthouse of said county, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day as the time and place for the final hearing of said matter and the settlement of said estate.

Dated October 3, 1893.

C. F. HESSE,
Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Hesse, deceased.
19-23

THE LEADING DRUG HOUSE

THE

HILLSBORO PHARMACY

Careful supervision by experienced physicians! Accurate dispensing by competent and painstaking pharmacists!

The Hillsboro Pharmacy orders its drugs from the most reliable manufacturers only, and is thoroughly supplied with every requisite necessary for properly conducting a first-class prescription business. The proprietors are ever watchful that the most approved latest remedies are continually being added to the stock as the sciences of medicine and pharmacy advance. Being possessed of peculiar advantages in purchasing its supplies, owing to its business rule of taking trade discounts for cash from the best houses, the retail prices are consequently lower than those of most dispensing drug stores.

All the leading articles of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, including the FINEST PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, SPONGES, ETC., are on display.

A large and excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES is also on hand.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds always in stock.

The finest WINES and LIQUORS supplied in cases of sickness on prescription.

THE HILLSBORO PHARMACY,

Union Block, ... Hillsboro, Oregon.

IF YOU WANT TO HIRE A GOOD LIVERY TEAM

GO TO THE

City Livery Stable

Where you will find the Best Teams that can be had IN HILLSBORO.

EVERYTHING FIRST - CLASS.

Good Teams, Good Buggies and Good Drivers.

Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

.. FIVE OAKS ..

I have sub-divided the Five Oaks Farm into lots of 10 and 20 acres in such manner that each tract fronts a road.

. . . TERMS OF SALE TO SUIT PURCHASER . . .

This Sub-division is 5 miles east from Hillsboro and 12 west from Portland. The land is natural prairie, so there is no expense for grubbing.

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THE HILLSBORO STOCK BRICK CO.

Are now making a First-Class

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HACKS, BUGGIES AND RIDING HORSES

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A NEW LINE OF BUGGIES ADDED.

Orders left for HEARSE will receive prompt attention.

Remember the Place.

MAIN STREET, opposite TUALATIN HOTEL.

F. J. WILLIAMS & J. W. SEWELL . Proprietors.

Races at Witch Hazel

Witch Hazel Trotting Association will give a day's race meeting on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1893, or on the first good day and good track thereafter, and will give purses for the following races:

2:30 Class,	- - -	Purse, $50.00
2:25 "	- - - -	" 50.00
2:19 "	- - -	" 50.00
2:35 "	- - - -	" 50.00

Yearling race dash at one mile.

The races will be open to both trotters and pacers, and will be a mile and repeat. Entry fee, $10. Entries to close with John Chalmers, on November 1, 1893.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President.
ERNEST BROSS, Secretary.

NOTICE!

The well-known firm of J. M. MOYER & CO., No. 140 First street, today advertise to close out their stock at cost on account of dissolution of copartnership. The goods carried by this firm are well known, and have given satisfaction to every purchaser. Their stock is complete in every respect and they offer their lines of imported goods at New York cost, and their sterling line of Oregon-made goods at actual cost of manufacture. They offer 325 lines of men's suits in Crepe, Clays, Diagonals, Cheviots, Meltons, Kerseys and Tweeds; 100 lines of Overcoats in Kerseys, Meltons, Beavers, Pilot Cloth, Cheviots, Chinchillas, Serges, Mohairs and Tweeds; 75 lines of trousers in every conceivable pattern; 50 lines of Boys suits in Cheviot, Serges, Cassimeres, Worsteds and Tweeds; 60 lines of knee pants suits of all grades; large lines of Furnishing goods, Hats, Umbrellas and Mackintoshes. In all the stock consists of over $80,000 worth of first-class, seasonable goods, which will be sold at actual cost. This is an opportunity that should not be neglected. The entire stock of clothing is placed in stacks with prices underneath in plain figures, each stack containing goods of one price. Merchants in the interior will find this a splendid chance to purchase goods at New York cost and save freight. Goods sold for cash only.

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140 First Street, Portland, Oregon.