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The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:  
Hillsboro, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:30 a. m.  
Going South, 8:30 a. m.  
Going to Portland and way-offices, 5:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.  
For Farmington and Laurel Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

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**CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.**  
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TUESDAY LODGE NO. 5, A. F. & A. M.  
meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.  
J. L. Harris, Master.  
R. CRANDALL, Sec'y.

K. of P.  
PHENIX LODGE NO. 34, K. of P.  
meets in Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening of each week. Spontaneous brethren welcome to lodge meetings.  
N. A. BARRETT, C. C.  
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MONTEZUMA LODGE NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.  
JOS. KLINEMAN, N. G.  
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Daughters of Rebekah.  
HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows Hall every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening in Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock.  
Max W. H. Wessner, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.  
HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the Christian church, at 7 o'clock.  
H. H. FANTON, M. W.  
W. E. BACON, Recorder.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month.  
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P. H. Bingham, Sec'y.

P. of H.  
HILLSBORO CHURCH, No. 73, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month. Hosts: CHURCHILL, Master, ASKIE, Deputy.

Y. P. S. C. E.  
MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.  
BRYAN HOBMAN, Pres't.

WASHINGTON COUNTRY ROAD and Club meets in Hillsboro Block every second Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m.  
J. E. LONG, Sec'y.  
J. A. H. ROUNDEY, Sec'y.

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

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 7 o'clock. Preaching on Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

FIRST Christian Church, Harry Watkins, pastor, preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 7 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Services 1st and 3rd Sunday evenings in each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Rev. H. W. Pratt, pastor. Sunday School at 8:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week.

CORNELIUS CHURCH—Services 1st and 3rd Sunday at 7 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.  
D. S. Wiestra, Pastor.

HILLSBORO READING ROOM, Second and Third streets, in old Masonic hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

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Office: three doors north of brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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Office: in Hillsboro Pharmacy. Residence: east of Court House. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. at Pharmacy, when not visiting; before and after that time at residence.

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I have opened a shop for the repair of  
**CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND WAGONS**  
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Shop at Gardner's old stand, half block south of Greer's store.

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**HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY**

**RAILWAY TIME TABLE.**

**EAST AND SOUTH . . .**  
—VIA—  
**THE SHASTA ROUTE**  
—OF THE—  
**SOUTHERN PAC. CO.**

**EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:**

South.		North.
6:15 P. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar. 7:30 P. M.
10:15 A. M.	Ar. San Francisco	Lv. 7:00 A. M.

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

**ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:**

8:30 A. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar. 4:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lv. Roseburg	Lv. 7:00 A. M.
7:25 A. M.	Ar. McMinnville	Lv. 5:40 A. M.

**DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.**  
**PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS**  
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**Second-Class Sleeping Cars**  
ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

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**BETWEEN PORTLAND & COVALLIN**  
Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

7:30 A. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar. 4:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Lv. Hillsboro	Ar. 4:22 P. M.
12:15 P. M.	Ar. Corvallis	Lv. 1:00 P. M.

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

**Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday.)**

6:40 P. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar. 8:25 A. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lv. Hillsboro	Lv. 7:13 A. M.
7:25 A. M.	Ar. McMinnville	Lv. 5:40 A. M.

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

**E. F. ROGERS,**  
Agent, O. F. & P. Agt.  
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**DEMOCRATIC SERMON.**  
[The opening prayer to this sermon was made some weeks ago. The homily will now be delivered, after which the concluding petition will be put up.]  
Just at this time we think a few remarks to the old democrats of Callaway county will not be out of place. Many of the old guard are busily engaged in criticizing and abusing the bridge that carried them over the stream after camping in the woods in the vicinity of the ford for twenty-five years. We camped in the woods and voted and voted again. In 1864 we voted for McClelland, in 1868 we voted for Seymour, in 1872 we voted for Greeley, (then we were knowing a file) in 1876 we voted for Tilden (then we thought day was breaking) in 1880 we voted for Hancock, (then we went into winter quarters on short rations.) in 1884 our Moses came capering out upon the green sward and we voted for Cleveland and won, the first winning vote since we voted for Buchanan before the war. Many of us did not like Cleveland's civil service proclivities, but just what we did not like made his nomination and election possible. Oh, how we whooped hurrahed and jubiled! We thought we had the earth by the forelock. We were in it up to our chins. But, my dear fellow democrats of Callaway, our Moses sprung the issue of tariff reform upon the country in a message and in 1888 we with our Moses retired into the wilderness and knaved pawpaw bark off the bushes for four years, while the republicans wallowed in luxurious fatness with a hundred million dollars in the treasury. With the president and both houses of congress the republicans turned flipflops and ate fresh mackerel. They passed the McKinley bill and granted pensions. They bathed in cologne water and used the most expensive perfumes. We crawled around on our abdomens under the table from which not a crumb fell. We howled for tariff reform all the time with a pension fraud chorus interspersed with a looted treasury and a billion dollar congress.

About six months prior to the convention in 1892 our Moses wrote a letter denouncing the Sherman law for the purchase of silver, which made his nomination possible. Western democrats pawed the earth and kicked across out of the tallest apple trees. We swished our posterior appendages and put both hind feet outside of the traces, but we quieted down and became as docile as lambs. Our Moses stood firm, looked us full in the face under the circumstances and said he was for pension reform, for tariff reform, and under existing circumstances, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. We all knew just where he stood. He played his right hand upon the table all the time. He was consistent, he never deceived no one. We met at Chicago. The politicians for the most part were opposed to him. He had but few friends in the United States senate. The people, the farmers and laboring men all over the country were for him. He was nominated against the protest of politicians and senators. He swept the country. The issue which he sprang in 1884 enabled us to capture the entire bakery—executive, senate and house, and now we are howling and gnashing our teeth and abusing the only man we have been able to elect for thirty years. Had Mr. Cleveland followed your plans and policies and pursued the course which would have met with your entire approval, we would today, as a party, be out of power and ground under the heel of the trusts, monopolies and combines of the East. Now it is about time to stop all of this abuse and wrangling. Stop cursing, abusing and criticizing the only man you can elect, get into line and stand up for your own leader. Get into line and stand your ground and turn a deaf ear to those misinformed and vinegar-faced journalists who would make you believe that Mr. Cleveland was one of the meanest men now living, and that the action of congress was the quintessence of all infamies and that if need be force shall be used. If you are a democrat talk like one, if not you ought to get out. Let us pray.—Fulton Gazette.

**See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.**  
Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our souvenir portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition. The regular price is 50c but as we want you to have one we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, Ill.

**THE BRAZILIAN SITUATION.**  
It is not well to assume too hastily that the rebuke to Commodore Stanton by the secretary of the navy is to be construed as an implied assertion of the Monroe doctrine, or that the nations of Europe so regarded it. Stanton made a grave mistake in recognizing Admiral Mello officially, and the United States government could do no less than disclaim his action and recall him to answer for his mistake.  
In general, judging from the best information that can be obtained, it may be said that the insurgents under Mello are making no real headway. They shell a town or a fortress once in a while and obtain seemingly a temporary success, but their cause obtains no new adherents on shore, and the power and influence of President Peixoto is not sensibly weakened. A revolution cannot succeed unless it be backed up by at least a considerable weight of public sentiment, and that sentiment Mello does not appear to have gained in Brazil.  
There might be a brilliant naval engagement, resulting in Mello's favor, which should turn the tide of public opinion, but such a thing is not likely. Peixoto has picked up several ships of war here and there, which are quite as well officered and manned as Mello's ships, and in case of a fight Mello certainly would not have things all his own way.  
After all the so-called war is a very insignificant affair, a good deal like a tempest in a teapot. One side is on shore and one on sea, and neither manifests any overpowering desire to come to close quarters. The people of Brazil, outside of the immediate sphere of influence of Peixoto's army and Mello's navy, do not seem specially interested in the outcome. They probably know that though the government may be republican in form they will have but little to say in its administration, and therefore are indifferent to the result of a struggle which is largely, if not entirely, political, in a partisan sense.

**EQUALIZATION BY COUNTIES.**  
The state board of equalization adjourned last Thursday, the 4th inst., after the expenditure of \$4000 to defray the expenses of the session, \$3300 were used. The work done by county assessors in the subjoined table. It will be seen that Washington county's assessment is raised \$433.871.

COUNTY	AS RETURNED BY CO. BOARD.	AS EQUALIZED BY STATE BOARD.
Baker	2,729,767	2,775,657
Benton	3,611,082	3,588,710
Clackamas	6,070,612	6,040,632
Clatsop	3,471,620	3,448,842
Columbia	1,919,820	1,717,247
Cook	3,690,355	3,508,800
Curry	650,002	648,708
Franklin	2,023,322	1,969,565
Douglas	5,551,799	5,503,322
Gilliam	1,751,882	1,679,885
Grant	1,059,770	1,544,330
Harney	1,262,824	1,231,244
Jackson	4,766,705	4,811,662
Josephine	1,418,158	1,454,889
Klamath	1,008,293	1,068,308
Lake	1,624,860	1,678,710
Lane	7,847,063	7,786,776
Lincoln	1,062,146	1,052,833
Linn	9,277,117	9,408,079
Malheur	1,262,824	1,102,630
Marion	12,565,789	11,529,534
Morrow	1,508,847	1,529,025
Multnomah	62,736,789	61,719,555
Polk	3,753,117	4,240,224
Sherman	3,208,748	3,150,054
Tillamook	1,490,030	1,377,661
Umatilla	9,423,910	9,247,032
Union	8,991,161	8,900,865
Wallowa	1,363,948	1,309,840
Wasco	3,539,323	3,552,182
Washington	4,814,550	5,248,430
Yamhill	6,646,610	6,626,118
Totals	\$179,088,770	\$177,249,086
As returned	\$179,088,770	
As equalized		\$177,249,086
Reduction		\$1,839,684

One day this week Governor Penney pardoned four convicts. It seems nearly useless for the counties of the state to spend large sums of money to convict criminals when one man is allowed to turn them out by the wholesale.—Eugene Guard.  
What would you do about it? Would you take the pardoning power away from the governor?—Statesman.  
Yes, place the power in the hands of the legislature.—Guard.  
The Gazette suggests that the criminal courts throughout the state be discontinued during the remainder of Penney's term, or else have the governor committed to the asylum for the next six months. No, no, say we. Let him have material upon which to exercise the fine feelings of his heart.  
Geary, (Dem.) remarked to a knot of fellow congressmen a few days ago when speaking of the Wilson tariff bill: "I wish I could play Wilson's part for a short time. If I could I would fix that bill so that its father wouldn't know it. I would lift the scalp of that infant sure." Mr. Reed, who was present, shook his head sorrowfully and drawled: "Too bad, Geary, too bad. Only think of it! Instead of scalping that baby you will be obliged to kiss it." And Mr. Geary, who is one of the democratic "kickers" who will cease to "kick" just before the final vote is taken, had not another word to say on the subject.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Most Perfect Made.

**THE SOUTH AND THE TARIFF.**  
The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser is credited with the statement that members of Congress from the South are disposed to make trouble over the tariff question. He says that the investigations made by the Ways and Means Committee during the preparation of the Wilson bill showed that the protection sentiment is growing in the South with extraordinary rapidity. And it is said that an attempt is being made by some of the leading Southern business men to get one of the Southern Senators to introduce a resolution in the Senate declaring that on account of the present business depression it is the sense of the Senate that there should be no revision of the tariff for two years.  
We think it very unlikely that any Senator from the South can be found to propose such a resolution, and it is reasonably certain that if it should be offered by any one it would be instantaneously rejected. The South is today—absolutely dominated—by the political class, by Democratic politicians. The members of Congress from the South are, above all things, representatives of this class. Everything they do is done from the standpoint of politics. Business interests and all other considerations are subordinated to partisan necessities and ends. The national Democratic party to which they belong is pledged to immediate tariff revision, if not to free trade. For the party to abandon its tariff bill at this time would amount to an absolute surrender of its principles and result in inevitable defeat at the next election. The hope of Democratic ascendancy in the South, where the Democratic party is actually in a minority in several States, is wrapped up in continuation of the Democratic control of the Federal Government. Above all things the political class in the South fear the return of the Republicans to power. They fear the possible awakening, however remote, of the old Republican spirit. A Federal election law which would guarantee protection at the polls to the negroes, though there is little or no prospect of its being passed, is still a bugbear which frightens every Democrat into line. And then there is another danger which the Southern Democratic politicians are obliged to face in some of the States. The populists and Farmers' Alliance have to be reckoned with. In one or two States they have actually gained partial control. It is true that their leaders are only another brood of politicians and that they are as bitterly opposed to the Republicans as the Democrats. Still, such sloughing off from the old party is dangerous and must be checked. Therefore the constant and effective cry of the Southern leaders is to stand solidly in line for the national Democratic party. And this the Southern Congressmen will do.

Though it is true, as pointed out by Mr. Reed in his minority report on the Wilson bill, that the South is deeply interested in maintaining the protective system, and though it is a fact that the sugar and rice planters and the iron and coal men of West Virginia and Alabama have been fighting for the retention of protective duties on their product, still it has been by their part a purely selfish and unprincipled fight, to use the word in an old sense. That is, in all that has been said before the ways and means committee and in all that will be said in congress in behalf of retaining duties on sugar, rice, coal, iron ore and lumber in the interest of portions of the South, there has not been and will not be one word uttered in favor of the protective system. The Southerners who are fighting for the retention of particular protective duties want free trade for the rest of the country in order not to sacrifice the democratic party. In this selfish policy they should receive no assistance from the republicans. If free trade is to be administered to the country let them take their share of the medicine.

The parties having the contract to deliver the Ball Run water pipe have unhitched from their wagons and substituted sleds which slip quite lightly over the mud. The "runners" have a face eight inches broad, which acts as a mountain man's snow shoe. The pipe now being hauled is 42 inches in diameter, and a 30-foot length, weighs 14 tons. The ease and facility with which these lengths can be loaded and unloaded from a sled, as compared with a high wagon, is quite a saving in the cost of handling the pipe. The passage of the wide sled runners over the road will have a tendency to smooth off and solidify the road and thus get it into condition for hauling with wagons earlier in the spring than could otherwise be.

The heavy blast at Oregon City raised the cadaver of a drowned man a few days ago, but before it could be recovered it sank again.

**THE PHARISEES.**  
The Democrat has watched with interest and increasing admiration the official course of H. B. Luce, the populist state food commissioner, and we have not hesitated to accord him ample praise for the good work he has done in Portland and elsewhere toward punishing unscrupulous milkmen and dealers in other food products. We had about come to the conclusion that all public officials were tarred with the same brush when our attention was called to Mr. Luce, and after noting the many good things he had done, we were prepared to assert that in him we had at last found an official who really believed that public office was a public trust. Our confidence in human nature was restored and we were willing to accept Luce as an offset for Massie. But even this so far has been denied us and we are set back in the Slough of Despond by the information that Mr. Luce travels up and down the state of Oregon, doing good, on a pass.

It does not appear that the possession of this pass in any way deters Mr. Luce from doing his official duty. It is probable that he would pull a railroad corporation just as quickly for selling swill milk as he would an individual; but there is no method of testing this, as the corporations do not sell milk, though they frequently water the stock and milk the stockholders. There appears to be no chance for Mr. Luce to prevent this, as the law creating his office, while condemning milk that contains more than a certain per cent. of water, says nothing about the amount of water that may be legally injected into its stock by a company that has figured out the profit that can be made by going into the hands of a receiver. Therefore the fact that Mr. Luce is the happy possessor of a pass will not militate against the public interests and concerns us only in its moral aspect. To find that one whom you set upon a pedestal of superior virtue is neither better nor worse than the rest of mankind is disappointing, but it is far worse when one of the pharisees falls from his high estate. It causes the people to distrust the sect and wonder if, after all, this generation of holier-than-thou politicians is any better than either of the two old gangs.

**STOCK BRICK CO.**  
Beavers, Mutton, Veal and Hogs. Fair dealing constantly on hand.

**SOME PRISON FACTS.**  
The Oregon State Prison is built at the eastern limit of the city, immediately south of and not far from the insane asylum. It is by no means a pretentious building, but under the superintendency of Hon. George S. Downing, much has been done to beautify and improve the grounds, structure and surroundings, so that it has but little of the gloomy look and forbidding suggestion of penitentiary generally.  
Rising from a cupola-crowned center two wings extend toward the north and south, and another, containing the offices and residence of the warden, rises westerly toward State street. The prison yard is surrounded by a high brick wall, studded at intervals with guard houses. Within the wall are the foundry and machine shop, and the laundry substantial buildings, well fitted and furnished with modern appliances. Outside the walls are the stables and rooms for the guards.  
For several years the chief employment of convicts has been the manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware, the business having been conducted by outside parties; but last spring the state purchased the plant from the Northwestern Foundry company, and since then it has been managed by officers of the prison. In full running it gives employment to 250 prisoners. There is also a brick yard in which, last year, 3,000,000 brick were made for state buildings.  
These and the various offices of the prison, kitchen, farm, service of meals, hospital, bakery, tailor and shoe shops, and gardening occupy, in the busy seasons, nearly all the convicts, who are under supervision of 34 salaried officers. The last legislature appropriated \$190,000 for the erection of a jail mill and the purchase of lands; and \$52,500, for a dining room and hospital addition to the prison building.  
The custody and care of the prison and inmates is under charge of Hon. George S. Downing, superintendent; Hon. J. W. Berry, warden; J. H. Cavanaugh, esq., deputy warden; Capt. D. D. Dickey, commissary; and Mr. R. B. Fleming, superintendent of the shops.  
December 31, 1893, the prison had in confinement for the crimes of murder, 31; assault with the attempt to kill, 6; assault and robbery, 12; rape, 6; and for various misdemeanors, 1,000.

**STON, VEAL AND PORK**  
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Beavers, Mutton, Veal and Hogs. Fair dealing constantly on hand.

**STOCK BRICK CO.**  
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