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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

The senate committee on territories have decided to report favorably on the bills admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

Strikers continue to engage in their peculiar pastime—wrecking trains, by derailing them and by dynamite. In California the same element is asking to be appointed guards.

The Florence, Lane county, West sums up Debs life by saying: Nine years as a laboring man and fourteen years an office seeker, seem to fill the qualifications for a dictator of all business.

The bill admitting Utah to statehood has passed both houses of congress and goes to the president for his signature. This, without doubt, will be attached, after which Utah will have full control of domestic affairs.

The Yakima Republic reports that Paul Schulze has sold the Sunnyside canal bonds to the Vanderbilts in New York, for \$700,000. That paper is glorifying over the fact, and is certain that better times are to come to Yakima valley.

The labor riots of the past few weeks makes capital timid. All railroad building has been effectively stopped. We need expect no Astoria and Hillsboro road this year, yet there are populists who resolute in sympathy with the strikers.

Senator Gorman is reported to have said to a group of democratic representatives: "Gentlemen, there are two tariff measures, the McKinley law and the senate bill. You can take your choice." The popular choice is the McKinley law.

The democratic portion of the conference committee appointed to adjust the difference between the house and senate on the tariff bill, can't agree and are about to report that fact back to the respective houses. The republicans have not yet been permitted to meet with the committee.

There has never been experienced in this country a more galling instance of tyranny than that exercised by the American Railway Union. Capital may be exacting, but one can always get what he wants by paying for it, and he always has something with which to purchase.

Debs and several of his kidney have been arrested in Chicago, and committed to prison, which leads the Oregonian to remark: "The officers of the American Railway Union prefer to lie in jail, and the majority of the American people prefer that they should. It is seldom that all parties are so well pleased by the same incident."

A strike based upon the contention that an employer is bound to do business whether he wants to or not is certainly a novelty, to say the least. The people upon whom it is entailing severe loss by reason of the general interruption of railroad traffic will hardly be able to accept such a view of the responsibility that is incurred by a corporation when it engages in any business which requires the hiring of labor; and it remains to be seen if a strike to carry out that peculiar theory will succeed.

Arbitration is sometimes resorted to as a method of adjusting differences between parties where vested rights are concerned, where something is due from one party to another and they are unable to agree upon the amount, but whoever heard of such a proceeding as compelling an employer to jeopardize his property rights by submitting to arbitration the question of the number and character of men he shall employ, wages he shall pay, etc., etc.—questions which every free American citizen has the undoubted right to determine for himself. This so-called labor dispute is not concerning what is due and payable, but about what is to become due in the future, a matter which depends upon the mutual agreement of the parties without interference on the part of anyone in the universe. This talk of arbitration is the merest bosh.

The United States, by its district attorneys, have commenced a suit against the Southern Pacific of Kentucky. The bill asks that all corporations, which have combined with the Southern Pacific, be separated from that corporation and the agreement under which they are now working be annulled and cancelled. If the government wins, it means that the Central Pacific of California, of Arizona, and of New Mexico, and the Santa Monica branch, the Long Beach branch, and, in fact, all lines which go to make up the Southern Pacific system, will be separated and operated by their own set of officers. The combine forming the Southern Pacific of Kentucky is alleged to be a conspiracy to retard and restrict commerce. The bill is brought under the same United States statute under which proceedings against the Southern Pacific striking employees were commenced as contriving to retard commerce.

BLAINE AS AUTHORITY.

There was a time when greenbacks and inflationists and all that class of demagogues, now posing as populists, could not say enough against James G. Blaine and his opinions, but now they freely quote from his writings. But the quotations are not honest. They are garbled. They don't convey the idea intended by Blaine. They deceive the reader, and are so garbled with intent to deceive.

An example, Paul VanDervoort, in last week's Democrat, quotes from Blaine's "Twenty years," pages 227 to 229 (volume not mentioned):

"The administration narrowly escaped a damaging defeat in 1862, and, but for the relief to business, which came from the circulation of legal tender notes, the political struggle might have been hopeless. But as trade revived, under the stimulus of an expanding circulation, and prices were constantly rising and products were steadily enlarging, the support of the war policy became a far more cheerful duty to the mass of the people. Every man who could work was employed at high wages, and every man who had commodities to sell was sure of high prices."

Now this seems to be authority to sustain the populist money theory. But the quotation is not what Blaine said. It makes that great man pervert the history that he wrote. Here is the whole quotation with VanDervoort's omission enclosed in brackets:

"The administration narrowly escaped a damaging defeat in 1862, and but for the relief to business, which came from the circulation of legal tender notes, the political struggle might have been hopeless. But as trade revived under the stimulus of an expanding circulation, and prices were constantly rising, the support of the war policy became a far more cheerful duty to the mass of our people."

[This condition of affairs doubtless carried with it many elements of demoralization, but the engagement of the people in schemes of money-making proved a great support to the war policy of the government. We saw the reproduction among us of the same effects which prevailed in England during her prolonged contest with Napoleon. Money was superabundant, speculation was rife, the government was a lavish buyer, a prodigal consumer.] Every man who could work was employed at high wages; every man who had commodities to sell was sure of high prices."

In the next paragraph on the same page is a sentence or two which the writer does not quote. The reason is apparent. The sentences are in these words:

"Grateful as was the relief to the people from legal tender notes, it was apparent to congress that a government cannot, any more than an individual, maintain a state of solvency by the continuous issuing of irredeemable paper. Money must not merely be promised, it must be paid. The government therefore required a strong, efficient system of taxation—one that would promptly return large sums to the treasury."

"WILL FUR FLY"

A correspondent writes the New York Herald this "sweet" story. If it be true names and dates ought to be published; if it is false, the Herald ought to discharge that correspondence by a day telegraph message. But the paragraph: "I was told today that, despite the denials regarding speculation, and the sworn statements of senators who had been called before the investigation committee, it could be proved that in three instances, at least, speculation had been engaged in, and that three senators referred to had been guilty of perjury. An interesting story is going the rounds today, a story so startling in its details that it is almost past belief. It was told of a man here in Washington, who has in his possession the original broker's contract, wherein one of the senators, and a prominent one at that, contracted to buy sugar when it was down to 83, just before its phenomenal rise."

"It was stated that interested persons, 'shorts' on sugar, and who had been 'squeezed' in the process of manipulating the market, or because they did not have the inside tip, had lost an immense amount of money, and had determined to break the sugar schedule at all hazards. The most interesting part of the story is the way in which they intended to set this schedule aside, and I am told it was by no other process than the arrest of a certain senator on a charge of perjury. In a criminal case of this kind, it is said, stock brokers would be compelled to show their books in court, and the persons back of this scheme say they can prove, not only by the evidence they now claim to have, but by what they could thus lay bare, that somebody has been doing some tall lying before the investigating committee."

"It is thought that this particular senator, rather than submit to such proceedings, would undo the work he said to have assisted in doing, and, through the influence he is said to wield, sugar would be placed on the free list, and the men 'short' of the stock would recoup their capital dropped while they were on the wrong side of the market."

THE STRIKE WITH ITS CLAIMS.

Debs thinks the strike is not yet ended, and he is probably correct since all of his men have not returned to work. But the public generally is satisfied because the trains are for the most part manned and are running on schedule time. It is true, work has not been resumed at Pullman, and from the present temper of the president of that plant it is not likely to be for some time; as the mail brings exchanges containing accounts of the origin of the trouble. One paper, the Globe-Democrat states:

"When the hard times came on, the company informed its employees that it was losing money, and would have to shut down its works if they were not willing to work for lower wages. Accordingly, the wages were reduced with a promise of restoration as soon as business justified it. In a short time, the men demanded the old rates, and the company replied that it was keeping its works going without any profit solely to furnish them with employment, and that rather than to pay any more, it would prefer to suspend operations until times got better. The result was the inauguration of a strike, and the works have since stood idle. No attempt has been made by the company to secure other men in place of the strikers. It has simply stopped its business because the situation is such that it sees no chance of profit, and it does not care to manufacture cars at a loss."

No one but "organized labor" would demand that a corporation furnish work to employees at wages that would bankrupt the concern if continued for a sufficient time.

Can an employer justly or properly be compelled to continue business under such circumstances? The position of the Pullman strikers is that the right exists to force action of that kind for the benefit of employees, and that the consideration of profit or loss to the employer has nothing to do with the case. They do not say this in plain terms, to be sure, but such is the logic of their attitude and the tendency of their proceedings.

The farmer likewise may be compelled to operate his farm when he knows beforehand that he can do so only at a loss. The farmer elects to let his fields grow up in weeds and briars, and that is just what Pullman is doing with his shops.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

The house of representatives, by a large majority, passed the following resolution sustaining the president in the measures lately taken to suppress lawlessness about the railroad centers. The only opposition came from democrats and populists. Republicans took no part in the debate, but contented themselves with voting. The resolution reads: "That the house of representatives endorses the prompt and vigorous efforts of the president and his administration to suppress lawlessness, restore order and prevent improper interference with the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and with the transportation of the mails of the United States, and with interstate commerce, and pledges the president hearty support, and deems the success that has already attended his efforts cause for public and general congratulation."

Some of our military authorities, notably General Schofield, are recommending a larger standing army, and cite the experiences in Chicago during the first half of July, as an unanswerable reason why such an increase is desirable. So far the reason mentioned seems hardly convincing. Enough soldiers were massed in that city to control the turbulent element and the same is true at Sacramento. The only mistake now noted is the fact that they did not shoot soon enough or true enough. The criticism made by General Scott, about the time Donaldson was taken, is true. "Our generals are not killing enough men." The remedy for these mobs is drastic and is terrible for the poor wretches upon whom it first falls, but once thoroughly administered, it has a wholesome effect on the populace and it really economizes human life. At this time a larger standing army does not seem necessary, but one that will shoot low.

The effect of a tariff for revenue is beginning to be felt. The price of sugar has advanced a half cent, and will go further before the year is out. Last year the duty collected per capita was \$2.97. Of this only 19 cents were collected on articles of food and live animals. Supposing the annual consumption of sugar per capita is 63 pounds, which is the estimated quantity, the increased tariff already is 34 cents with an anticipated rate of \$1.02 which added to the 19 before paid makes \$1.21 paid for food. Under the old law 91 cents were paid for luxuries and \$1.28 for manufactured articles. Now the question is suggested who use the luxuries and manufactured articles? and will the reduction on manufactured articles consumed by the poor be enough to reimburse them for the rise in cost of living?

Gresham is said to have again blundered. This time he has thrust his diplomatic finger into Japan politics. The foreign representatives in Washington are surprised at the way he writes. If he has done what he is accredited with, President Cleveland would do well to retire him. Gresham, himself, says nothing about the gossip that is going.

The mediation committee on the part of the railroad strikers at Sacramento have offered to furnish 2500 or 3000 men to Governor Markham to guard the property of the Southern Pacific railroad company so that the fruit and grain of the state may be moved. The only condition being they shall not be called upon to operate trains. For this service they ask no pay only rations when their services are required away from their homes. Now did these same men ever stop to think that the services of railroad guards would not be required if they, members of the A. R. U. would stay away from the depots, stations and tracks. The dust that those fellows are, by their remarkable offer, trying to throw into the eyes of the public will hardly blind any one.

Something has been said about the three states that have but one representative in the senate, and lament thereat has been indulged. Unfortunate as this may be, they are not in a worse fix than those states who have republican senators, for on important committees the republicans are absolutely not allowed to attend committee meetings until after the policy of the majority has been formulated. Republicans had no opportunity to assist in perfecting the tariff bill and now that it is before the conference committee they are excluded from the council room. It would have been better not to have appointed republicans to the committee at all, for then possibly by a full committee, an agreement might be reached.

There is one thing that must be done. The lives of men who take the places voluntarily vacated by "organized labor" must be protected. If the government, national, state or municipal, can't or won't do it, the men must do it themselves. Non union men turn up their toes.

A paragraph in an Eastern paper, while not so stating in direct words, leaves the impression that Debs, the railroad striker, has taken a dissipated care, and that he has taken the Keeley cure, and that he has again, in part, fallen. So that is the kind of a man who leads "organized labor."

Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, was hanged last Friday. The incident was delayed, but, like fate, it overtook the right man.

FROM ANOTHER VIEWPOINT.

"It's going all our way, Mary!" exclaimed the man in the flannel shirt, rushing into the house. "We're winning."

"Winning what?" asked his wife in that cold, hard tone that women know how to make so effective at times.

"The strike," he cried exultingly. "What else should it be? We've practically shut up the stockyards."

"Ye," she returned in the same chilly way, "the butcher told me today that the price of meat had gone up."

He winced a little, but did not despair.

"A trifle," he said. "We must suffer some for principle. But we have all the best of it. We have trainloads of perishable freight tied up in nearly all the yards."

"And the price of vegetables has gone up 25 to 50 per cent," she suggested in the same uncomplaining tone.

"The ice that the bloated capitalists in ed in their business is melting on the tracks," he exclaimed in desperation.

"It must be," she returned. "We have no more chance of getting it than we have of getting diamonds."

"Mary," he said, with some severity, "you don't seem to look at this thing right. We will score a great victory against capital and—"

"Have you any money to-night?" she interrupted.

"Of course not! You know I've struck in this great battle—"

"The butcher won't trust us any more."

"Devil take the butcher!"

"The grocer knows you're out of work and insists on cash in advance."

"I'll report him to the police."

"But that won't give us anything to eat," she retorted in her unfeeling way. "You've cut off your wages and raised the price of provisions. Now just sit and figure whether that is going to hurt you or Mr. Pullman the most, and when you've got that settled, just see if you can tell me how to get something for supper."

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

JUDGE COOLEY TO CLEVELAND.

In view of the criticisms that have been uttered in certain quarters on the legality of the course pursued by President Cleveland in using federal troops, notably at Chicago, not to preserve the peace, but to execute the decrees of the federal judiciary and keep in operation the provisions of the interstate commerce law, the following letter from one of the most able exponents of the constitution in the land, Judge Thomas H. Cooley, has been published. It was sent today to President Cleveland.

"Now that the great strike in which your official intervention so necessarily has been clearly shown to be a failure, I beg to be allowed to express my unqualified satisfaction with every step you have taken in vindication of the national authority and with the restoration of law and order which has been followed or is now in progress. The caution and deliberation with which you have proceeded are, I think, worthy, like the accompanying firmness, of highest praise, and I am specially gratified that a great and valuable lesson in constitutional construction has been settled for all time with remarkably little bloodshed. You and the attorney-general also have won the gratitude of the country, not for this generation only, but for all time, and may God bless you for it, in my sincere prayer."

THE STRIKE.

The news reports published yesterday, read as follows, and tell their own story:

HAMMOND, Ind., July 18.—Just before the close of a stormy session the Hammond branch of the union tonight decided to return to work. The motion was carried by a vote of 402 to 37. The excitement is at a high point and trouble is expected.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18.—The switchmen of Memphis, members of the American Railway Union, adopted resolutions condemning the local officials of the union for not trying to get their old places back for them. They declare the strike off in Memphis, so far as the switchmen are concerned, and the strikers will try for any position they can get.

LOGAN, O., July 18.—On the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo the strike has been declared off. All the men at this place returned to work today.

One of the noted Studebaker brothers said at Tacoma the other day: "I trained every one of my children to work. My boy I put in the blacksmith shop as a helper and let him work his way to the front. He is now cashier. A more servicable man I could hardly find. He neither drinks, chews nor smokes, nor does he swear. My wife taught our daughters to do all kinds of house-

work. They go into the kitchen and put up a meal fit for any taste. They sweep and straighten up the house generally." It is not possible upon this land as long as its people exalt patriotism and labor. Children thus brought up are fitted to cope with life no matter in what station their lot may fall.—Oregon City Enterprise.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, in favor of William Bryant and against Mary E. Garrison and J. M. Garrison, for the sum of \$24.50, costs, and for the further sum of \$125.00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 19th day of March, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1894, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

All that tract of land lying and situate in Washington county, Oregon, and more particularly described and designated as lot No. 3 of and in block No. 1 of and in Naylor's addition to the Town of Forest Grove, Washington county, Oregon, to satisfy the herein before named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as provided in Oregon, and the following described real property.

North 1/4 of lot 1 in block 4 in the city of Forest Grove, Washington county, Oregon, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 28th day of February, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as provided in Oregon.

Witness my hand this 28th day of June, 1894.

H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington county, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution, issued out of the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, upon a transcript filed from Justice Court of North Hillsboro precinct in favor of D. J. Porter, plaintiff, and against H. D. Bryant and Florence Bryant, defendants, for the sum of \$18.15, costs, and for the further sum of \$17.75, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 28th day of February, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as provided in Oregon.

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, has appointed the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Ira Lyons, deceased, and that he has duly qualified as such administrator. All persons therefore, having claims against said estate, are hereby requested and required to present them, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at the law office of Thos. H. Tongue, in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, within six months from the date thereof.

Dated, July 12, 1894.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, administrator of the estate of John D. Shi. deceased. All persons therefore, having claims against said estate are hereby requested 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.

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Dated, July 12, 1894.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Fortunes are lost, directly and indirectly, by people who cannot do their own figuring, write their own letters, or keep their own books; and who do not know when business and legal papers which they must handle every day are made out correctly. If all these things, and such more, we teach thoroughly.

Hundreds of our graduates are in good positions, and there will be openings for hundreds more when times improve. Now is the time to prepare for them. Besides, a business education is worth all it costs, for one's own use. Send for our catalogue, to learn what and how we teach. Mailed free to any address.

Portland Business College, Portland, Oregon. J. A. Westco, Secretary.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

- Castoria destroys Worms. Castoria allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cud. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles. Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of J. C. H. Hitchcock is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NOW IS THE TIME!

If you want to buy a piece of land in a good location the undersigned has for sale 300 acres in 5 and 10-acre tracts in A. H. Johnson's First Addition, located 1-2 mile northwest of

REEDVILLE,

along the county road to Butler's Mill. One-half mile to Station, Postoffice and Schoolhouse. Reedville is nicely located 12 miles from Portland on the S. P. R. R., 5 miles east of Hillsboro. Terms: 1-2 cash; balance in 3 years. All those lots have 40-foot road in front.

HANS RASMUSEN, Agent, Reedville, Oregon.

CITY DRUG STORE

Main Street, Bet. Second and Third.

Drugs, Patent Medicines School Supplies, Etc.

My stock in this line is as complete as can be found outside the city of Portland. I make a specialty in this line and carry the very freshest goods.

Soaps, Toilet Articles. Perfumery, Prescriptions

In this line you will find a complete and varied assortment to select from, where you can choose with the assurance that the goods you get are fresh.

W. E. BROCK, Prop'r.,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

THE LEADING DRUG HOUSE

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 science of medicine and pharmacy advance. Being possessed of peculiar advantages in purchasing its supplies, owing to its business rule of taking trade discounts from cash from the best houses, 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.

CARSTENS BROS., Proprietors.

HILLSBORO SASH AND DOOR CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SASH, DOORS AND MOULDINGS

A Full Line of standard sizes and