JEALOUSY OF WEALTH.

The August number of the Engineering Magazine contains an interesting article on this subject by William Nelson Black, in which he says: There is a popular impression that men get their wealth by taking something out of the hands of other men and appropriating it to their own uses. There could hardly be a greater misconception. The accumulation of wealth by all the honest processes of production, or by buying and selling, is really the creation of wealth; the production of something that would absolutely have had no being had it not been for the personal exertions of its creator. Yet this fact is only dimly comprehended by most men who bother their heads with social problems to go upon the assumption that there is just so much wealth in the world, and that life is a struggle to see who shall make the largest grab. But as a matter of fact the fortune of every man who earns money by lawful means is simply his part contributed to the total of the national or social wealth.

Take the career of George M. Pullman, just now a conspicuous target for the abuse of addle-headed labor leaders and populist cranks and "reformers." Starting as a poor boy, through sheer force of inventive genius and masterful business capacity he has amassed an enormous fortune. But every dollar represents new wealth, and no man has ever dared to cast a suspicion upon the character or methods of this man. In fact, William T. Stead, the sensational English editor and reformer, who lately had so much to say in favor of the poor and against the corrupt elements of Chicago society, when it came to Mr. Pullman, found it necessary to say this:

"The first Pullman car which he constructed and put on the rails cost $18,000 to build, as against $4,000, which was the price of the ordinary sleeper. Railway men shrugged their shoulders. It was magnificent, they said, but it was not business. A palace sleeping car at $18,000 could not possibly pay. Mr. Pullman refused to be discouraged. 'Let the traveling public decide,' was all he asked; 'run your old sleepers and the new ones together; I will charge half a dollar more for a berth in the Pullman, and see which holds the field.' The verdict of the public was instant and decisive; every one preferred the Pullman at the extra price, and the success of the inventive car builder was assured. He has gone on step by step, from car to car, until at the present moment he is said to have a fleet, as he calls it, of nearly 2,000 sleepers, which are operated by the Pullman Company. They have besides 58 dining cars and 650 buffet cars. Altogether the cars which the company operates number 2,573. Other competitors have come into the field, but Mr. Pullman deserves the distinction of having placed every railway traveler under an obligation by acting as pioneer of commodious, luxurious and safe railway traveling.

"After building his cars in various parts, Mr. Pullman decided finally to centralize in the center of the American continent. Carrying out his decision, he naturally fixed upon Chicago as the site for his works. The Pullman Company was incorporated with a capital of $30,000,000, the quotation for which in the market today is twice that amount. He took up an estate of over three thousand acres round Lake Calumet, which is fourteen miles from the center of Chicago, and which was at that time far outside the city limits. There, following the example of Messrs. Krupp at Essen, he set to work to construct a model city in his own image. The car works were, of course, the center and nucleus of all. In these gigantic factories, where 14,000 employes work up 50,000,000 feet of lumber every year, and 85,000 tons of iron, they have a productive capacity of 100 miles of cars per annum. Their annual output, when they are working at full stretch, is 12,500 freight cars, 315 sleeping cars 626 passenger cars and 139 street cars."

Now all this enormous accumulation, representing millions in value, affording profitable employment for thousands of people, and conferring grateful comfort upon millions of travelers—all this had no existence when Mr. Pullman began, and it has all been created under his immediate personal direction. To say his employes did it, or that it would have been done by some one else, is equivalent to saying that Napoleon was not necessary to his work, or that electricity would have reached its present practical development without the aid of Morse and Edison and Bell!

Or take take the cause of Jay Gould. This much-abused millionaire left a fortune estimed at $70,000,000, the product of a life of great activity in planning and executing works of public utility which continuously employed whole armies of men. But will any man doubt that he contributed the full total of $70,000,000 to the national wealth. Will any man doubt, indeed, that he contributed several times the amount of his own fortune to the total! Consider the wilderness reclaimed, the new towns that have grown into importance along his lines of railway, with their increase in the values of real estate, the manufactures promoted, the contractors enriched, and the various other incidental profits that follow upon the prosecution of great works. Were it said that Jay Gould contributed $500,000,000 to the national wealth during the forty years of his active career, the estimate would not be excessive.

What is said of Jay Gould could be said in different terms of Commodore Vanderbilt, whose fortune, now enlarged in the hands of his family, causes so much jealousy. He contributed to the total of wealth vastly more than he secured for himself, and it is reasonable to presume, much more than his entire family of the third generation now holds in its possession. So with many other men of his kind, and in this field of research examples crowd upon us. The Bell Telephone Company, the electric light companies, and the electric railway companies are all very recent representatives of a wealth that would have been non-existent but for the inventive talents and enterprise of their promoters. But even here, too, we must make large estimates for an incidental increase in values. The electric railways are pentrating the suburbs of all our large cities, and by making them more accessible they are adding incalculably to suburban wealth. Yet not a dollar is taken from the public for which an equivalent is not given, either in the form of greater convenience or in actual profits.

The first thing that every man is forced to do when he sets out to make a fortune is to employ somebody to help him; and the more ambitious he gets, the larger and larger becomes the number of his assistants. Some are directly engaged in the promotion of his plans, and draw their compensation directly from his pay rolls; but by far the larger number are indirectly engaged, and remain invisible to all except the economic analyst. The wholesale merchant, for example, seems to employ only a few quilldrivers and truckmen; but his employes are sometimes scattered all over the world, and it is due to his thirst for wealth, and the thrist of other men in kindred prusuits, that these distant employes can find a market for their labor. It will be seen, therefore, that no man can pursue wealth exclusively in his own interest, however selfish he may be; and when one sees how little there is beyond the reach of men of modest but competent income that the man of large fortune can enjoy, he is led to wonder sometimes at the assiduity of the pursuit. But habit has a great deal to do with it, and the needs and aspirations of a family impel the richest man to further exertion. In this country men rarely retire from business until they die, and it is fortunate for the community that this is true.

From the material point of view these men are the most useful members of the community, and the man is either a public enemy, a fool, or both who seeks to obstruct their operations. The writer could not write, the painter could not paint, and the laborer would literally be forced to go fishing were it not for the forces which the wealth seekers put in operation. The very genius of progress, under the free institutions that we enjoy, rests upon the principle of great rewards to those who accomplish great works; and whatever else my be wrong in our social and economic system, we cannot afford to discourage, much less dispense with, the great "captains of industry" who marshal the forces of labor and lead us on toward the golden age that will see the race emancipated from poverty.

The Editor Burned Out.

Saturday evening the pretty white cottage belonging to the editor of this paper was consumed by fire, together with everything it contained save a bed and a few articles of clothing. We had started a fire in the kitchen stove and gone down town, leaving the house temporarily without an occupant. The woodbox caught fire and soon the building was a mass of flame and smoke. The house was not insured, and our loss is about $900 altogether. To us the fact that we were not insured is gratifying. That fact quietly rakes away from our burned threshold the odium of a suspicion whose brand would have been a much heavier misfortune than the loss of a few hundred dollars. We have been over 12 years in Oregon, and are well known among the newspaper fraternity of the state. Our brethren of the press, also our citizens in Klamath, will cheerfully acknowledge that thus far our conduct has been kept pretty clear of offensiveness. Had the house been insured, however, the circumstantial evidence against us would have been damning, and an innocent man would have been doomed to bear for life the brand of a criminal who burned his residence to rob an insurance company. Thank God that we escaped that misfortune, anyhow!—Klamath Star.

Senator Murphy introduced a resolution to the effect that there would be no more tariff tinkering this session. If he had stumbled onto that solution of the difficult problem about a year ago the country would be all the better for it. Even the democrats admit that a year was too long to keep up the financial disturbances, for the little change that has been made in the revenue laws. True enough we have free lumber and free wool; but a very highly protected sugar trust. Murphy's resolution has effectually locked up the stable but the horse is gone.—Goldendale Sentinel.

The speculators who bought great herds of cattle in the inland empire last spring to drive into Kansas and Nebraska to fatten on the corn crop this fall, now wish they had left them in Oregon.

A NIGHT ON MT. HOOD.

The following abridgment is from Mrs. Ida V. McElvain's long description of the second ascent of Mt. Hood:

Monday, July 23d, at 8:30 a. m. President Campbell, Prof. Hutchinson, C. C. Lewis, S. R. Burdford, jr., Eldon Haley and Ida V. McElvain started for one more trip to the summit. Our object in making this second climb to the summit was to try and carry out a plan that had failed on the 19th, viz, the illumination of Mt. Hood from the summit. This almost necessarily would keep us on the summit all night. We had our blankets, cameras, red light material, lunch, lantern and various other necessary articles strapped on a hand sled, to which two horses were hitched tendem. In this way with Geo. K. to drive the horses we slowly climbed toward the summit until about two-thirds of the distance to Crater Rock had been covered. Here we abandoned the horses and attached a hundred foot rope to the sled. Three of us would climb up until the end of the rope was reached then draw the sled up to us. One remained with the sled each time. In this way we toiled up 300 feet and abandoned the sled and strapped the load on our backs. From this point we had a long, hard climb and heavy load to carry. We toiled onward and upward slowly and wearily, resting often but at last we reached Crater Rock. We climbed on and up to the hog-back, over this, across the great crevasse, up to the summit, arriving there at 6:30 p. m., we found the wind blowing a fearful gale and the climate not so warm as a July day in Illinois. We found two men already up who had dug a cave in the snow and were comfortably located for the night. We quickly begun preparations for a similar domicil. The atmosphere was clearer than on the 19 and we had a splendid view of Eastern Oregon and the Willamette valley. The Columbia river spread out before us looked like a sea of gold. Now our weary climb is forgotted. The beautiful panorama spread out before us repays us many fold for the labor expended. But few have ever stood upon the summit of Mt. Hood at sunset. The few who have stood there will never forget the grandeur of the scene. Away to the north, wrapped in their mantles of snow, Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens seem very near neighbors, and away still farther to the north stands Mt. Rauier, its massive form clearly outlined against the sky. To the south we look upon Mt. Jefferson, Three Sisters and Diamond peak all clad in snowy garments. To the east we turn and there spread out before our eyes the hills, the valleys and the plains of Eastern Oregon, away to the Blue mountains, and stretching over all this is the shadow of Mt. Hood very sharply outlined. But turn to the west, the sun in all his golden splendor is slowly sinking into the Pacific, changed now into a shimmering gold. All natural objects as far as the eye could reach seemed touched with the same golden tints and stood resplendent in the last rays of the setting sun. Neither wind or cold made us turn our eyes away from this magnificent scene. We stood and gazed until the golden tints gave place to somber gray. At such an hour ones heart is filled with thoughts of the creator and ruler of this glorious universe. We ate lunch and at 9:30 began preparation for the illumination. The wind blew such a gale that for sometime it seemed impossible to make fire enough to set off the red lights or the rockets. At about 10:30 we succeeded in touching off one rocket and a small portion of the red light. A little later we set off the remainder of the red fire and three large rockets. The fire and rockets were brilliant and looked beautiful to us who had worked so hard to make it a success. We shouted and fairly danced when we knew for a certainty that the illumination from the summit of Mt. Hood was a reality, a success. President Campbell was so excited, so over-joyed that to relieve his feelings he attempted to execute a can can and came very nearly going on an exploring expedition down to the Hood river glacier some 1,000 or 1,200 feet below us. At 11:30 the thremometer registered 31 degrees. We wrapped ourselves in blankets and crawled into our snow cave and remained packed in ice until morning. Semi-occasionally during the night our slumbers were dirturbed by such remarks as "Oh! my back is so cold," "Pres. C. won't you please let me turn my feet over," "Say, somebody, my foot is cramped and I must move it." Morning came, clear and beautiful on the mountain top. A sea of fleecy clouds lay before us, occasional rifts in the fog gave us glimpses of the hills and valleys far beyound the clouds, making a picture beautiful to look upon. Our breakfast after a night in the refrigerator was ready to be eaten. This was a high breakfast and consisted of bread, butter, sugar, bacon, corned beef, ice coffee and melted snow. Breakfast was taken in bed, the writer spread butter and sugar on the bread and passed it around. We feel safe in saying that not a jollier party in Oregon surrounded a breakfast table the morning of the 24th of July, 1894. At 10:20 a. m. we reluctantly left our somewhat elevated Mt. Hood residence and sought a lower attitude and a warmer climate. Our cottage is for rent or sale. We visited a cave under the White river glacier just below Crater Rock. This cave is formed by the hot steam melting the snow and ice. At one point in the cave the thermometer registered 198 degrees. Soon after leaving Crater Rock, and for some distance down the mountain, we were literally in the clouds, but as we neared Camp Mazama we left them above us.

HOW CYRUS LAID THE CABLE.

Come listen unto my song.
It is no silly fable;
'Tis all about the mighty cord
They call the Atlantic cable.

Bold Cyrus Field, he says, says he,
"I have a pretty notion
That I can run a telegraph
Across the Atlantic Ocean."

Then all the people laughed, and said
They'd like to see him do it;
He might get half seas over, but
He never could get through it

To carry out his foolish plan
He never would be able;
He might as well go hang himself
With his Atlantic cable.

But Cyrus was a valiant man,
A fellow of decision,
And heeded not their mocking words,
Their laughter and derision.

Twice did his bravest offers fail,
And yet his mind was stable;
He wa'n't the man to break his heart
Because he broke his cable.

"Once more, my gallant boys," he cried,
"Three times!—you know the fable"—
("I'll make it thirty," muttered he,
"But I will lay the cable.")

Once more they tried—hurrah! hurrah!
What means this great commotion?
The Lord be praised! the cable's laid
Across the Atlantic ocean!

Loud ring the bells—for flashing through
Six hundred leagues of water,
Old Mother England's benison
Salutes her eldest daughter.

"Peace on earth, good will to men,"
This was the message cabled;
And may the nations of the earth
To keep it be enabled.

O'er all the land the tidings speed,
And soon in every nation
They'll hear about the cable with
Profoundest admiration!

Now long live James* and long live Vic,
And long live gallant Cyrus;
And may his courage, faith and zeal
With emulation fire us.

And may we honor evermore
The manly, bold and stable,
And tell our sons, to make them brave,
How Cyrus laid the cable.

*Buchanan. —*John G. Saxe.*

CANAIGRE.

The glory of the clasic oak is departing. As an emblem of steadfastness and strength it is supplanted by steel. Iron and steel replace it in naval architecture, and now oak tanned leather is to take a second place. The new tanning agent is Canaigre. It is a species of sour dock, and the dried root contains about 33½ per cent of tannic acid, or a higher average than the very best oak bark. It grows wild on most of the Few Mexican plains or "mesas," and in that state yields from one ton to four tons to the acre, and in rare instances five tons. Under very simple cultivation and scanty irrigation the yield is at least ten tons to the acre, and it will average ten tons to twenty tons. The United States experiment station attached to the Agricultural College at La Cruces has two fields planted now, one irrigated, the other dry. The habits and evolution of this plant from the wild to the cultivated state are being watched and recorded. At Deeming extracting works have been erected, and the product is being shipped to several tanneries in the United States and England.

Cost of War and Education.

There is no better proof, says the Journal of Education, of the essential barbarism of even the most civilized nations of the world than is afforded by a comparison of the money they expend for the maintenance of physical supremacy as against the expenditure for mental improvement. Though it be assumed that brain is better than brawn, there is no evidence that statesmen so regard it. In some tables recently compiled, the amount per capita expended by various governments for military and educational purposes is set down as follows:

	Military.	Education.
France	$4 00	$0 70
England	3 72	62
Holland	3 58	64
Saxony	2 38	38
Wurtemburg	2 38	38
Bavaria	2 38	40
Prussia	2 04	50
Russia	2 04	3
Denmark	1 76	94
Italy	1 52	36
Belgium	1 38	46
Austria	1 36	32
Switzerland	82	84
United States	90	1 35

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

One of the first benefits bestowed on the country by the republican party was the homestead law. France is about to borrow the idea, and will borrow the word also and incorporate it in legislation, since an equivalent does not exist in the French language.

Free sugar, refined and raw, will come when the republicans regain power. That is, it will come in 1897. Let the people be patient.

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 Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa 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-size 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 Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS JACQUARD LOOM.

"After seven years—a long time to patiently develop an idea—Jacquard had produced a loom which would decrease the number of workmen at each machine by one person. . . . In gratitude for this discovery he went to the Image of the Virgin, which stood on a high hill, and for nine days ascended daily the steps of the sacred place. Then he returned to his work, and seating himself before a Vaucanson loom, which contained the germ of his own, he consecrated himself anew to the perfecting of his invention. . . . It remained for Jacqard to make the Vaucanson loom of the utmost practical use to Lyons and to the world. After a time he was not only able to dispense with one workman at each loom, but he made machinery do the work of three men and two women at each frame. . . . When brought before Bonaparte and Carnot, the minister of the interior, the latter asked, 'Is it you, then, who pretend to do a thing which is impossible for man—to make a knot upon a tight thread?' Jacquard answered the brusque inquiry by setting up a machine, and letting the incredulous minister see for himself. The emperor made Jacquard welcome to the Conservatoire dés Arts et Metiers, where he could study books and machines to his heart's content, and gave him a pension. . . . Soon, however, the tide of praise turned. Whole families found themselves forced into the street, for lack of work, as the looms were doing what their hands had done. Bands of unemployed men were shouting, 'Behold the traitor!' . . . The authorities seemed unable to quell the storm, and by their orders the new loom was broken in pieces on the public square. 'The iron,' says Jacquard, 'was sold as old iron; the wood, for fuel.' . . . Soon, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and America were using the Jacquard looms, largely increasing the manufacture and sale of silk, and therefore the number of laborers. The poor men of Lyons awoke to the sad fact that by breaking up Jacquard's machines they had put the work of silk weaving into other hands all over the world; and idleness was proving their ruin. . . . The inventor refused to take a patent out for himself, nor would he accept any offers made him by foreigners, because he thought all his services belonged to France. . . . The struggling self-sacrificing man, who might have been immensely rich as well as famous, was an untold blessing to labor and to the world."—Extracts from the life of Jacquard, by Sarah K. Bolton.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. If you have never used this great cough medicine one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Hillsboro Pharmacy. Large bottles 50c. and $1.

Stringy Milk.

When a cow is nearing the time of calving, the milk undergoes a change, and she should be dried. It is not advisable to milk any cow within six weeks of calving, the milk organs needing this time at least to prepare for the change incident to the birth of a calf. If the cow is not near the time of calving, the fibrous milk indicates an inflamed condition of the udder, which is commonly called garget. The treatment for this is hot fomentations of the udder, with gentle kneading to soften the hard portions, and, after ten minutes of this, the udder is dried and well rubbed with camphorated soap liniment. No iodine in any form is to be used in such cases. A pound of epsom salts should be given in some warm oatmeal gruel. If there is difficulty in drawing off the milk on account of its thickness, inject some solution of carbonate of soda with a syringe, and in a few minutes milk it out; it will then have dissolved the fibrous matter, which is to be got rid of, and not left in the udder.—N. Y. Times.

The congestion of money because of a lack of safe investment for it still continues though there is some easing up of the situation in the matter of ordinary commercal loans. There is a large amout of money seeking investment in safe secureties, even at very low interest. Investors have naturaly turned their attention to bonds and public evidences of debt, national, state, county and municpal. Bonds of solvent communities are now selling at a higher premium than ever before. This is shown by the large bids recently made for the water bonds of the city of Portland. The growing and propsperous cities of the Pacific Northwest are looked upon as especially good security and their bonds are rated very high. Their rapid growth the past few years, bassed upon natural resources of the adjacent country that are but in the first stages of development, give ample promise of a large increase of population and wealth in the future, thus rendering them a good security for debts far beyond their present ability to pay. Consequently, bonds based upon present taxable property become gilt edged security. The same is true of interest county or state warrants issued between the times when there is no money in the treasure to meet them. No safer short time investment can be found than these warrants. The Pacific Northwest has not, like some other localities, shown a disposition to repudiate any of its obligations, or failed to make ample provision for sinking funds and payment of interest. With proper care in the matter of inquiry into the legality of issue, the bonds and warrants of cities and counties of this region are an absolutely safe investment.—Pacific Banker and Investor.

REMOVAL OF SHOPS.

General Manager Broughton, of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, has orderd the company's divisional shops at Brazil, Ind., torn down, preparatory to moving them to Nomenee, Ill. A committee of thirty business men called upon Mr. Broughton and requested that the shops be allowed to remain. He answered that he was simply carrying out the instruction of the company, the city and county authorities having refused the company protection. He bitterly censured the sheriff for appearing on the company's propety when appealed to for protection wearing the striker's white ribbon, and when deputies were asked for, swearing in strikers, who put oil cans filled with emery on locomotives. He said that when non-union men appeared on the streets, they were assaulted and driven out of the city. He censured the mayor for fining a non-union man for carrying a revolver, when the man's life was threatened, and said the boarding places and eating houses had refused to feed the men, and the company thought it best to remove the shops.

Superseded.

"Your majesty," reported the chief imp, "Henry VIII kicks on giving up his room on the first floor and going into the attic."

"You just tell him," rejoined Pluto, "that he doesn't hold the divorce record and longer, and that we've got to have his apartments for a gentlemen from Sioux Falls."

Iceland is one of the few countries that has a smaller population now than it had twenty years ago.

The grape vines about Dallas are dying.

COTTOLENE

What is it

?

It is the new shortening taking the place of lard or cooking butter, or both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone.

AT ALL GROCERS.

Refuse All Substitutes.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HILLSBORO.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

J. W. SHUTE ..... President
BENJ. SCHOFIELD ..... Vice-President
J. D. MERRYMAN ..... Cashier

Sells sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers, and issues Letters of Credit available throughout the United States.

Draws Bills of Exchange on London Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on-the-Main, Stockholm, and all principal cities of Europe.

Collections made on all accessible points

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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 the Justice' Court of North Hillsboro precinct, in favor of Isaac Butler, plaintiff, and against J. B. Scholl, defendant, for the sum of $8.55, costs, and for the further sum of $22.05, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the 21st day of February, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ. Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said execution, and for want of personal property, I have levied upon and I will, on Monday September 10, 1894, 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, towit:

A part of the donation land claim of Mary H. Moore and Michael Moore, her husband, in T. 1 S. R. 2 W. Willamette meridian, Washington county, Oregon; beginning at a point in said donation land claim, said point being the N. W. corner of lot 1 block 38, South Coast addition to Hillsboro, thence W. 4.07 chains to a point on proposed extension of Seventh street in Fairview addition to Hillsboro, thence S 198 feet, thence E and parallel with first-described line 4.07 chains to S. W. corner of lot 3 aforesaid block, thence north 198 feet to the place of beginning; 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 8th day of August, 1894. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington county, Or.
By W. D. Bradford, Deputy. 11-15

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the honorable County Court, of the State of Oregon for Washington county, sitting in probate, made on the 2d day of July, 1894, authorizing and directing me to sell the following-described real estate belonging to the estate of C. S. McCune, deceased, I will, on the 25th day of August, A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Courthouse door in the town of Hillsboro, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin, all of the interest of said C. S. McCune, at the time of her death or since acquired by her estate in that real estate in said county and state particularly described thus: Commencing at a stake on the N. line of Sec. 13 T. 1 S. R. 1 W. Will Mer 12.22 chains W. from the ¼ section corner on N. line of said section 13, running thence N. 89° 24' W. 14.32 chains to an old stake, thence south 2.38 chains to a stake; thence S. 89° 24' E. 14.02 chains to a stake, thence N. 10° 32' E. 3.53 chains to the place of beginning, containing five acres. Terms: one-half of purchase price cash in hand, the balance in one year from date. Deferred payment to be secured by note drawing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. from date until paid, with mortgage on premises sold. Expense of deed and mortgage to be paid by purchaser. July, 1894. GEO. McCUNE,
Administrator of the estate of C. S. McCune, deceased. 9-13

Sixteen applicants for teachers' certificates took the examination in Polk county. One became sick and dropped out, and two failed. The remainder received their certificates.

WAGON AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

I am fully prepared to build or repair any kind of Vehicle, Land Rollers, Harrows, Plows and Farm Machinery.

Bring me anything in the WOOD WORK line and I will give you satisfaction. Shop on Third street, near Main.

Prices to Suit the Times.

L. W. HOUSE,
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☞At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

4:40 p m	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:25 a m
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