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, SEPTEMBER 7.

California has a champion in the Salem Independent, populist, and the Oregonian a carping critic.

The bulls and bears are in the hop yards. The bear just now is doing his best to get to the bull's neck. Dame nature seems desirous of stopping the fight and to that end is liberally sprinkling the beasts with cold water.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, has renounced his allegiance to the republican party and cast his lot with populists. For what reason? Because the republicans do not, as he asserts, favor free coinage of silver. If he wanted to get into a free silver party why did he not go to the democrats. Why does he go to the populists who favor a free and unlimited printing of paper currency?

The New York World (democratic) says the general government by the new tariff law will get $43,000,000 and the trust $27,000,000. This comes near being an equal divide. To pay this $70,000,000 each man, woman and child is taxed $1. The total per capita tax for food products paid under the McKinley bill was only between 17 and 18 cents Now it will be 1.17—something of a raise.

Unless properly used money does not bring happiness. In proof of this it is but necessary to mention the estrangment of W. K. Vanderbilt from his wife. Is William entirely to blame? Perhaps not. His wife called to her a young Belmont. Is it strange that her husband should find a Nellie. But back of that, in his rush for gold, William K. Vanderbilt neglected his family—left his wife alone. The marble walls of her palace were not suitable companions.

You remember there was a great clamor for a jute mill two years ago that would manufacture sacks and furnish to the farmer at greatly reduced figures. The farmer didn't clamor for this quite so much as did his friend, the politician. Well, they have such a factory in Washington, and it transpires that the product of the mill by some means, before it reaches the farmer, falls into the hands of a trust so that the farmer pays eight cents for his sack. The factory being a state institution discourages private enterprise so that competition is strangled and a trust is possible. Fortunately, Oregon has progressed no further than making an appropriation, which law can be repealed in January.

The importance of using sterilized milk for the food of infants, especially during the summer months has become so urgent that all possible methods of properly treating milk should become known. Sterilized milk has been provided at very low rates to poor families this summer by philanthropic efforts in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and the effect, it is said, has been to cut down infant mortality decidedly. What has been done in those cities may be properly and as economically accomplished here. Milk is sterilized at 158 degrees Fahrenheit, and it can be done by putting a tightly corked bottle of milk in water at the boiling temperature, keeping it there thirty minutes, and then placing it for a few minutes in cold running water. By far the best plan is that adopted in the East of providing it ready bottled. Reports of boards of health on the subject will be looked for with interest.

One of the most distressing disasters that has ever visited a community in America is that which has swept over the towns of Hinckley, Sandstone and surrounding neighborhoods in the eastern part of Minnesota. Commencing last Saturday, a forest fire broke out in that pine lumbering region and was swept over the country by a strong wind. The resinous treetops, desiccated by weeks of dry, hot weather, and the underbrush between were as inflammable as powder. Once lighted, no human agency could quench the flames. Trees, logs, brush, farms, mills, towns, people, all were consumed. Hinckley, the largest town, situated almost due north from St. Paul, about half way to Duluth on the railroad connecting the two places, is almost swept away. It had in 1894 a population of 1,000 souls. Of this number, 200 are reported burned. The loss of life in other centers of population brings the list up to nearly a thousand people. It was impossible for the victims to escape by flight. The destruction was sudden and swift. Transportation was limited. There was nothing to face save death in the flames. Those who did get away have scant clothing and less food, though their wants will be supplied if they can only last a few hours till relief can be organized. The governor, by his proclamation, calls upon the charitable to render aid, though that state paper is not necessary except to give information of the needs of the people. The loss of property reaches to millions, though no one yet stops to recon it. A slight rain fell Monday, but it was so scanty that the fire is but checked.

SOME THINGS VIEWED FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

The Argus with great glee points out the names of people that had a tax assessed against them in 1893 who in 1892 paid no tax. One case cited is that of Colonel Cornelius and since his name has been mentioned, and no doubt the Argus justifies itself for being thus personal on the ground that the colonel has been to some extent in political life, it may be permitted to continue the inspection. Assume the Argus' figures to be correct. In 1891 the property in Colonel Cornelius possession was listed at 50,000, but by reason of indebtedness he paid no tax. In 1892 a tax of $655.02 was assessed against him. Hence the cry of joy that one tax dodger has been caught. Yet the records of the bankruptcy court of the fall of 1893 shows the justness of the 1891-2 assessment for Colonel Cornelius is not worth a dollar and ought not to pay a dollar of tax. Indeed he can't. The whole of that $655.02 tax is lost to the county plus the state's proportion paid out of good money, except what may be obtained from the realty, which is a class of property that the tax gatherer can follow. But the personal property is gone,—dissipated. Further, the person paying the '93 tax on the real estate is the third or fourth mortgagee, the man least able to pay, while the Ladd estate best able and that gets all the protection, escapes the burden entirely. But on that $50,000 who paid the taxes, since Colonel Cornelius did not? Ladd did and his capitalist associates, and who are better able to pay? It didn't escape taxation. If the old law was in any way defective we know wherein the defect was. It was pointed out by our representative in 1891, but a lot of capitalists joined by a greater band from that other camp represented by the Argus, would not have it that way. It has been pointed out time and again how notes and accounts can be reached, and it is again done most clearly in a paragraph clipped from St. Helens Mist, published in another column. And who is better able to pay taxes than the creditor class? A certain sum of money is required for the expenses of the county and state, and it doesn't lessen the burden to shift it from one shoulder to another.

In 1893 the assessment on money, notes and accounts was less than that of 1892 by $1,414,920. Where was that valuation listed? If at all it was outside of this county, and the people whose property was listed in the county had to pay the tax on that $1,414,920 or, put in other words, their taxes were higher by the sum that in equity ought to have been collected from that $1,414,920. In reality, who was the "tax dodger?"

The records of the bankruptcy court shows many cases like the one examined above, and there are scores of others, not in court, just like them. It is truly hoped that they may be able to pull out without going over that road.

The present law doesn't work well. If there were a few tax dodgers under the old law there are scores under the new. There ought to be another assessment law enacted, one that will discover notes and accounts, and one that will relieve the debtor class from paying on its liabilities. But don't bring the relief the way it is now afforded. Had Col. Cornelius struggled along in business he would have had that $655.02 to pay, whereas it has been shown that he ought not and does not pay it. But the number of men is far too large, who have that inequitable tax burden put upon their already overloaded shoulders. Let us help the poor man by asking the rich man to pay for the protection of his interests.

THOSE SCHOOL BOOKS.

The battle of school books is on. In a recent issue a director of one of our county districts saw fit to write a few paragraphs the rhetoric of which was highly commended, but the facts and conclusions are pronounced inaccurate and biased. Several of the state papers have made vicious lunges at the correspondent, notably the East Portland Chronicle. The correspondent is abundantly able to maintain his position, but just at present he is not at home. When he returns he may dig up a few facts which will be interesting reading. In the meantime, there are a couple of sentences in the Chronicle article that invites attention. The words are, "The fact is, the American Book Company has no voice whatever in the selection of school books. The state board will make its own selection and the contract will be let accordingly." Now, if the Chronicle means by "voice" what is more commonly expressed by "vote" then his statement is true, but in fact the company does have a "voice" and a most dangerous "voice"—modulated by a gold tongue. Every county superintendent of schools in the state—the school book electors,—will be visited this fall either personally or by letter. Such has been the practice heretofore and there are indications that it is to be again. There is nothing wrong for a publishing house to submit samples, but there are methods and methods.

In 1876 a lobby was maintained at Salem that prevented any school legislation, lest an amendment to the school book law might be enacted. The same was true in 1882.

The agreement organizing the American Book Company has not been made public. It was not in existence at the last election of books or at least not in its present strength, but it is now organized and the competition of 6 years ago is largely if not entirely removed. The methods into which our school officers allowed themselves to be lowered were such that books from the best publishing houses never came into the competition. One instance, Ivison & Co. The books chosen are inferior in authorship and manufacture. The remedy is the repeal of the law providing a state uniformity of school books.

PLEAD THE BABY ACT.

A goodly number of democratic papers not able to endorse the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill are playing the baby act and laying the blame on three or four senators. Congressman Johnson, more honest than some of his fellow free traders declares that the people can not be persuaded to believe a story of that sort. Those senators might have gone over to the republicans, he says, and thus converted the small democratic majority in the senate into a minority, and rendered it impossible to carry out a democratic policy. But they did not do anything of the kind. The record shows that the party majority was not once broken. One surrender after another was made by the democratic side of the senate acting practically as a unit. It was not by republican votes that the various obnoxious provisions of the measure were passed. The amendments were all accepted by the democratic majority, when it might have rejected them if it had been so disposed. There is nothing to be gained, therefore, by insisting that the few senators in question coerced both the senate and the house. As Mr. Johnson puts it, "the men whom it is proposed to make scapegoats of the most ignominious surrender of a party of which political history knows are, so far as any record shows, as good democrats as the men who denounce them." The responsibility rests, that is to say, upon the democratic majority in congress, and the democratic party will be dealt with by the country accordingly.

THE TARIFF IN GERMANY.

Why the great activity in German exporting circles if the consumer pays the duty? The following paragraph from Berlin, September 1st, is a graphic bon mot for protectionists. Foreign merchants are not slow to realize that the removal of a tariff tax will increase profits. The news report reads: The effect of the new tariff bill has been instantaneous in Berlin, Frankfort and other export centers. The very day the law went into effect the invoices passing through the United States consulate-general increased 50 per cent, and on the following two days the number was doubled. The industries most affected are decorative china, paperware and chemicals. The whole German export trade to the United States will be increased by the passage of the tariff measure from 100 to 150 per cent for some months, if present indications can be relied upon. The Vossiche Zeitung printed a verbatim translation of the bill Wednesday last in an extra edition, a journalistic enterprise which is much commented upon here as being quite a departure from the usual methods adopted in such cases. The bill naturally has attracted widespread attention, and the United States consulates through the manufacturing districts of Germany are flooded with inquiries as to the proper interpretation of the new duties and tariffs which come under them. This is especially the case with the bigger manufacturing firms, as the latter are taking steps to increase their export business to the utmost under the new measure.

AMERICAN GOODS ONLY.

If every patriotic American will purchase American goods only for his consumption, he will lessen the disastrous effects of the free trade Gorman tariff bill. The American Protective Tariff League invites all to join in such a movement, and to sign the following pledge:

"I hereby pledge myself to buy American goods only, whether of the farm, mine or factory, and to use my influence to have others do the same."

Please sign the above giving your post office address in full and send the same to W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d Street, New York.

Notice Congressman Johnson's savage remark on the Great Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. Johnson is a freetrader: "No human being eats wool," he says, "or uses it in any way until it has been manufactured, and the manufacturers of woolens are still carefully protected by a relatively higher tariff than the McKinley law gave them; but every man, woman and child uses sugar, and there is not a housewife in the land who will not feel that she is robbed by our democratic tariff reform when she pays as much for two pounds of sugar as she paid for three under the McKinley act."

Take heart neighbors! Arkansas has gone democratic by 30,000. The majority is reduced to be sure, but there was a good margin, and even yet there is safety for the party.

Another state has gone republican, Vermont, and by increased majorities. Vermont and Arkansas is a "horse and."

The Japanese have won another victory over the Chinese.

ASSESSMENT LAWS CONTRASTED.

The Argus of last week has in defence of the present assessment law, referred its readers to a comparison of the taxes paid by quite a number of the taxpayers of Washington county as "the only argument he cares to produce in favor of the present law." Well, the only point in this comparison that amounts to anything is that a part of the citizens of this county, one-tenth of whom is not included in the list he published, have been compelled by the present law to pay taxes on twice as much as they are worth, and that those to whom these unfortunates are indebted in four out of five cases escape paying taxes on the evidence of this indebtedness. He says: "To repeal the mortgage tax law would be to let those fellows who have been compelled to pay their taxes this year go back to their old habit of escaping taxation." With this statement before me, I am not in the least surprised that the editor has decided to produce no more arguments to sustain his position. Is there a man in Washington county, except the editor, who believes that the mortgage tax law enabled anyone to escape taxation, It's repeal has released from taxation $1,500,000 at least of the best property in Washington county and 50 to 60 millions in the state and the repeal of the law allowing deductions for indebtedness has forced the class of our citizens who are so unfortunate as to be in debt to make up this amount on assessments under the present law over and above what they are worth. If there is anything in this change to recommend it to the honest taxpayers of the county, I do not see it. Two thousand dollars, a large part of it forced out of this class of taxpayers on notes to collect taxes on delinquent list, is a part of the fruit of this much bepraised change in the assessment law.

Taxpayers, who are in debt in Washington county, have paid taxes to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars on their debts, and the majority of the persons to whom they are indebted have escaped taxation to that amount, and I only need to refer to the assessment roll to prove the truth of this assertion.

There might be a reason for the repeal of the mortgage tax law if thereby the unfortunate debtor should be enabled to secure money on better terms, although this is an open question; but that such repeal would ensure the taxation of more property can hardly be believed by the editor, and certainly is believed by no one else.

Simple justice requires that taxation should be in proportion to the financial standing of the person to be taxed and the protection in person and property received from the government. Taking this as the rule, where is the justice in requiring a man to pay $655 taxes, who is not worth $1000, and allowing his creditors, who hold mortgages to secure their claims against him, and are calling on our courts to enforce the collection of the same, to absolutely escape any taxation at all. If the editor of the Argus and those who hold with him in their liberality to the creditor class, see fit to release that class from all taxation, at least let them refrain from making up this loss in taxation by collecting the amount so remitted from that class of our citizens who are least able to pay.

Looking over the list prepared by the Argus, and which is boastingly offered as the only argument required to sustain the repeal of the mortgage tax law, I find that Col. T. R. Cornelius paid $280.79 taxes for the year 1893 instead of $655.02 as given in the Argus. For the year 1891 I find that he paid no taxes. Upon an investigation of the reason of this difference I find that he, in the year 1891, claimed indebtedness amounting to $50,470. This amount was assessed to his creditors in 1891 and collected. For the year 1893 these creditors by reason of the change in the assessment law which is so earnestly defended by the editor of the Argus escaped assessment and taxation. The truth of the matter is that the only question for us to decide is as to who shall pay the taxes. The present law in a great measure relieves the money loaner and creditor class from taxation. The old law if honestly and efficiently executed by the assessing and collecting officers made them bear their share of the burdens of taxation, and it is only necessary to decide which is the plan most desirable. The editor of the Argus favors the new law. For my part I prefer the old one. The figures of the Argus are, I think, misleading. I can hardly think that the large number of persons on this list who are marked as paying no taxes for 1891 is correctly given. Some of them evidently were allowed indebtedness, and as in the case of T. R. Cornelius their creditors paid the taxes, if the officers enforced the law. These figures indicate that the amount of property secured for taxation under the present law is largely in excess of that secured under the old. The list corrected will greatly reduce that excess. At any rate, there is nothing in this array of figures, whether correct or not, to justify or even excuse the change made in the assessment laws of the last legislature.

TAXPAYER.

The "Argus" must be mistaken. It has been the universal custom with the county court to correct errors of double assessment. Indeed when a taxpayer shows that he has paid one assessment on property his receipt is a perfect protection.

THE WISCONSIN FIRE.

A news report gives the following graphic picture of the fire that raged through the Wisconsin woods on Sunday and Monday last. The engineer that run his train out of that furnace displayed a heroism seldom equaled, never surpassed. Dr. Crary, of St. Paul, who was on board Engineer Root's train, tells of the backward run of the train for seven miles, until Skunk lake was reached. His story is:

"The woods on either side were lashed by a fierce wind, blowing 80 miles an hour. On through this weird scene the limited sped, the situation growing more alarming at every mile. As the train reached Hinckley it was discovered that the fire had reached the railroad, but on it sped, the engineer hoping to pass Hinckley in time to escape the danger. It was not until the train had come within a mile of Hinckley that the engineer discovered that his train was burning and that it would be impossible to pass. The bridge had already been consumed, together with the mills and homes of Hinckley. Here the train was met by a hundred or more fugitives from the burning town. Mothers carried in their arms small children, others hanging to the mothers' skirts. Some carried a few household goods and others were crying and moaning on account of losses already sustained. Many were so nearly exhausted that they could scarcely board the train.

"Nearer and nearer the flames were approaching, and finally the engineer was compelled to reverse his lever and run back, leaving behind scores of unfortunate ones who had not been able to reach the train, their only available means of escape. Those on board could see many of them sink to the ground exhausted and overcome by the terrible heat, never again to rise. Many came running across the fields from small settlements, hoping to escape on the train, but only disappointment and death awaited them. On rushed the train through the fiery hot breath of pursuing flames, for a stop would have been fatal to all on board. As the weary passengers retraced their steps Sunday morning, some afoot and others on handcars, they found along the side of the track and in the fields the charred remains of those poor unfortunates. In four miles 34 bodies were found, some burned beyond recognition and others unscarred, having died from suffocation.

"It was a four-mile run back to Skunk lake, which is little better than a mudhole, the mud and water covering no more than an acre. The train had gone only a short distance before it was surrounded by the devouring flames. Hot blasts struck the coaches, setting them on fire in places and breaking the windows on both sides. The baggage car was soon a mass of flames, which streamed back over the engine, tender and train, setting fire to the engineer's clothes and scorching his face and hands. On either side of the engineer there was a stream of flame, but never for an instant did Engineer Root flinch. He was apparently certain of death, but could he hold out for four miles the passengers might possibly escape. If he deserted his post it would be death to all on board. Back of him stood his trusty fireman, who occasionally poured water on him. When the heat became unbearable for the fireman, he took a dip into the water-tank from which he drew the supply for the engineer's showerbath."

TO THE PUBLIC!

We, the undersigned, have concluded hereafter to conduct our business on a different plan. On account of the great reduction in prices it is necessary for us to have cash in hand or its equivalent in exchange for goods.

On and after Monday, the 10th day of this month, cash or its equivalent will be required of all purchasers. The highest market price will be paid for produce in exchange for goods.

HAINES & BAILEY.

Forest Grove, Sep. 10.

—THE—

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S. HAWORTH,

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Newberg, - - Oregon.

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 Herman Schulmerich and C. Koch, partners as Schulmerich & Koch, plaintiffs, and against John D. Doyle and Mary Doyle, defendants, for the sum of $54.85, costs, and for the further sum of $1025.73, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 14th day of March, 1893, 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 10th day of September, 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: Beginning at the S. E. corner of the D. L. C. of James B. Robertson, in twp 1 N. R. 3 W, Willamette meridian, running thence N. on the E. line of said claim 29 chains to the N. line of section 35 in said twp, thence E. on said section line 5.48 chains to the N. E. corner of the W. half of the N. W. quarter of said section 35, thence S. 40.29 chains, thence W. 4.82 chains to the E. line of the James B. Robertson D. L. C. (extended) thence N. on the said line 11.29 chains to the place of beginning containing 20.75 acres, in Washington county, Oregon, save and except a strip 33 feet wide, beginning at the S. W. corner of the above-described tract and running E. on the S. side thereof 3.14 chains, which shall be reserved and kept open as a roadway; 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 6th day of August, 1894. 11-15 H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington county, Or. By E. C. Hughes, deputy.

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 Benjamin Birdsell and Mary E. Birdsell, executors of the last will and testament of Erwin Birdsell, deceased, and against Olif Johnson, Mariana L. Johnson, T. S. Wilkes, L. E. Wilkes and J. B. Wilkes, partners as Wilkes Bros.; E. C. Hughes, J. J. Morgan and J. W. Morgan, partners as Hughes, Morgan & Rogers, for sums as follows, towit:

First, for the sum of $48.50 costs; second, for the sum of $745 50 U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of of 10 per cent per annum from the 17th day of July, 1894, the amount due plaintiffs; third, for the sum of $35.62, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 17th day of July, 1894, the amount due defendants, T. S. Wilkes, L. E. Wilkes and J. B. Wilkes, partners as Wilkes Bros; fourth, for the sum of $31 25, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 17th day of May, 1894, the amount due defendants, E. C. Hughes, J. J. Morgan and J. W. Morgan, partners as Hughes, Morgan & Rogers, 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 10th day of September, 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-decribed real estate, towit:

Situated in Washington county, Oregon, and particularly described as follows, towit

Commencing at the south-east corner of section 20 T. 1 S. R. 2 W. Willamette meridian, and running thence north 30' east on section line 18 40 chains, thence north 79° 81' W. 28.27 chains to a stake in the center of the public road, thence south 1° 23' W. with the center of said road 23.90 chains to the north line of the D. L. C. of John M. Ritchey, thence east on said north line to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres more or less, 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 9th day of August, 1894. H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington county, Or. By E. C. Hughes, Deputy. 11-15

SUMMONS.

IN the Circuit Court, of the state of Oregon, for Washington county.

Samuel S. Lenox, plaintiff, v. Sarah Lenox, defendant: To Sarah Lenox, 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 Monday, the 26th day of November, 1894, which is the first day of the next regular 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, towit: That the marriage and marriage contract now existing between you and the plaintiff be dissolved, and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you by virtue of an order made and dated the 20th day of July, 1894, by the above-named court. THOS. H. TONGUE, Attorney for plaintiff. 9-15

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charles Collins, a resident of Washington county, Oregon, has made an assignment to me of all his property, for the benefit of all his creditors. That I have filed said assignment in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, and have qualified as such assignee and entered upon the discharge of my duties. All creditors, therefore, of the said Charles Collins, are hereby notified to present their claims under oath, to me, at the law office of Thos H. Tongue, in Hillsboro, Or., within three months from the date hereof:

Hillsboro, Or., August 10, 1894. 11-17 A. J. FANNO.

FALL PASTURAGE.

I have a large stubble field and woods pasture which is now ready to receive stock.

There is an abundance of running water within the enclosure, together with fine shade.

Enquire of the undersigned, at the Newton Farm, 1 mile southeast of Hillsboro. Aug. 23d. 13-17 S. F. SOUTAARD.

SHERIFF'S FORECLOSURE SALE.

BY virtue of an execution and order of sale to me duly directed, duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Washington, bearing date the 16th day of August, A. D., 1894, upon a certain judgment and decree duly rendered by said court, upon the 24th day of July, 1894, in favor of J. Bertrand Jones, plaintiff, and against Caroline M. Cowgill, W. C. Cowgill and J. M. Huber, defendants, for the sum of two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight and 7-100 dollars ($2538.07), with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 24th day of July, 1894, together with the further sum of ninety-one and 55-100 dollars, costs and disbursements; and also upon a judgment and decree duly rendered in said suit, by said court, on the said 24th day of July, 1894, in favor of the said defendant, J. M. Huber, and against the said defendants, Caroline M. Cowgill and W. C. Cowgill, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-six and 28-100 dollars ($1226.28), with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 24th day of July, 1894, together with the further sum of [illegible] costs and disbursements, commanding and requiring me to sell the following-described real property and premises situated in said county of Washington, state of Oregon, towit:

Blocks 26, 27, 28 and 29, as shown upon the plat of J. B. Jones' addition to Beaverton, as the same appears of record in the office of the recorder of conveyances in said Washington county, together with the dwelling house situate thereon on Blanch street, between blocks numbered 22 and 29.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said decree, execution and order of sale, and in compliance with the command of said writ, I will, on Saturday, the 15th day of September, A. D., 1894, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at the south Courthouse door of said county, in the city of Hillsboro therein, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to redemption, for United States gold coin, cash in hand, the above described real property and premises, together with the dwelling-house situate thereon on Blanch street, between blocks numbered 22 and 29.

Dated August 16th, A. D., 1894. 12 16 H. P. FORD, Sheriff of the county of Washington, State of Oregon. By E. C. Hughes, deputy.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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With its Associated Preparatory School,

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Is one of the oldest and best-equipped schools of the State. Its work is characterized by breadth and thoroughness. Besides the regular College courses, which are equal in extent to those of the better class of Eastern Colleges, it offers superior advantages for pursuing select studies. To those desiring to perfect themselves in the common English branches, the Academy presents every opportunity. Expenses are very moderate.

The fall term begins September 19, 1894.

For catalogues and specific information, address

THOMAS McCLELLAND,

10-22 Forest Grove, Oregon.

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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. ☞ All these things, and much more, we teach *thoroughly*.

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Portland Business College,

A. P. Armstrong, Prin. Portland, Oregon. J. A. Wesco, Secretary.

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.

CARSTENS BROS., Proprietors.

HILLSBORO SASH AND DOOR CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SASH, DOORS AND MOULDINGS

A Full Line of standard sizes and patterns of sash, doors mouldings and brackets constantly in stock.

Special Designs of builders' goods made to order on short notice.

Lumber Yard. In connection with the sash and door factory a lumber yard will be kept constantly stocked with rough and dressed lumber of all kinds.

Builders are invited to place their orders with us.

Office at the factory, west of the railroad station, Hillsboro, Oregon.

I Want You to Understand

That during the remainder of this summer

Schulmerich is Here for Business

It doesn't make any difference what any one else offers, after you have

Tried Them All

You can come right down here and you will find that Shulmerich has the goods.

And Schulmerich's Is The Place For Bargains.

CITATION.

IN the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Washington.

In the matter of the estate of Jules Van Damme, deceased. } Citation.

To Leo Van Damme and to all persons interested in the estate of Jules Van Damme, deceased, greeting:

In the Name of the State of Oregon You are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Washington, at the court room thereof, at Hillsboro, in the county of Washington, on Monday, the 1st day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any exist, why an order should not be made, authorizing and directing Peter DeRoo, administrator of the estate of Jules Van Damme, deceased, to sell at public auction in the manner provided by law, the real property that belonged to Jules Van Damme, deceased, in his lifetime and is now the property of his estate, and which is described as follows, to-wit: Situate in T 1 N R 3 W. Note particular described as commencing at a point two rods west of the southeast corner of the homestead land claim of Joshua W. March, in section 20, T 1 N R 2 W thence west to the southwest corner of said homestead claim, thence south, along the line of the Henry Black donation land claim to the southeast corner of Henry Black donation land claim, thence east to within two rods of the section line between sections 21 and 20 in said T 1 N R 3 west, thence north to the place of beginning. Second Parcel: Commencing at a point 1 rod east of the northeast corner of the donation land claim of E. J. N. Beek and wife, in section 21 T 1 N R 3 W of the Willamette meridian, thence east 28 rods, thence north 40 rods, thence west 28 rods, thence south 40 rods, to the place of beginning. The two tracts containing 4½ acres, more or less, as prayed for in the petition of the said Peter DeRoo, administrator as aforsaid, and which petition was filed in the County Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, on August 7, 1894.

Witness, the Hon. R. P. Cornelius, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington with the seal of said court affixed, this 14th day of August, A. D. 1894.

Attest: R. B. GOODIN, Clerk. (SEAL.) 12-16 By F. T. KANE, Deputy.

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 F. A. Bailey as plaintiff and against J. W. Davidson, C. A. Davidson and H. S. Davidson as defendants for the sum of $22.20, costs, and for the further sum of $410.25 U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, from the 30th day of November, 1893, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, I have levied upon and will, on Monday, the 17 day of September, 1894, at the south door of the court house, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described real property, to-wit:

Lying, being and situate in the County of Washington, State of Oregon, and more particularly described as follows: N E ¼ of N W ¼ sec 14 T 2 N R 4 W, also east ½ of S E ¼ of N W ¼ sec 14 T 2 N R 4 W, also S E ¼ of S E ¼ sec 30 T 2 N R 4 W, in all 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 15th day of August, 1894.

H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. 12-16 By E. C. Hughes, Deputy.

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 James S. Folhemus, and against Wm. H. Neabeneb, Emma Neabeneb, Joe Waddel, G. M. Johnson and Warren J. Burden, for the sum of $58.30, costs, and for the further sum of $647.50, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 14th day of February, 1893, 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 10th day of September, 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: A tract of land situated in Washington County, Oregon, and being more particularly known and described as the W ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of sec 26 twp 2 N R 3 W of Willamette Meridian in Washington County, Oregon, as per plats and surveys now on file in the office of the Surveyor General at Portland, Oregon, containing 120 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 [illegible] day of August, 1894. 11-15 H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. By W. D. Beatrous, Deputy.