

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The democrats carried four counties in New York, and the oldest part of it that the county of New York came pretty near getting away from them.

Pennsylvania republicans should now turn their attention to the election of two United States senators without any populist frills or machine patent insides.

The old term, "The solid South against a divided North," is no longer applicable. The catch sentence is now, "The solid North with some help from the South."

An exchange very pertinently asks this question: "Is it right to tax real estate at a good valuation, when some man has stored away in his safe the representative of one-third to half its worth, in the form of a mortgage which isn't taxed at all?"

A man named T. C. Karr offers to build the Astoria-Globe railway next year, having it in operation by January 1, 1906. He signifies his willingness to begin work within thirty days and spend \$100,000 per month, till the road is completed. Karr is a Chicago man and has a high rating with Bradstreets.

Unlike the big majority for Cleveland in the election for governor in 1882, this of Morton's was not due to the stay-at-home vote. There was only a slight falling off in New York from the aggregate vote of 1892. All the democrats went to the polls, but a large proportion of them voted the republican ticket.

The Japanese decline the offers of the United States to arbitrate a peace between themselves and China. If China wants peace, they prefer that negotiations to that end shall be direct, rather than through the medium of a third party. This seems like a business way of procedure, and is another evidence of the wisdom and independence of that insular people. But the new nation honors the United States by suggesting that, inasmuch as China has no representative at Tokio, any communications she desires to submit may be sent through our minister at the Japan court, Mr. Dun.

Stories of democratic frauds at the late election come from all states where republican majorities were expected. The most barefaced irregularities were indulged in St. Louis, Mo. Yet, with their hands of repeaters, the republican majorities could not be overcome. In the city only two democratic candidates were returned, and they are of minor importance. In Louisiana, wholesale fraud is charged, and the seats of six democratic congressmen said to have been elected in that state will be contested. In Madison Parish, the fact is cited that Boettner, Dem., is reported to have received 2900 majority when there were only 1016 votes registered. These things put the "blocks of five" under the brush.

The following paragraph has appeared in several of the Oregon papers and in some of the Washington journals. Reading it, and remembering the news report published with eastern dispatches of the proposed adoption by the republican party of a silver plank with the protection board, one will be inclined to laugh at the position in which the Oregonian will find itself. Instead of expelling others from the party, it may find itself out in pastures not golden, but grey and desolate. But here is the paragraph: The Oregonian has undertaken a big contract in its effort to read such men as Thomas H. Tongue and Charles W. Fulton out of the republican party because of the views they express on the silver question. Its remarks on the subject would apply to Judge Lord as well, since the interview with him published in the San Francisco papers, and we would have the remarkable spectacle of the man who was just elected governor of the state by the largest republican vote ever cast read out of the party by a paper that, to say the least, has not always been an enthusiastic party organ. The whole thing is absurd. Both Tongue and Fulton have a far stronger hold upon the affections of the republicans of Oregon than has the Oregonian, and it would be a difficult task, indeed, to oust them from the party for holding opinions shared in by a large number of good republicans. Undoubtedly a majority of the republicans in the United States, and possibly a majority in Oregon, are opposed to free coinage of silver under present conditions, but this majority is not so large that it can afford to dispense with those who do not agree with them on the subject, nor is it wise to talk of doing so. There is nothing of the populist in the gentlemen under discussion, and during the campaign last spring no one dealt the populists harder blows than they. They will be bright and shining lights in the republican party long after the silver question has been settled, and, possibly, long after some other paper than the Oregonian will be recognized as the leading republican paper of Oregon.

THE ASSESSMENT LAWS.

The provisions of the state constitution touching the assessment and collection of taxes should be observed. All property should be listed at its cash value. Bona fide indebtedness should be deducted. This may be reached in the way pointed out by Senator Tongue more than four years ago. If a man owes money let him name the party to whom he is indebted, so that the amount of the claim can be carried to the list of property against that creditor's name. The old mortgage tax law served a good purpose in discovering notes. It did not tax any notes that are not now subject to taxation, or that were not subject to listing before the law was enacted. But if it is so hideous that capital, timid and cowardly creature, shall be frightened, then let another name be applied to a plan that will accomplish the same end. Credits ought to be listed in the venue where the security is located. Deduct the indebtedness and list the corresponding credit in the county or district where the debtor lives and no one will care whether or not the mortgage tax law is reenacted.

The whole trouble of deduction of indebtedness is in the indutry of the assessor, who can not or does not attach a cash value to the realty or chattels other than written evidences of credits, which he lists. Debts are easily valued, because the face of the written obligation always names its value. To illustrate: A sells B a farm for \$10,000. B pays \$5,000 in cash and gives his note for \$5,000. The assessor lists B's farm and looks over its acres values it at say \$6000. B claims his indebtedness of \$5,000 which ought to be allowed and listed to A. However, A whose interest in the farm is equal to that of B, owing to the bad judgment of the assessor is required to pay on \$5,000, while B, the other half owner, pays on only \$1000. If the assessor had done his whole duty and had been possessed of a sound judgment and listed the farm at \$10,000, then allowed B's indebtedness of \$5,000, which amount is carried to A's assessment, both men would pay equally on their respective interests. Under the present law the injustice is greater than supposed above, for B's farm is assessed at \$6,000, or possibly its full value, \$10,000, and he has to pay on the whole property notwithstanding he only owns half of it, while A, if he be inclined to shirk, hides his note and bears none of the burden.

Further, in the case supposed above, should A live in another county and only deduction of indebtedness be allowed half of that farm pays its revenue to strangers but demands full protection from the county in which it is located—gets something for nothing. In justice, credits should be assessed where the security is, be it personal or real.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

According to the Inter-Ocean of the 13th instant the next house of representatives will be divided politically, as indicated in this table:

	republican	pro
Alabama	1	2
Arkansas	1	2
California	5	1
Colorado	4	1
Connecticut	1	2
Delaware	1	2
Florida	1	2
Georgia	1	2
Idaho	1	2
Illinois	13	1
Indiana	11	1
Iowa	11	1
Kansas	7	3
Kentucky	3	3
Louisiana	1	2
Maine	1	2
Maryland	1	2
Massachusetts	12	2
Michigan	12	2
Minnesota	7	2
Mississippi	1	2
Missouri	10	2
Montana	1	2
Nebraska	1	2
Nevada	1	2
New Hampshire	1	2
New Jersey	1	2
North Carolina	1	2
North Dakota	1	2
New York	1	2
Ohio	1	2
Oregon	1	2
Rhode Island	1	2
Pennsylvania	2	4
South Dakota	1	2
South Carolina	1	2
Tennessee	1	2
Texas	1	2
Vermont	1	2
Virginia	1	2
Washington	1	2
West Virginia	1	2
Wisconsin	1	2
Wyoming	1	2

In doubt, + Contested. The senate figures up 10 democrats, 11 republicans, 6 populists and 1 doubtful.

There is a popular belief that in all municipal campaigns in St. Louis there is a great deal of drinking, treating and "setting men up for the boys." But it seems not; at any rate this was not true of the recent elections. If sworn statements of the expenses of candidates are to be believed. There were in all, on the various tickets voted for, 233 candidates, and an examination of the itemized bills of expenses shows that they spent in the aggregate only \$2,50 for liquor, or a fraction over 1 cent apiece. Let the W. C. T. U. rejoice.

Atlanta has received its first contingent of English hats. They are not as chic as an American hat, but are just the thing for a free-trader to talk through when he surveys the political battle-field of 1891.

Every county in Michigan gave a republican majority on the 6th, and in the joint session of the next legislature the democrats will have but one vote. This solitary member is already quite famous.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ASSESSMENT LAWS DEMANDED.

The inequitable operation of the laws providing for the assessment and collection of taxes, enacted during the last legislative session, if we are allowed to judge by its effects in Washington county, makes it necessary that the next legislature should give the matter careful consideration. In the professed attempt to amend these laws, every change, with the exception of that fixing the time, the first of March, when the liability to taxation for the current year should attach, has been a failure.

Take for instance the manner of assessing and collecting special school taxes. Under the old law, when the voters of a school district decided to raise the money to support a school or make necessary improvements, it was raised upon an assessment of the property owned by the taxpayers who voted or might have voted the tax. Under the law as amended the tax must be collected on an assessment of the previous year, or the district will be unable to collect the tax for about one year after the tax has been voted, as the time of equalization is nearly one year after district taxes are usually voted. This makes it necessary to run the schools on credit, to the serious loss of the teachers, who, needing their wages, are forced to sell their warrants at a discount. The present law also works an injustice on the taxpayers of districts that may not vote special taxes, as they are compelled to pay a part of the expenses of school assessments in which they have no interest.

The idea that the expense of assessing and collecting these special district taxes is lessened by the law as it now stands is fallacious. The extra expense incurred in the assessor, clerk and sheriff's office more than equals the charges for such services under the old law. The change simply takes so much from the district clerks and gives it to these county officers, leaving the district clerks without any remuneration for the services they are compelled to perform. Besides, the assessment for district taxes is not so well done, as an intelligent resident of the district will make a fair estimate of values than an assessor who is unacquainted with much of the property in many of the districts.

It would be unreasonable to expect space in the INDEPENDENT sufficient to point out all the changes necessary to be made in the present law. The principle on which the most important of these changes should be made, however, may be briefly stated, and I shall do so at the risk of being charged with repetition of statements I have heretofore made.

In the first place, this truth will be admitted by all. The only justification for taxation by the government is that it protects its citizens in their person and property, and that so far as this protection is given, and no further, it has the right to expect these citizens to give it support, in proportion to the protection given and no more.

It follows that what the taxpayer may be worth at the time assessed should be the measure of taxation to which he should be liable. So far his property is protected and no further. But under the present unequal law, enacted at the dictation of the money holders and creditor class of the state, he not only pays taxes on what he owns, but on what he owes. It is only necessary to state the case to show its injustice. A return to the principle of taxing each individual upon what he is worth is the only remedy, and the first step in this return is to allow deductions for all indebtedness. Such a change in the present law, properly guarded by severe penalties for listing false claims for indebtedness, as well as for allowing them when so falsely listed, will do more than anything else to throw the burden of taxation on those who are not only justly liable, but are able to bear it. The law advocates for repeal of the old law were generally influenced in their demands by the fact that it, in a great measure, uncovered the credits or intangible property, which they contended should pay no taxes, is evidenced by the fact that the decrease in such property, as returned to the assessor, was nearly one-half. No one will contend that this depreciation was real; that in the hard times immediately succeeding this repeal one-half the credits had been repaid. The fact is, the repeal of the law allowing deductions for indebtedness removed the most potent means for detecting evasion of the law, requiring a list of notes and other credits, and consequently dishonest evasion became the rule rather than the exception. The fear of detection is a restraint upon evil doers that law makers would do well to bear in mind. In order that the burden of taxation should be borne equally by all taxpayers in proportion to what they may be worth, all property should be assessed. The repeal of these laws has made this practically impossible.

I know that the advocates of non-taxation of credits insist that the laws for that purpose cannot be enforced; that men can and will escape taxation on this species of property by perjury themselves; but, if this charge is true, it is the more necessary that the certainty of detection and punishment for such dishonesty should be assured. The honest claim by the taxpayer for allowance for his indebtedness, under the old law, did more than all other things to secure a full return of intangible property for taxation. Heavier penalties upon those making false lists and officials for neglecting their duties would have ensured absolute equality in taxation, unless in cases of honest errors in valuation of property listed. Notes and accounts should not be collectable in any court, unless the taxes assessed upon the same have been paid. The rank injustice of using the power of the government to protect men in the enjoyment of property, who refuse to pay their just proportion of the expenses of such protection, is plain to all. Laws to remedy this evil can be enacted if the legislators will for once cut them selves loose from the self-constituted committees that disgrace the state and insult its representatives by crowding the lobbies and committee rooms at the state capital at every session of the legislature, and boring the people's servants with ready prepared bills in the interests of this class.

The members of the legislature should be willing to listen to suggestions from their constituents, but dictation from self-constituted committees is an insult to their intelligence, and should be treated with the contempt it deserves. Let the next legislature enact such laws, and, if nothing else is done by them, the taxpayers, who are in debt and who need assistance more than all others, will be relieved from an unjust discrimination that imposes taxes on them annually to the amount of thirty or forty thousand dollars, and relieves their creditors from an equal amount.

Loosely writing in opposition to a change of school books in Oregon at the close of the present contract, the Salem Statesman says: "According to careful estimates it would cost the taxpayers of Oregon between \$250,000 and \$300,000 to make a change now." The American Book Company, which now has the contract for furnishing books, says, in its answer to the report of the Multnomah committee of One Hundred, page 15, "Instead of the profits on school books being \$30,000 a year in Oregon, as claimed in the report, this sum more nearly represents the total amount of annual sales in this state—which, in any event, is not more than \$40,000." From this it will be seen what reckless statements are made. In the whole six years of the contract there is not spent a sum equal to the smallest estimate of the Statesman required for an exchange. The book trust ought to get the editors of its organs down in Portland and issue more careful instructions as to what paragraphs they may publish.

taxation. Heavier penalties upon those making false lists and officials for neglecting their duties would have ensured absolute equality in taxation, unless in cases of honest errors in valuation of property listed. Notes and accounts should not be collectable in any court, unless the taxes assessed upon the same have been paid. The rank injustice of using the power of the government to protect men in the enjoyment of property, who refuse to pay their just proportion of the expenses of such protection, is plain to all. Laws to remedy this evil can be enacted if the legislators will for once cut them selves loose from the self-constituted committees that disgrace the state and insult its representatives by crowding the lobbies and committee rooms at the state capital at every session of the legislature, and boring the people's servants with ready prepared bills in the interests of this class.

little annoyed over the idea that either Mr. T. or Chas. W. Fulton, of Astoria, should enter the lists against him. There is a silver sentiment in the republican party of Oregon, which those two gentlemen represent and which has been throttled by the present senator. Mr. Tongue has already announced his views in an open letter published in the Oregonian, which reads very well. While we wish them success, it seems a foregone conclusion that the gold bugs and monopolists are in the saddle and have made Dolph's return sure in advance.—Jacksonville Times.

Populist Kolb of Alabama is preparing to get some one killed, though he will be careful of his own skin. He claims he was, de jure, elected governor, and proposes to be inaugurated into that office at Montgomery, December 1st, next.

NOTICE TO MILK CONSUMERS! Mr. A. G. Anderson, proprietor of the JERSEY DAIRY, announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish milk in large or small quantities to any part of the city.

Dissolution of co-Partnership. NOTICE: THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between A. N. Davies and O. W. Heath, under the firm name of the Tigardville Lumber Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Notice. OUR business is to sell water, and we hereby notify those using water from open hydrants, applied by us, and for which they do not pay, or have any interest in or permission to use, that such use must be discontinued, and anyone so using water without right so to do, will be prosecuted, according to law, for larceny.

Ex-Senator T. H. Tongue, of Washington county, has blossomed out as a full-fledged candidate for U. S. senator, and, although Mr. Dolph is supposed to have the prize already safely in hand, his friends feel not a

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- 1 Two-Side Wash Board
- 1 Clothes Brush

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Finest Toilet soap a cake.....	05	Gladiator gingham 22 yds for.....	1 00
Coal oil per gallon.....	15	Harmony prints 21 yds for.....	1 00
Mens' Riveted overalls per pair.....	45	Mens' suits.....	5 00
Cotton thread 10 spools for.....	25	Boys' suits.....	2 50
Silk thread per spool.....	05	Mens' pants 65 and upwards.....	50
Ladies' Jersey ribbed vests.....	25	Ladies' rubber cloaks.....	65
" " " pants.....	25	" " " fine all wool house.....	25
Blankets per pair.....	75	" " " fine yachting caps all colors 23 and upwards.....	23
Comforts per pair.....	1 00	The best corset ever sold, for.....	50
Best grade.....	75	L L Muslin 21 yds to the.....	1 00
Best brands of flour per sack.....	50		

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Absolutely Pure.

SHOULD be used where ever yeast has served heretofore. Yeast acts by fermentation and the destruction of part of the gluten of the flour to produce the leavening gas. Royal Baking Powder, through the action of its ingredients upon each other in the loaf while baking, itself produces the necessary gas and leaves the wholesome properties of the flour unimpaired. It is not possible with any other leavening agent to make such wholesome and delicious bread, biscuit, rolls, cake, pastry, griddle-cakes, doughnuts, etc.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, IS sold out of the current court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, in favor of Malinda Grant, and against Charles Grant, for the sum of \$125.00, costs, and for the further sum of \$30.00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 24 day of July, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, and for want of personal property, I did, on the 10th day of November, 1894, levy upon the real property hereinafter described, to-wit: on Monday, the 24th day of December, 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 all of the interest of said defendant, Charles Grant, 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 known and described as the S. 24, N. 1/4, and N. 1/4, of S. 1/4, of sec. 17, T. 2, S. 1/4, R. 14, E. 1/4, containing 160 acres, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sum, and for the costs and expenses of said sale, said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

My hand this 23d day of November, 1894.

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

By E. C. Higgins, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, IS sold out of the current court of the state of Oregon, for Polk county, in favor of John Ellis, and against John Frakes, also M. Frakes and Orson Martin, for the sum of \$1,300, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 14th day of May, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, and for want of personal property, I did, on the 10th day of November, 1894, levy upon the real property hereinafter described. I will, on Monday, the 24th day of December, 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 all of the defendant's interest at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

Lot three (3) in block seven (7) in the town of Snookey, (Shorewood) in Washington county, Oregon, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sum, 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 23d day of November, 1894.

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

By E. C. Higgins, Deputy.

SUMMONS.

IN the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county.

Annie M. Varuna, plaintiff, vs. S. D. Varuna, defendant: To S. D. Varuna, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you, in the above entitled case, at the county court of Washington county, Oregon, by Monday, the 24th day of November, 1894, which will be the first day of the next regular session of said court following the expiration of the time subscribed in the order for publication of summons in this cause, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit:

That the marriage and marriage contract now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant herein be dissolved and annulled and rendered void from the date of such decree. That the plaintiff have judgment against you for the costs and disbursements of this suit and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you in pursuance of an order of the above named court, made and dated on the 5th day of October, 1894.

THOS. H. TONGUE, Attorney for plaintiff.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of D. E. Gault, deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon for Washington county, and that said court has appointed Monday, the 24th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as the time for hearing objections to said final account, and for the settlement thereof.

25-30 AGNES GAULT, Administratrix of the estate of D. E. Gault, deceased.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been, by the County Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, appointed administrator of the estate of Robert J. Patton, deceased, and that he has duly qualified as such. All persons, therefore, having claims against the estate of said Robert J. Patton, deceased, are hereby requested and required to present them under oath, and with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at his law office of Thos. H. Tongue, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated at Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, November 12th, 1894.

25-29 MATTHEW W. PATTON.

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