HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28.

The Japanese have again met the Chinese and have flogged them This last event will, no doubt, hasten the peace negotiations.

The house banking and currency committee had agreed, by a vote of nine to eight, to report the Carlisle bill for revising the banking system of the United States.

Gompers has been defeated for president of the Federation of Labor. His defeat is regarded as a victory for the socialists. In another strike the new president would probably join the rioters.

We must not over-estimate the fighting qualities of the Japanese soldiers. It is to be remembered that they have not met Western civilization yet, always considering that the ability to fight well is civilization.

The populists of the Argentine Republic, whose dollars are worth about forty cents, are trying to keep up their spirits by spending more for brass bands than for schools. The worst thing in that country is that it has no republican party to straighten up its affairs.

The opinions of teachers, as expressed by resolutions adopted at county institutes, in regard to the selection of a state series of school books is not very valuable seeing that the American Book Company usually has an agent as one of the lecturers at such institutes.

This country imported fruit for the year ending last June to the value of $18,754,164, and nearly all of it could be produced within our own boundaries. There is plenty of healthful work for everybody in America if it could be looked for in the right places.

The Oregonian thinks Warden Coblentz would have been a live, honest man to-day if Washington had not put a jute mill in her penitentiary. The Fossil Journal, noticing this, is led to remark: "But Oregon has no jute mill, and yet—and yet—ask McMahan how it is with Supt. Downing."

No one ventured to predict at the Saratoga convention, where Hill was nominated with such a whirlwind of enthusiasm, that he would not come within 240,233 of getting as many votes as the other candidates for governor, but such is the story of the official returns. Hill received 120,125 less than half the aggregate vote cast.

The Oregon Pacific railroad, connecting Corvallis and Newport, on Yaquina bay, was sold at sheriff's sale on Saturday last to Bonner & Hammond, of Montana, for $100,000. The road cost about $10,000,000. It is not known whether the court will confirm the sale or not. The purchasers are the same who have agreed to build the Astoria-Goble road.

For the sake of charity and perhaps the advertising it will get, the Daily Examiner and its complete publication plant was turned over to the society women of San Francisco on Christmas day. Not a member of the regular staff remained in the building or the offices. The entire proceeds of the edition are to be used by the women for charitable purposes. The paper for the one day will be edited and managed by women.

According to the Associated Press reports of the hearing before the committee on banking and currency, Horace White assured the committee that the Carlisle plan would not secure an elastic currency "because it would compel bankers to put up 30 cents every time they wanted to issue 75 cents." Most of us common mortals, not bankers, remarks the East Oregonian, would be willing to expand our currency to the utmost limit of "elasticity" on such liberal terms.

The Journal reports that, "When R. L. Edwards, of the American Book Company, was in Fossil a short time ago, he said all the newspapers in Oregon excepting three, of which the Oregonian is one, were working for his company." If the Oregonian is one, the Fossil Journal and Hillsboro INDEPENDENT are the other two. There is one remarkable thing about the organs of the book trust and that is those papers, whose editors or owners are members of the next legislature, are loudest in defense of the American Book Company, and most bitter in their opposition to a change of school books.

The Stanford foot-ball team came up to Oregon a year ago and beat everything they came against. They went home nursing an idea that it was of but little use for any one to indulge the hope of beating them. They did not care whether they played the Chicagoes or not, but if the boys of the windy city cared to come to the Pacific coast they would suspend their cramming long enough to practice with them. Well, the boys met on Christmas day at San Francisco, where the Eastern youths took a lot of conceit out of the Stanford chaps. The score stood 24 to 4 in favor of the visitors.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

In another column is a summarized copy of the substitute offered for the Carlisle currency bill. It is a very different measure from the original bill as it left the treasury department and was sought to be pushed through by the administration. The Carlisle bill was framed by the treasury department, and presumably was the result of profound study by the secretary and his advisers. Certain it is, the president gave it his official endorsement in so stald a paper as his annual message. Yet, in spite of this powerful backing and the able advocacy which it received from the friends of the administration in the house banking committee, it had to be set aside and a measure radically different put in its place. In all this, the administration has sustained a reverse in financial legislation that has not come to any of his predecessors. Such a defeat in England, France or Germany would cause the resignation of the cabinet.

One of the objectionable features in the Carlisle bill was the provision requiring national banks to withdraw their bonds next year which they use as a basis for circulation, and to deposit 30 per cent of government currency instead. That is, the present national banking system would be arbitrarily destroyed inside of twelve months from the present time, and all its institutions compelled to either surrender their circulation or reorganize under the new plan. A requirement of this sort, so harsh and precipitate, would result in the throwing of immense sums of bonds on the market in a short space of time, for the mere interest on the bonds would be no inducement for the banks to hang on to them many months after the circulation based on them ceased. This would send prices of all speculative securities down, and have a disastrous effect for the time being at any rate on general trade.

But the secretary has been frightened into countermanding the order for this assault on the national banks. These institutions are to be given another chance for their lives. Under the substitute measure they are allowed to hold on to the circulation based on their bonds until those bonds mature and are redeemed.

Then, too, the substitute will not have the liability provision, which would compel each bank to help to guarantee the notes of all the other banks. That was a feature in the Carlisle bill which also encountered powerful opposition. These two changes are in the right direction. To this extent at least the measure which has come up before the house is a great improvement on the one which it displaces. This, to be sure, does not mean that the new bill will pass, or ought to pass. The bill will be examined carefully and critically, and it will be judged upon its merits, irrespective of its parentage and of the circumstances which call it forth. In this work congress must go slowly and deliberately. No gag rules or snap judgments will be permitted by the country. The question of a bank currency to supplement and succeed the present sytem is one of grave importance, and it demands the most thorough, earnest and intelligent discussion.

WHEAT TRADE.

The Minneapolis Journal was on Christmas edited and published entirely by women. The commercial department was supervised by Mrs. Chas. E. Lewis, who published letters from prominent wheat dealers in every center in the Union, and from Canada. A striking feature of the articles is the very general agreement of men in the trade in New York, Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco and St. Louis that the outlook for an advance in prices of wheat is not encouraging.

The Heppner Record advises county school superintendents to be in no wise influenced in voting on the school book question by the utterances of the newspapers, because their advertising contract with the American Book Company will expire on the day set for voting on the question. After that the papers will be free to work for the interests of the people. The same authority advises the choosing the best books regardless of the claims of the publishers. It is not a question of expense but one of quality. The exchange will be trifling, for publishers are only too glad to put new books in the hands of the scholars for old ones, that they may for a term of years enjoy a monopoly of the trade.

Democracy has done what republicanism could not, and in this is entitled to the laurel. Democracy has made it possible for manufacturing concerns to reduce the wage scale without precipitating a strike and riot among the employes. At Homestead in 1892 a readjustment of wages caused a strike, riot, kindling of fires, murder and other violent excesses, to quell which required the presence of the military. Since then democracy has come into power and reduction after reduction is made and peacefully accepted by the operatives not only in the Carnegie mills but all over the country.

Croker, the head sachem of Tammany, and Congressman Cochran are no longer good friends. Indeed, Croker now finds out that Cockran has been his enemy for many months, and that, too, for selfish reasons. All this but illustrates how completely has the great political Tammany been demoralized by recent reverses. Good.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE CARLISLE SCHEME.

After conference between the democratic members of the house committee on banking and currency, and with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Springer on the 21st introduced a substitute for the Carlisle currency bill. It is substantially a new measure, although some of the sections of the original measure are retained in the new bill. The new bill is arranged so as to show the new features in parenthesis. The first section is as follows:

(a) That (so much of) all acts and parts of acts as require, or authorize the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes issued by national banking associations (or as require such associations to deposit or keep on deposit United States bonds for any purpose except as security for public money) be, and the same is, hereby repealed (as to associations taking out circulation under this act); and such notes shall not contain the statement that they are so secured.

Section 2 is changed so that banks can not only deposit legal tenders to secure circulation, but also (currency certificates issued under section 5,198 of the Revised Statutes of the United States).

Section 3 is retained entire, except that its provisions are restricted to apply to national banking associations "taking out circulation under this act."

Section 4 inserts "the comptroller of the currency" as the officer to designate the place where notes are to be redeemed.

In section 5 provision is made for keeping up the safety fund, and in addition to the terms of the original bill it is provided that the collection of said tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent for each half year shall be resumed and continued until the said fund is restored to an amount equal to 5 per cent upon the total circulation outstanding. All circulation notes of failed national banks not redeemed on presentation to the treasurer of the United States or an assistant treasurer of the United States shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of the suspension of the bank until thirty days after public notice has been given that funds are on hands for their redemption, and such notes shall constitute a first lien upon all moneys thereafter received into the safety fund.

Section 6, allowing the secretary of the treasury to invest money in the safety fund in bonds, is the same as in the original bill.

Section 7 is entirely new, and takes the place of a section which has been eliminated. The section reads as follows:

Section 7. That every national banking association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation, may withdraw such bonds upon the deposit of lawful money of the United States now provided by law, and thereafter such association may take out circulation under this act and be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities herein conferred.

Section 8 specifies that the portion of the national banking act to be repealed is limited to so much of section 12 "as directs the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits of gold and to issue certificates thereon."

Section 9 is substantially the same as in the original bill.

Section 10, providing for state banks, is also the same as in the original bill, except that in the restrictions on state banks a new provision is made that the guaranty fund maintained by them may include "currency certificates issued under section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes."

A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Some time ago Dr. Hugo Summa, of St. Louis, a thorough physiologist and skillful practitioner, in considering the fact that there is an almost total absence of the usual signs of bile in the faces of patients suffering from typhoid fever, came to the conclusion that possibly some of the distressing features of late typhoid may be due to a deficiency of bile, and determined to try the introduction of ox gall into the lower bowel in well marked cases of the disease. This plan has now been carried out in a considerable number of cases, and with the happiest results thus far, not a single death having occurred when the bile treatment has been instituted; whereas in a similar number of contiguous cases of apparently the same degree of severity the usual fatality has been noted.

The treatment is as follows: Two ounces of fresh bile (which can be obtained at any packing house and kept for two or three days if the air be excluded) may be mixed with from two to eight ounces of water and thrown into the rectum with an ordinary household syringe. Some patients cannot endure the bile of this strength, as it sometimes is quite irritating to the rectal mucous membrane; in which cases as much as fourteen ounces of water must be added to the two ounces of bile. The injection is given every night and morning.

Under the influence of the bile, conjoined with proper feeding, the course of fever has been very favorably modified in instances where the disease was far advanced when the new treatment was begun; in one patient at the city hospital recovery resulted even after three severe hemorrhages had occurreed, and in a large number of cases of typical typhoid in which the treatment was employed before the end of the first week the disease was checked in a very few days.

This is truly a remarkable showing. And if further use of rectal injections of diluted ox gall gives the same results as those already obtained in the hospitals of St. Louis, Dr. Summa will have given us a remedy second in importance to the recent cure for diphtheria. Full details of the treatment and results will be published as soon as its efficacy has been thoroughly tested.—St. Louis Clinique.

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STATE BANKS.

Springer's substitute for the Carlisle currency bill, introduced on the 21st, adds an entire new provision to the state bank scheme proposed by the secretary, as follows:

"Whenever the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency shall be satisfied that any banking corporation duly organized under the laws of any state, and which is no other than a banking business, as provided in this section, has been incorporated under the laws of the state in which it is located, which laws require that the stockholders shall be individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock, and that such laws require that the circulating notes thereof shall constitute a first lien upon all the assets of the bank, and also that such laws require such bank to keep on deposit at all time with an official of the state, authorized by law to receive and hold the same, a guarantee fund, as required in the fourth paragraph of this section, they shall issue to said bank a certificate to that effect. Thereupon said bank may issue its notes as provided in this act, and thereafter the tax of 10 per cent heretofore imposed by law upon the circulation of the notes of of state banks shall not be assessed or collected upon the notes of such bank unless it appears that said bank has issued circulating notes in excess of 75 per cent of its paid up and unimpaired capital or that its capital is impaired and has remained so for thirty days, or that the bank has not kept on deposit with the state official authorized by law to receive and hold the same a guarantee fund as required in the fourth paragraph of this section, or that said bank has not promptly redeemed its notes in lawful money at par on demand at its principal office or at one or more of its branch offices, if it has branch offices; and that no person or corporation other than the bank issuing such notes in violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the tax of 10 per cent upon the circulating notes of state banks, as now provided by law."

Most of section 11 is new, and is as follows, the new portions being in parenthesis:

Section 11. (That any banking association organized under the laws of any state may deposit with the treasurer of the United States legal tender notes and receive certificates therefor in the manner provided in section 5193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and) the secretary of the treasury may, under proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit such banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities; but no state bank shall print or engrave notes in similitude of a United States note or certificate of national bank note.

The Cliff House, a celebrated resort near San Francisco and known wherever the city is, was burned on Christmas night. The structure had accomodations for 20,000 people and was built about thirty years ago. Of course the place will be rebuilt.

American cattle and dressed meats are excluded from Germany because of the diseased condition in which our little herd of sixteen bullocks reached Europe. There seems now no way to get the trade back, short of maintaining German inspectors on this side of the water.

Secretary Gresham did one sensible thing when he refused to allow an American commissioner to accompany the Turks to investigate the Armenian atrocities until invited to do so by some of the signers of the Berlin treaty, and he did well to forbid the American commissioner to join in any Turkish report on those irregularities.

There promises to be a lack of cordiality between Spain and the United States. This bad feeling grows out of trade complications. President Cleveland threatens, unless Spain acceeds to terms suggested, to forbid any Spanish merchandise landing in our ports. This will stop the importation of Cuban sugar, and, while it would work a hardship to us, it would be disasterous to that island.

The people who purchased the Yaquina railroad announce that if the sheriff's sale is confirmed, they will at once proceed to build eastward across the Cascade mountains into Crook county and perhaps to Snake river. If all the connections of these gentlemen were known, the country could better determine the purpose of the purchase of the Oregon Pacific. But the Union Pacific people have been known to spend as much as $100,000 on surveys when they desired to negotiate a traffic arrangement in order to get into Portland. Just now the O. R. & N. is operating its own road, and the Union Pacific comes to Huntington and stops.

Mr. Cleveland may dislike being called a wild-cat currency man, but that is just what he is. His endorsement of the Carlisle scheme will give that dangerous measure a standing in the house which it could not otherwise attain, and he will sign it if he gets his hands on it. The senate stands in this particular crisis as the country's only bulwark against vicious financial legislation.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by virtue of an execution and order of sale, duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, of date December 26, 1894, upon that certain judgment and decree of foreclosure duly rendered in said Court, of date November 26, 1894, in a cause wherein M. L. Gove is plaintiff, and James Killeen, Alice Killeen, Elmer M. Wilson, Williamanna Wilson and Agnes Gault, as administratrix of the estate of D. F. Gault, deceased, are defendants, and commanding me to make the sum of ($838 25) eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from November 26, 1894, at ten per cent per annum, and ($100) one hundred dollars, attorneys' fees, and ($18.50) eighteen dollars and fifty cents, costs, due plaintiff upon such judgment from said defendants, James Killeen and Alice Killeen, and to make sale of the real premises in said decree specified, I have levied upon and will, on Saturday, February 9, A D. 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House door at Hillsboro, in said County, at public auction, for cash in hand, sell to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest of said defendants, as in said decree specified, in of and to:

First—The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 2, north of range 3 west of Willamette Meridian, in Washington County, Oregon.

Second—The southeast quarter of section 10, township 2, north of range 3 west of the Willamette Meridian, in Washington County, Oregon, and in the order named, to satisfy said decree, costs and accruing costs.

Dated December 28, 1894. 31-36

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISsued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Joseph Burkhard, and against Alexander Kunz, Johannah Kunz and Philip Lowengart for the sum of $16.10, costs, and for the further sum of $2,498.75, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 14th day of December, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1895, 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:

Situate in Washington County, Oregon, and in Sections 25 and 26 T 1 S R 1 W of the Willamette Meridian, and once a part of the J D Richardson donation land claim, and particularly described as follows: Commencing at a stake four chains and sixty-six (66) links east to the quarter-section corner between said sections 25 and 26 T 1 S R 1 W of the Willamette Meridian, as aforesaid, and running thence south twenty-nine (29) chains and ninety (90) links, more or less, to a stake in the edge of the county road; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees and thirty minutes west five (5) chains and twenty-six (26) links to a stake in the center of the county road; thence north fifty-six (56) deg. thirty (30) min. west seven (7) chains and sixty-five (65) links to a stake in the center of the county road; thence north twenty-three (23) chains and seventy-three (73) links to a stake; thence east eleven (11) chains and thirty-two (32) links to the place of beginning, consisting of thirty (30) acres of land, 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 27th day of December, 1894. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
31 35 By W. H. BRADFORD, Deputy.

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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 D. E. Bush and against Geo. McCune, administrator of the estate of Caroline S. McCune, deceased, and George McCune for the sum of $12 80, costs, and for the further sum of $362, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 28th day of November, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 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:

Situate in Washington County, Oregon and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a stake on the north line of Sec 13 T 1 S R 1 W of Will Mer 12.22 chains west from the quarter section corner on the north line of said section 13, running thence north 89° 24' west 14.22 chains to a stake; thence south 1° east 3.53 chains to a stake; thence south 89° 24' east 14.02 chains to a stake; thence north 1° 52' east 3.53 chains to place of beginning, containing 5 acres of land, together with a right of way out of the Scholl's Ferry road, 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 13th day of December 1894. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
29-32 By E. C. HOGAN, Deputy.

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BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, Clothing & Furnishing Goods.

And convince yourselves that we sell for

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All the leading articles of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, including the FINEST PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, SPONGES, ETC., are on display.

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Suits Made To Order.

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Clothes Cleaned and Repaired at

HOLMES'

39 IN CHENETTE'S ROW.

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 F. J. Hassler, as executor of the last will and testament of John H. Hassler, deceased, and against Mary Dailey and M. S. Dailey for the sum of $14.35, costs, and for the further sum of $799.60, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 11th day of December, 1894, and $50, attorneys' fees, 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 28th day of January, 1895, 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

Lots 1, 2, 10, 11 and 12 in block 1, in Wehrung's Addition to Hillsboro, Oregon, 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 24th day of December, 1894. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
31-35 By W. D. BRADFORD, 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 D. E. Bush and against Geo. McCune, administrator of the estate of Caroline S. McCune, deceased, and George McCune for the sum of $12 80, costs, and for the further sum of $362, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 28th day of November, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 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:

Situate in Washington County, Oregon and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a stake on the north line of Sec 13 T 1 S R 1 W of Will Mer 12.22 chains west from the quarter section corner on the north line of said section 13, running thence north 89° 24' west 14.22 chains to a stake; thence south 1° east 3.53 chains to a stake; thence south 89° 24' east 14.02 chains to a stake; thence north 1° 52' east 3.53 chains to place of beginning, containing 5 acres of land, together with a right of way out of the Scholl's Ferry road, 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 13th day of December 1894. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
29-32 By E. C. HOGAN, Deputy.

Notice to the Public.

From this date I will sell at my mill for cash.

1 sack or any quantity best flour,	55cts
" rolled oats	25 "
" graham flour	20 "
" buckwheat flour	25 "
" bran	35 "
" shorts	65 "

Wheat, oats and chop feed, best quality, at lowest prices for cash.

Come One! Come All!

Yours truly,
21-47 JNO. MILNE.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT Reports Show Royal Baking Powder Superior to all Others.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has filed his final account as executor of the last will and testament of Melinda Hoover, deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon for Washington county; and that said court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. as the time for hearing objections to such final account and for the settlement thereof.

T. B Hoover, executor of the last will and testament of Melinda Hoover, deceased.
28-32

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned have filed their final account as executors of the last will and testament of John Lursman, deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county; and that said court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time for hearing objections to such final account and for the settlement thereof.

George Galbreath and Isaac Ball, executors of the last will and testament of John Lursman, deceased.
28-32

L. P. FISHER, newspaper advertising agent, 81 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office.