HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11.

The cold and snow of the past fortnight is wholly to be attributed to Senator Dolph's presence in Oregon.

The Oregonian invokes the spirit of "Poor Bill Watkins," which brings to mind one of that gentleman's proper nouns—"Ict Dollar Dolph."

For some weeks, yes, months, it has been known what journals wore American Book Company paper collars. Soon the neck wear of the county superintendents will be visible.

Senator Dolph says it will be a cold day when he gets left. In view of which prophesy our farmers must put some more earth on their potato pits, since it will be chilly about the 22d or 23d instant.

China's vanity has not yet been broken. Japanese soldiers will have to make a winter campaign before the logic of modern civilization can be knocked into the head of the son of the flowery kingdom. China announces that she will part with no territory. She will probably have to cede provinces.

It may not be possible for the book trusts to bribe county school superintendents, but—Last week several superintendents accompanied by their wives were heard to answer the enquiry, "where will you stop while attending the convention?" "at the Portland, on invitation of a friend." Not one but several such replied were noted. Now, how does it come that there are so many friends?

Senator Dolph has left his place in the senate just when the very important currency question is engaging the attention of congress. He is here without further excuse than to put up his senatorial fences. But the moment he touches a rail the pesky thing becomes so icy that it will not lie where placed. It would have been better for his cause had he remained in Washington. But then, Tongue and Fulton are rather glad that he is here.

A vote in the house on a motion to put the Carlisle currency bill on its final passage on Saturday, to-mormorrow, was defeated by a vote of 124 to 129. The 124 votes were democrats; the 129 were cast by 82 republicans, 39 democrats and 8 populists. This kills the administration's proposed currency legislation. Such a vote in France would send the cabinet officers into retirement. The vote has given King Caucus an ugly blow. That functionary had decreed that the rules committee should bring in a rule requiring the final vote on that day, but 39 congressmen asserted their independence.

Dolph is badly rattled since he came home ten days ago. Some voters that he took for granted were his, turns out to be for Tongue, wherefore he charges perfidy. He accuses his friends even of mouth service. One of his workers went to him recently and said, "Since you have charged me with treachery, you may mark me in the other column. I have done some work for you, for which I am sorry." The trouble with Dolph is, he regards himself as the "only man", when in truth there are a dozen in the state who can fill his every station excepting always, his "I," "me" and "my."

The 1895 session of the state legislature convenes in Salem next Monday. The first work to be done is to effect an organization, that is, elect presiding officers in each house, together with clerks, etc. There now promises to be a sharp contest for speaker of the house, and it is understood that the occasion will be embraced for a skirmish on the senatorial question. If both houses organize on Monday, the first vote for United States senator will be taken on Tuesday, the 22d. On that day each house votes separately. If the same aspirant receives a majority of the votes cast in each house then he is elected, but the two houses meet in joint session at 12 m. Wednesday to read the respective journals and declare the result. If the same man does not receive a majority of votes in each house on Tuesday, then the two houses meet at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, and jointly take one or more ballots. If a candidate receives a majority of the votes of the members belonging to the legislature he is elected and the result is so declared. If on the first joint ballot there is no election, a second is at once ordered without debate. Ballots are taken until it becomes apparent that there can be no election that day, when the joint convention adjourns, and during the remainder of the day ordinary business is transacted in separate houses. But the joint convention meets the next day at 12 m., to take at least one vote for U. S. senator. The joint convention must meet from day to day till a senator is elected or till the legislature adjourns without day. If an organization of the house is not effected next Monday, then the first ballot for senator will not be taken till Tuesday, the 29th inst.

IS IT DOLPH OR SOME ONE ELSE?

The Oregonian seems greatly exercised that several candidates for United States senator, and their friends are anxious to defeat the re-election of Senator Dolph. It talks about the cry of "anything to beat Dolph." And why should not the state of Oregon not endeavor to defeat the re-election of Senator Dolph? His defeat is of more importance to the state than in the designation of the particular person who is to succeed him. He is representing a policy of contraction, is working to secure the interest of the banks and railroad corporations against the interest of the people. He represents Wall Street and London, not the producing class of the state of Oregon. He is a representative of the East and of Europe, not of the great West. Oregon, as well as the entire western part of the United States has been built up largely on borrowed capital, and owes large sums to the East and Europe. We are willing to pay those debts fairly in the money of the value in which they were contracted. But the policy urged by Mr. Dolph of the contraction of the currency, making it scarce and high, would double and treble the indebtedness of every man within the state. The West sells food products and has no other way of paying its indebtedness, either principal or interest. The policy of Senator Dolph would decrease, and is decreasing from one-half to two-thirds the price of every thing that Oregon has to sell. Why should it openly and voluntarily increase its own debts and deminish the prices of every thing it has to sell? It will do this if Dolph is re-elected to the senate. Then why should not the opposing candidates, or the people at large, be willing to take any capable man who will represent the productive interests of this state rather than take Senator Dolph? There is justice in the cry of "any thing to beat Dolph." He is an enemy of the people of Oregon, and an enemy to every industrial interest, as well as to the great West.

If elected at all, the election will be secured by means that would not bear scrutiny, and through the labored effort of about every politician of this state whose services are for hire. The men whose votes are in the market will vote for Dolph. Are there enough of them to elect him? This is the question upon which his election hangs.

SCOTT AND PENNOYERISM.

Editor Scott of the "Oregonian," seems to have a great dread of Pennoyerism. If any republican suggests a larger use of silver or a more friendly condition of the white metal by our legislators at Washington, no matter how modestly his opinion may be stated, the Oregonian immediately pounces upon him as a Pennoyerite, an advocate of populism, one "who is getting himself out of the republican party right fast." Those who read the "Oregonian's" diatribes upon this matter have not forgotten the "Oregonian's" support of Governor Pennoyer. If Pennoyerism has become a lasting disgrace to the state of Oregon, it was because the Oregonian and other supporters of J. N. Dolph elected him as governor of the state. It was the Oregonian, it and the coterie of Mr. Dolph's supporters who defeated Col. T. R. Cornelius, the republican nominee for governor eight years ago, and elected Pennoyer. It was the active work of some of Mr. Dolph's supporters who assisted in defeating D. P. Thompson and elected Pennoyer four years ago. What right has the "Oregonian" and this clique of Dolph's friends to denounce as Pennoyerites, republicans who have always been true to their party's nominees? The "Oregonian's" part in the defeat of Col. Cornelius was avowedly because he favored the election of Senator Mitchell ten years ago. It predicted that the election would defeat the republican party two years later. It proceeded to do all in its power to make the threat good. Then what right have those men to set up the standard of republicanism for others to follow?

Who has given into their keeping the principals of the republican party? Who has empowered them to read out of the party at their pleasure the men who supported it when they were traitors? What right have these men to denounce as unrepublican, the men who stood true by the principles of the party when the "Oregonian" and Dolph's supporters were practicing treason against the republican party and its principles. The "Oregonian" and some of its aiders and abettors must be more consistent supporters of the republican principles and republican measures than it has been in the past before it has the right to decide who are republicans and who are not. What right has it to set up the financial standard of the democratic administration and declare that all republicans who do not support it have abandoned the party? It was not under any republican administration that there was a total stoppage of the coinage of silver. It was not a republican administration that had declared war upon the paper currency of the country. Contraction of the nation's money is not a republican precept. No republican convention ever declared for it. The republican party, when in power, authorized substantially that silver produced from the American mines should be converted into money and favored currency expanding with the population and business needs. If any man, or set of men are authorized to turn it over, body and soul, to the principles of the democratic Wall street administration they ought to earn the right by longer and more conscientious service in the republican ranks than the "Oregonian" and some of the supporters of Mr. Dolph.

There is another matter on which the "Oregonian" might speak with more modesty, if it was not a stranger to any such quality. It is constantly proclaiming that any increased use of silver, more than we have, will be dangerous to the business stability of the nation. That it would be running contrary to economic laws, and bring ruin and destruction. Those who read the "Oregonian" do not forget that for a long time past the proprietors of the "Oregonian" have owned the "Evening Telegram"; that, while the "Morning Oregonian" is advocating gold monometallism, the "Telegram" in the evening is advocating, not the coining up of the product of the American mines, but of unlimited free coinage. What different economic laws prevailed in the morning, while the "Oregonian" was being issued from those that prevailed in the evening in the adjoining building, when the "Telegram" was issued. If these economic laws are so necessary for all the country, why is the "Evening Telegram" scattered broadcast among the people to defend these separate "economic laws."

Another thing the readers of the Oregonian do not forget. The Spokane Review, while controlled by the proprietors of the "Oregonian," urgently advocated free and unlimited coinage of silver. Were the "economic laws" different in Spokane than what they were in Portland, or were the proprietors willing to advocate gold monometallism in Portland in the morning for a consideration, and for another consideration willing to advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the "Telegram" and "Spokane Riview?" Do not these facts show conclusively that the "economic law," respected by the "Oregonian" and believed in by the "Oregonian" are those laws that best line the pockets of its proprietors, without regard to the public welfare? There can be no other solution or explanation of the reason why the proprietors of the "Oregonian" and of the "Evening Telegram" and the "Spokane Review" advocate gold monometalism in one, and unlimited coinage of silver in the other two.

A portion of the rewards of Dolph's Christmas present of fifty-three millions acres to the railroad companies may have some inspiration for the intended argument of the "Oregonian."

HOW MANY VOTES?

To start with, Mr. Dolph has twenty-two votes, just six more than he had twelve years ago. He has two more within easy call. He must find twenty-two others, for forty-six are required. But Mr. Dolph's coaches have peculiar methods, and they find votes in out-of-the-way places. He will organize the corporation democrats. They will name a caucus candidate and vote for him to the end. This will prevent any estray ballots going to Tongue or Fulton. He will likewise attempt to organize the populists. They will name a "conference" candidate, then "walk in the middle of the road," and cursed be he who swerves therefrom. Then the boss will skirmish among republicans for that twenty-two. He will nag. He will worry. He will promise. He will claim reward for the victory of last June. He will point to the railroad forfeiture bills he has favored. He will point to the appropriations "I have secured." He will assert his friendship for bimetalism. He will deny that he ever thought of gold as the only standard. All these things will he do and more. But he will not explain why he did not join John Sherman, George Hoar, Bill Allison, Henry Lodge, N. W. Aldrich and W. P. Fry last summer, in their message of sympathy to the London Bimetalic League. In 1882 he and his sixteen, with two more in reach, bullied the majority.

By the same methods in 1894, he elected his necessary friends to the legislature in Multnomah county, but Minto was sacrificed. This is how he did it. The corporation democrats helped him by votes or otherwise. In June the populists helped Joseph N. Some of them walked in the middle of the road, and some of them fused. Some of them ran independent candidates and some of them stayed at home. The more candidates the opposition put out, the more the opposition vote was scattered. Dolph could get none of this vote, but he could and did scatter it, to his advantage. That is what he will now do. Ten senatorial candidates are better than a single one. Oh, he is a sharp one, even if he is cold, and, but for his egotism would be dangerous to an opponent.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

One of the most important duties to be performed by our legislature, soon to assemble, will be the election of a United States senator. Bad legislation in congress has brought the country into a bad condition. Our industries are crippled, and, to a large extent, utterly prostrated; trade and commerce deranged; labor finds but little employment, and wages are reduced to so low a figure that poor people can hardly live.

Wise and judicious legislation in reforming and improving our financial system, is the only way out of our troubles. There is little to be hoped from the present congress. It is to the next congress that we must look for relief, and our people must bear their troubles as best they can for a year or two yet.

Mr. Dolph has represented our state in the senate for twelve years, and would like to be returned for another term. Would it be the best thing the state could do to send him back again? Would he fairly represent the views and wishes of the people of Oregon, and devote himself assiduously to carry out their wishes? Let us see.

He, himself, tells us frankly that he does not agree with our people in regard to what legislation is needed, in regard to finances, and, if returned to the senate, he will do what he can to defeat their wishes. He tells us that our people do not know what is best for them, and that they need to be educated to enable them to be competent judges in the premises. He declares that he will not be bound by a state convention of his own party, and declares his purpose to represent, not the state of Oregon in the senate, but Senator J. N. Dolph. This is what his Boston speech means, if it means anything. He puts himself in one end of the scale, and the state of Oregon in the other, and he outweighs the state!

Of course J. N. Dolph, the man, has a right to his opinions, and a perfect right to teach them; but Senator Dolph has no right to vote his opinions in the senate in opposition to the sentiment of his constituents. But in this case it appears that the man has swallowed up the senator, thus subverting the representative principle, and making the senator the dictator and not the servant of the state.

A republican form of government can be maintained only by the representatives of the people and the states faithfully carrying out the wishes of their constituents. If Mr. Dolph can not do this, let him step aside and give the people a chance, through their representatives, to send another man to Washington—one who will not misrepresent them in the senate. There are, doubtless, other men in the state who could and would recognize the fact that their duties in the senate would oblige them to try Lonestly to carry out the wishes of those who sent them there. Senatorial timber in Oregon is not so scarce that we are compelled to take Mr. Dolph or go unrepresented in the senate. There are those who, if sent, would be the peers of any on the floor of the senate. Why not send some one of them and leave Senator Dolph at home, where he could rest from his arduous work of misrepresenting our state? Let us have

FAIR PLAY.

SENATOR DOLPH AND THE RAILROADS.

A short time ago, the Salem Statesman, formerly opposing, but now advocating, the re-election of Senator Dolph, gave as one of the reasons why Senator Dolph should be returned to the senate, that he might be enabled to secure the passage of the act forfeiting unearned railroad grants. This bill, which if passed into law would secure the restoration to the public domain of many millions of acres of land granted to railroads upon certain conditions which have not been complied with, was referred to the committee on public lands, of which Senator Dolph was the chairman. His position upon this committee gave him great power to secure either the passage or defeat of this bill. Some two or three days after the appearance of the article referred to in the Statesman, the telegraphic dispatches announced that Senator Dolph had reported adversely to the bill because its passage would be "inequitable" to the railroads! The people in the West were very much in favor of the passage of this bill. It was desired by the majority of the people of Oregon. To report adversely to its passage would not render Senator Dolph any stronger with the people of this state. It has naturally excited a great deal of curiosity to know why this adverse report, just at this particular time. It can scarcely be denied, that if Senator Dolph had been left to his own judgment, he would not have reported upon this bill until after the Oregon senatorial election. It could give him no strength at home. It will have no effect here except to weaken him at this time. His report, therefore, coming at the time and under the circumstances that it did, must have been urged from some source. The committee, certainly, if friendly to Senator Dolph, as it is assumed that they are personally, would not have urged him to make this report at a time inconvenient to him. The pressure must have been produced from the railroads. But why just now? That is the question many persons are asking. Two theories have been suggested. One is that the railroads fear that Senator Dolph cannot be re-elected, and pressed him to act at once, so that the bill could be disposed of at this session. Another reason is that he was just about to come to Oregon and might need "assistance," that the price of this "assistance" was the adverse report of the forfeiture bill. Whatever may be the particular reason or the particular circumstances, it is generally believed that this report, taking into consideration the time and circumstances under which it was made, shows more completely than anything that has occurred for some time, that Senator Dolph is very much under the control and direction of the railroad companies.

Under these circumstances is it best to return him to the senate? Or is it best to return some one who has no master to serve but the people who send him?

IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

Last week a very brief item, all that could be learned at that time, was published, announcing the sudden death of Samuel H. Tucker, eldest son of our Thomas Tucker. Since then the full particulars have been received.

The snow of Wednesday, January 2d, blocked up the way between Portland and The Dalles, and on Thursday morning the superintendent sent out from Portland a rotary snow plow and two locomotives. These snow plows are not self-propelling, but are pushed ahead of one or more locomotives. It consis's of a powerful engine which on wheels furnishes power to an immense auger that bores into the snow bank and forces the snow out behind and to the right and left of the attacking cars. Engineer Tucker was in the cab of the snow plow with his fireman. Some slight obstructions had been met and removed. The relief train was running at a speed of eight or ten miles per hour, just passing Bridal Veil station and expecting soon to encounter the great drifts. The struggle of the day, and perhaps the night, was about to begin, when without warning, the fireman saw his chief drop, though he still had firm hold of the lever controlling his machine. He jumped to render assistance, but poor Sam said, "Leave me alone; I am all right." These were his last words, for an artery in the brain had burst flooding that organ with blood and rendering him insensible. The fireman whistled for brakes. The train was stopped and his brother engineers were in a minute with him. A surgeon happened to be at hand who rendered all the aid possible, but to no purpose. He died, at the end of an hour and a half, of apoplexy. As soon as a train could be got through, the remains were brought to Portland, where father, mother, brother and sisters and wife, received the precious clay. The Locomotive Engineers and the Odd Fellows, of which orders he was a member, had made preparations for the funeral and sepulture. On the silent streets of Riverview, all that was earthly of great hearted Samuel H. Tucker, was laid to rest.

Mr. Tucker was born at Beaverton, this county, in May, 1855. May 8, 1883, he wedded Miss Sylvia Powell, in Hillsboro. He has been in the employ of the O. R. & N. Co. since it first built its road on the banks of the Columbia. He was a favorite, not only with his associates but with the managers of the road. It may asked why, if he stood so well with the company, he was put in the cab of a snow plow? The answer is easy to find. The company wanted a competent man and one who at the supreme moment would not flinch, wherfore Samuel H. was selected. He did not disappoint, but flesh and blood, strained for thirteen years, gave way. The spark was extinguished. During his married life he lived for a time at Walla Walla, then at The Dalles, but latterly his home was in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Tucker, (his parents) one brother, Orvil, and two sisters, Mrs. U. G. Gardner and Miss Louisa we all know. We too, know his grief-stricken widow, nee Powell, grand-daughter of Pioneer Umphlet, who came to Oregon in 1845. Thos. Tucker, accompanied by his young wife, came and settled the Thos. Tucker donation land claim near Beaverton in 1852. Samuel Tucker leaves his wife and his 11-year-old daughter, lovely Maud, to tread life's thorny path without the loving husband and father to clear it of brambles. Seven years ago he embraced the christian religion and for the past three and one-half years he has been an officer and a pillar of strength in the Third Christian church of Portland. The memory of this fact is sweet to the father and mother and to the loving wife and daughter.

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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. 21-36

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION and decree and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Joseph Barkhard, and against Alexander Kanz, Johannah Kanz and Philip Lowengari 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 are 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. D. BRADFORD, Deputy.

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SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, upon a transcript filed therein from the Justice Court, of East Cedar Creek precinct, of said county and state, wherein S. J. Day was plaintiff and Thomas Carlin was defendant, for the sum of $12 25 and interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1894, and the further sum of $5.70, costs, and for the costs and expenses of this writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in obedience to the commands of said writ of execution, and for want of personal property, I did, on the 7th day of January, 1895, levy upon the following described real property, to-wit:

Lying, being and situate in Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The W ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of Section 34, T 2 S R 1 W and the N ½ of the N E ¼ Section 3, T 3 S R 1 W, containing 321 acres, more or less, and I will, in pursuance of said levy, on Monday, the 11th 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 hereinbefore described real property, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, together with the costs of sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 10th day of January, 1895. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
33-37

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, 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 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.
29-33 By E. C. HUGHES, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Amos Griffith and against M. L. Griffith, for the sum of $11 80, costs, and for the further sum of $464 00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 24th day of December, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of said sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment and order of sale, rendered December 24th, 1894, I will, on Monday, the 11th 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, said real property was attached by me on the 17th day of October, 1894, to-wit:

Lying, being and situate in Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly designated and known as the north half of the donation land claim of Amos Griffith and wife, in sections 5 and 8, township 2, south range 2 west of Willamette meridian, 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 10th day of January, 1895. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County Oregon.
33-37

L. P. FISHER, newspaper advertising agent, 21 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office.

TAILOR!

Suits Made To Order.

LOW PRICES.

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired at

HOLMES'

39 IN CHENETTE'S ROW.

HILLSBORO HOUSE

J. NORTHROP, - Proprietor

Corner Second and Washington Streets

NEWLY FURNISHED AND RENOVATED

A FIRST CLASS TABLE, and all accommodations for the convenience of guests.

Charges Reasonable

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of G. Arata & Co. and against C. G. Reisner, for the sum of $20.80, costs, and for the further sum of $95.69, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 11th day of December, 1894, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment and order of sale, rendered on the 11th day of December, 1894, I will, on Monday, the 11th 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, said real property was attached by me on the 17th day of October, 1894, to-wit:

Lying, being and situate in Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly designated and known as the north half of the donation land claim of Amos Griffith and wife, in sections 5 and 8, township 2, south range 2 west of Willamette meridian, 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 10th day of January, 1895. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
33-37