HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

There is one thing more that might be done to relieve the taxpayers of school district No. 7. There is a debt of some thousands of dollars on the school building, and the block is a desirable one. It is worth what it cost and will no doubt bring it. The district might default and let the property owners be relieved. And, too, the city hall might be sold and the proceeds applied to paying outstanding warrants.

If Mr. Dolph really has the welfare and success of the republican party at heart and is truly indifferent to personal preferment, as proclaimed before his caucus, he would step down and aside. For the past ten years it has been a study with local campaign managers to keep Dolph out of sight. Some of us are weary of apologizing for him. Mr. Dolph ought to know that he is not the only man and that the party in no wise is dependent on him.

The Oregonian and its three correspondents assert that the students of Agricultural College are but high school scholars. Lets see. Portland high school sent the best it had last fall to Forest Grove, and got them badly defeated in a foot ball game by a second eleven of T. A. and P. U. The first eleven, a few weeks later, cancelled its engagement with the Agricultural hayseeds. Now, does the Oregonian and its three think the Portland high school can stand before those O. A. C. boys? Hear the farmers laugh!

The Newberg paper and the Oregonian, with their three correspondents, have been making an onslaught upon state schools, using two arguments—one, economy, and the other, that only common district schools should be maintained at public expense. Well, already is the effect of such council apparent. At a public school meeting held in school district No. 7, this county, last Wednesday, the school term was cut down to six months next year, and the school ordered to be closed this year a month earlier than was intended.

The Oregonian, in the present senatorial fight, brings to mind an incident in the early history of this county. Before the '50s the pioneers built houses and barns of logs, and quite frequently topped off with a heavy log to hold the structure level. Then house and barn raising were neighborhood events. Generally, some one by direct choice or by tacit consent acted as foreman to halloo and encourage the laborers to use all their strength in concert. One character, known as Shorthorn Davis, was in universal demand at these bees, and from being a leader at the raisings he came to be first man at other gatherings. Well, in time, one of the largest men of the neighborhood died and had to be buried. Shorthorn Davis was installed funeral director. All went well until the pall bearers picked up the coffin and contents to lower it into the grave. It was heavy and unhandy, and by a bit of awkwardness was permitted to slip from their hands. Shorthorn was excited—saw nothing before him but men, and a load to be raised, wherefore, he threw himself back, and, in a tone that so many times before had encouraged his neighbors to put up the heaviest log, yelled, "All together men. Raise her right up." The Oregonian may raise Dolph dead, but that is all.

Senate bill No. 51, amending the city charter of Hillsboro, introduced by Senator Huston on the 16th of January, has been received. The first section amends section 3 of the old charter by more perfectly defining the qualifications of an elector. It requires a bona fide residence of thirty days next preceding an election. Section 5 of the old charter is amended by substituting the following for paragraph 59: "To issue and sell bonds of the city of the denominations of from one hundred dollars to one thousand dollars, as the purchaser may desire, with interest coupons attached thereto, for the purpose of refunding any bonds heretofore issued by said city, or by the town of Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, or for the pupose of refunding any city warrants or other indebtedness heretofore issued or incurred by said city of Hillsboro, or by the town of Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon; provided, that such bonds so issued shall not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars exclusive of interest." Paragraph 60 of the present charter is omitted from the bill. The paragraph gives the council power to remove appointive officers who neglect or refuse to perform the duties of their respective offices. It would seem that the omitted paragraph confers a power on the council that ought to be retained. Section 14, which permits an indebtekness of $5,000 to be incurred is amended by permitting an indebtedness of $15,000. Section 20 is amended by striking out the word "owned" and inserting "issued." The section legalizes the bonds heretofore issued by the town and known as water bonds, the legality of which has been questioned.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

There is a custom growing in legislative bodies in the United States that is, to say the least, unfortunate. It is no less a thing than withdrawing the representation of those states, districts or counties sending representatives belonging to the political party which may be in minority. Take for example the legislature now in session at Salem. The counties that sent eighteen of the representatives to the session, practically are having no voice in the selection of U. S. senator. The eighteen are voting for men when they know there is no possibility of their election, and all this because of a supposed obligation of honor. The men forget they are representatives of the people in the law making branch of the government, and only remember that as private citizens they were democrats or people's party. No man ought to be permitted to call in question their motives when they unite with thirty of their fellows and elect a senator. They have a right to do this. They ought to do it. Indeed it is their legislative duty.

SOME FIGURES.

It is charged that the state schools only provide instruction to local pupils, and therefore are nothing but high schools for the cities and towns where they are situated.

To show the falsity of this, a few figures have been compiled from a catalogue of Monmouth that happens to be at hand. Of the 305 students enrolled in the normal school for the year ending June, 1894, 29 per cent were from Monmouth and vicinity, while 71 per cent was drawn from 28 out of the 32 counties in the state. Of the enrollment for the present year 30 per cent is local and 70 per cent is from 27 counties. Of the 268 graduates that have been sent out within the past twelve years, 24 per cent claims Monmouth as home, and 76 are from counties other than Polk. Of these 268 graduates, 207 are now teaching.

One hundred and four of the present enrollment are wholly or in part self-supporting. It is a frequent incident for a student to confess that unless he can get an accommodation of $20 he will have to quit school. This becomes apparent when it is stated that 66 per cent of the students go from the farm and 95 per cent go from the families of working people—a population that has enough to eat and wear, but whose ready money is not over-abundant.

The management of the Monmouth school is most economical, as how else could it be with our Benj. Schofield as president of the board of regents. The salaries of the teachers will average no more than $1,000 per year. With the present enrollment a tuition of $60 per year would be required to pay the expenses, but at that price some would certainly have to leave, whereupon the tuition would have to be raised to $75 or $80 per year, a figure that would be absolutely prohibitive. At present rates of $15 per year, there are some here in Washington county, belonging to our best families, and who have exceptionally good minds, yet they cannot possess themselves of the money required for board, clothes, books and rate bills.

It is estimated that 300 new teachers are required each year to care for the public schools of the state. The most that Monmouth has ever done was to graduate 51 teachers, hence it will be seen that the normal schools are not likely to over-supply the demand. This is true for the graduates turned out at Corvallis and also at the State University, which latter school has for its work the filling of vacancies among lawyers, doctors and merchants.

It is admitted that this supply may be met by graduates of eastern state schools, but why close avenues of employment for our own young men and women, when, by judicious appropriations, institutions may be maintained that will make us a self-supplying state.

TRYING TO CHOOSE A SENATOR.

For two weeks the legislature at Salem has been balloting for senator. Eight ballots have been taken, the result being shown in the subjoined table:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dolph	44	44	42	42	42	42	42	42
Hermann	4	4	10	8	8	7	10	5
Hate	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Weatherford	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8
Williams	1	1	2	4	8	10	5	11
Lord	2	1	3	2	4	1	3	3
Lowell	0	0	1	3	2	3	4	5
Gatch	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Barkley	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	0
Moore	17	19	11	6	3	2	1	1
Tongue	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bennett	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
Simon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Moody	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kincaid	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Absent	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2

The vote of yesterday was reported by Hon. S. B. Huston, and the receiver at this end of the line failed to get one. It was understood, however, to be "Miller, 1." Forty-five votes are required for an election. Of the persons voted for above, all are republicans except Weatherford and Bennett, democrats, and Hare, people's party.

Already has congress commenced to modify the president's new financial policy. In the house committee an amendment has been tacked on that provides that U. S. treasury notes shall not be taken up and canceled faster than national bank circulation is taken to replace greenbacks. This is a check on the administration's contraction scheme.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president, on Monday last, sent a special message to congress calling attention to financial legislation that is absolutely necessary. Omtting the introductory paragraphs the president continues:

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows, to some extent, out of palpable and apparent embarrassments attending the government under the existing laws in procuring gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of keeping it in the treasury or canceling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained. The only way left open to the government to procure gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin, instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely, and in an increasing ratio, from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can be much longer disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government.

The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of gold, thus obtained without canceling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad, or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home. We have outstanding about $500,000,000 currency notes of the government, for which gold may be demanded, and, curiously enough, the law requires that when presented and, in fact, redeemed and paid in gold they may be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times, drawing gold from the treasury, nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties, who, in profit or otherwise, see advantage in repeating the operation. More than $300,000,000 of these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption, they are still outstanding. Since the 17th of January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased $100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our gold reserve. Two issues were made, amounting to $50,000,000 each, one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than $58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly $103,000,000 in gold was drawn from the treasury. This made a second issue necessary, and upon that more than $58,000,000 of gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than $69,000,000 in gold was expended without cancellation of government obligations or in any permanent way benefitting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

Financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly attract attention. More than $172,000,000 in gold has been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipping abroad or hoarding at home. While nearly $103,000,000 of the same was drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds that amount, being about $69,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process during that lapse of time. The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding, available for use, repeating the exhausting operations, with shorter intervals, as our perplexities accumulate. Conditions are certainly supervening, tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose. An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to upholding our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character, and our gold has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of the national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg congress to give the subject immediate attention.

In my opinion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and the redemption and cancellation of United States legal tender notes and treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890.

We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and completely drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our government of our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because there would not probably be any difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of $20 and $50, and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum. I do not see why they could not be made payable fifty years from their date, we, of the present generation, having large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and as long bonds are the most salable, the secretary of the treasury might well be permitted, at his discretion, to receive on the sale of bonds legal tender and treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold, they should be canceled.

These bonds, under the existing laws, could be deposited by the national banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited, except bonds outstanding, bearing only 2 per cent interest and which sell in the market at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of less denomination than $10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be canceled, and notes of the denomination of $10 and upward issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of $10 and upward should be replaced by certificates of denominations under $10, as a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury. Our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues of the government to be paid in any other form of money. I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme for providing for an increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or state banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme.

Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring non-interest-bearing notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest. The interest on the original issue of bonds, which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to $70,326,250, on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds, and those issued for the same purpose during last year, will be $9,145,000, dating from January 1, 1895. While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from obligations already incurred on their account, these facts are given with the suggestion that their existence was not free from interest charges, and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of last year, the more expensive will they become.

There be some politicians in whom the sense of humor is not. For instance, it is said that some republicans at Forest Grove were thoroughly angered when they read that Representative Gates had voted last week for Mr. Simon. Neighbors, can't you see where the laugh comes in? It is there, good and strong. Just see H. V. straighten up and deliberately declare: "Gentlemen, I have no apology to make to-day for the vote I shall cast. For some it may be something of a surprise, but I am firmly persuaded that the weal of the country is firmly bound with the republican party, wherefore, in the interest of party and country, I to-day cast my vote for Hon. Joseph"——There he paused. How many throats were choked with a heart. How the supporters of Mr. Dolph must have been raised to about the seventeenth heaven, to be trailed in mud and dirt as the oppressive silence was broken by the utterance of the name "Simon." Gates had his revenge for the affront given when he was invited to shake hands with the "next senator."

Mexico is about to engage in a war with Guatemala. It is thought that all of the Central American States will be drawn into the quarrel.

The Chinese peace commissioners have been received by Japan.

Much has been said about duty and even obligation of republicans to abide by the nomination of the caucus. Even some have hinted that honor has been sacrificed by some of the participants in that "caucus" because they have not seen fit to be bound by its dictates. If reports are to be credited, the "caucus" was nothing more than a show of hands and did not attempt to bind any one to support its nominee, but the reverse. Mr. Paxten submitted a resolution to bind the participants to support the nomination. So much opposition to this resolution was at once raised that Mr. Paxton withdrew it. It is true a motion was made to make Mr. Dolph's nomination unanimous, and the motion was adopted by a majority vote, a large minority not voting. It lacked many votes of being unanimous, though that was the name of the motion. Then and there, by their actions, a large number of the caucus gave notice that its action was not to be binding. Senators and representatives are still free.

Mr. Cooper, of Benton county, at first voted for Mr. Dolph. Then he voted against Mr. Dolph, and justified his action by stating that his constituents demanded that he should not support Mr. Dolph longer. On Wednesday he again voted for Mr. Dolph. Does not this put him in an awkward position? How can he explain his action?

A study of Mr. Cleveland's message and the Springer bill, introduced in congress in response thereto shows that the administration is consistent with all its previous history. The same system of contraction is retained. The president says he loves silver, yet in his bill makes no provision for its coinage. He even takes from us our small change and replaces it with bills of ten dollars and upwards. Soon the common people will have no money. Mr. Cleveland's latest financial scheme would be good if he take the government out of the banking business and give as silver for subsidiary coins.

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MASTER IN CHANCERY SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of Oregon:

Walter H. Sterling and Ralph T. Sterling, Trustees, vs. John C. Doscher, Ann L. Doscher, Frederick Strobel, Flora Strobel, and Milton B. Whitney, Charles S. Fairchild, Harry E. Mooney, Sanford B. Ladd and Frank Hagerman, receivers of the Lombard Investment Company, a corporation. — No. 2114 — Dec. 17, 1894.

Pursuant to a decree rendered in the above entitled cause, on the 17th day of December, 1894, the undersigned as master in chancery in the above entitled court, will, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the door of the county court house, in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest had by the above named defendants, John C. Doscher and Ann L. Doscher, on the 17th day of May, 1888, in and to the following described real property, situate in the county of Washington and state of Oregon, to-wit:

The donation land claim of Miles Davies, and Jane Davies, his wife, certificate number seven hundred and six, (706) notification number five thousand seven hundred and seventeen, (5717) described as the west half of section six, (6) township two, (2) south of range one (1) west of Willamette meridian, (except the part heretofore sold to H. G. Davies, and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said claim, thence north one hundred and eighty-four (184) rods, thence west forty (40) rods, thence south one hundred and eighty four (184) rods to the south line of said claim, thence east forty (40) rods to the beginning, containing forty-six (46) acres more or less,) containing two hundred and ninety-four and forty-nine one hundredths, (294 49-100) acres.

Also the following described premises, to-wit:

Commencing at the southeast corner of James H. Reed's donation land claim, in section nineteen, (19) township one (1) south of range [1] west of Willamette meridian, in Washington county, Oregon, thence north twenty-one [21] degrees, thirty-one [31] minutes east seventy-six and ninety one hundredths [76 90-100] chains to the south line of the Portland and Harris bridge road to a stake, one and fifty one hundredths [1 50-100] chains south of the quarter section corner between sections seventeen [17] and eighteen, [18] thence south seventy-one [71] degrees west on the south line of said road eleven and twenty-three one hundredths [11 23-100] chains to a stake, thence south fifty-nine [59] degrees west on the south line of said road five and twenty-seven hundredths [5 27-100] chains to a stake, thence south sixty-five [65] degrees fifteen [15] minutes west on the south line of said road twenty and sixty one hundredths [20 60 100] chains to a stone, the same being the northeast corner of a lot of ten [10] acres more or less, owned by Richard Perkins, thence south forty [40] degrees forty-five [45] minutes east on the east line of said lot, seven and ninety one-hundredths [7 90-100] chains to a stake at the southeast corner of the same, thence south fifty-four [54] degrees forty-five [45] minutes west on the south line of said lot, eleven and ninety-four one hundredths (11 94-100) chains to the southwest corner of the same, thence north forty (40) degrees forty-five (45) minutes west on the west line of said lot seven and ninety one hundredths (7 90-100) chains to a stone at the northwest corner in the road, thence south fifty-seven (57) degrees forty-five (45) minutes west on the south line of said road thirteen and fifty-five hundredths (13 55-100) chains to a stake one and eighty-one one hundredths (1 81-100) chains south of a corner on the west line of said Reed's claim, thence south forty-seven and seventy-nine one hundredths (47 79-100) chains on the west line of said claim to the southwest corner of the same, thence east fifty-five (55) chains to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and forty-one and seventy-two one hundredths (341 72-100) acres, more or less.

Also lots numbered one (1) and two (2) of section three (3), township two (2) south of range one (1) west of the Willamette meridian, in Washington county, Oregon, containing forty (40) acres.

Also a tract or parcel of land off of the south end of the northwest quarter of section three (3) in township two (2) south of range one (1) west of the Willamette meridian, south of the old territorial road in said Washington county, Oregon and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stake in the road sixteen (16) chains south of the quarter section corner on the north side of section three (3) township two (2) south of range one (1) west of the Willamette meridian, thence south seventy-four and fifty one hundredths (74 50-100) chains to a stake, (McFarland's northeast corner) thence west forty (40) chains to the quarter section corner of the west side of section three (3) thence north ten and eighty-four one hundredths (10 81-100) chains to the center of the road, thence north sixty-two (62) degrees, forty-five (45) minutes east, nineteen and six one hundredths (19 6-100) chains to a stake, thence north seventy-eight (78) degrees thirty (30) minutes east twenty three and ninety-six one hundredths (23 96-100) chains to a stake in the road and the place of beginning; the whole amounting to and containing seven hundred and fifty-two and twenty-five one hundredths (752 25-100) acres.

The said sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying—

First: The costs of this suit taxed at $65.40, and the accruing costs and the expenses of the said sale.

Second: The claim of the complainant herein in the sum of $9010.60, together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, from the said seventeenth day of December, 1894, and the further sum of $300.00, attorneys' fees.

Third: The claim of the defendants, the receivers of the Lombard Investment Company, in the sum of $9568.09 together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, from December 17, 1894, and the further sum of fifty dollars, the costs and disbursements of the said defendants, the receivers of the Lombard Investment Company, in this suit.

34-38 WALLACE McCAMANT, Master in Chancery in the United States Circuit Court, for the District of Oregon. Dated Portland, January 17, 1895.

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 William H. Walker, deceased, in the County Court, of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, and that said court has appointed Monday, the 11th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. as the time for hearing objections to such final account and for the settlement thereon.

C. M. JOHNSON, Executor of the last will and testament of W. H. Walker, deceased. 33-37

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 $461.00, 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

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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 W. A. Porter and against M. L. Johnson, for the sum of $14.90, costs, and for the further sum of $335.60, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 6th day of August, 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, I will, on Saturday, the 9th 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 of said defendant, M. L. Johnson, to-wit:

Lying, being and situate in Washington county, Oregon, being a portion of the donation land claim of William Graham and wife, in T 2 S R 1 W of the Willamette meridian, and in sections one, (1) two, (2) eleven (11) and 12 thereof, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of the original donation land claim of William Graham and wife in section 12 T 2 S R 1 W as aforesaid, and running thence north 42.41 chains to a stake, thence W 21.30 chains, thence S 2.84 chains, thence W 25.87 chains, thence S 43°, E 25.87 chains to a stake in the south line of section 2 aforesaid, thence E on section line 53.28 chains to the northwest corner of section 12 aforesaid, thence south on west line of said section 12 21.39 chains, thence east 8 chains to the place of beginning, containing 123 acres more or less, in Washington county, Oregon, and about 12 acres of growing hops, 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 31st day of December, 1894. H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington county, Oregon. 32-36

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE state of Oregon, for Washington county.

A. R. Burbank, Plaintiff, vs. Charles True and Nathaniel B. True, Defendants.

To Nathaniel B. True, one of the above named defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, by Monday, the 18th day of March, 1895, that being the first day of the next regular term of the said circuit court, following the expiration of the time prescribed for the publication of this summons. And if you fail to so answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for and demanded in said complaint, to-wit:

That you be adjudged and decreed to hold in trust for the use and benefit of the defendant Charles True, the legal title to those tracts of land situated in Washington county, Oregon, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

First tract—Commencing at the northeast corner of section 31, town 2 south range 1 west, Willamette meridian, and running thence east along the section line 40 rods, thence south 40 rods, thence west 40 rods, thence north 40 rods to the place of beginning.

Second tract—Commencing at the southeast corner of the tract of land last above described, and running thence east 4.58 chains, thence south 6.66 chains, thence east 10.90 chains to a stake on the line of the Portland and Dayton road, thence northeast on the line of the Dayton and Portland road 3.60 chains, thence north 4.87 chains, thence west 17.65 chains, thence south 8 rods to the place of beginning, containing ten acres.

That all conveyances of any of said land from Charles True to you be set aside and held void as against the plaintiff, and that said lands be subject to the lien of the judgment described in said complaint in favor of plaintiff and against defendant, Charles True.

That said lands be sold and the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment, first: of the costs and disbursements of this suit; and second, to the payment to plaintiff of the sum of $831.85, with interest there n since September 28, 1895, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you in pursuance of an order made by Hon. T. A. McBride, judge of the above named court. Made and dated January 31, 1894.

36-42 THOS. H. TONGUE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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.

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Call in and get our prices on

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

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We are here to stay. The Auction Sales will be discontinued.

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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 . . . . . 85 "
" shorts . . . . . 65 "

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

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Yours truly,

21-47 JNO. MILNE.

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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 John Kosclolek, plaintiff, and against Frank Pilerek for the sum of $89.10, costs, and for the further sum of $755.00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 7th 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, I will, on Monday, the 25th 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, which was attached by me at the instance of the within named plaintiff, on September 24, 1894, to-wit:

Lying, being and situated in Washington County, Oregon, and being all of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 2 north of range 3 west of the Willamette meridian, containing 40 acres, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 24th day of January, 1895. H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. 35-34