HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Dolph lost his Cooper on Tuesday last.

Rioting along the Brooklyn, N. Y., electric car lines still continues.

Senator Dolph ought to be in congress to help in this financial crisis.

The Portland Sun reports great dissentions among the supporters of Mr. Dolph. Private advices lead to the belief that the Sun's report is true.

One, A. P. Wilson, is in print. He is quite prominent just now. He is, too, skilled in the use of such words as "yaller purp," and the lingo of China town.

Representative Yates stands like a rock. No tricks deceive him; no cajoleries entice him; no threats drive him. Firm and true and dignified he performs the work his constituents entrusted to his care.

In this struggle to raise revenue the mind has a tendency to wander back to the time when the McKinley law as a provider of revenue and a supporter of the United States government worked with great satisfaction.

Until Joint-Senator Maxwell stops voting for Mr. Dolph, it will not be politically healthy for him to go into the quadrant while the homes of its citizens will be jeopardized by the election of that gentleman for U. S. senator.

Don't imagine for a minute that Dolph's friends would not have bolted the caucus nominee had it been Fulton. The Oregonian announced it in advance in order to bulldoze legislators into supporting him.—Tillamook Headlight.

A part of Representative Cleeton's bailiwick lies in the quadrant. Some of his constituents will not feel much like again voting for him should he neglect to change his vote from Mr. Dolph to some other candidate who will more heartily support railroad forfeiture bills in congress.

It does not pay to be magnanimous toward some people. Washington county has the votes and the representation at state conventions. Hereafter we will select a joint senator from our own county, whom we can depend on in a pinch. Can't we spell able? Try us. In the state convention, last April, we had 12 votes, Tillamook had 5, and Columbia, 6. With that strength, we need not take any more Maxwells.

Gates, of this county, stirred up the animals last Wednesday by securing the adoption of a motion to raise a committee to investigate why the senate is not considering house business. Paxton opposed the resolution on the ground that it was "offering an insult to the higher body of the legislature." Gates evened up by sarcastically remarking "that the man who was always harping about being insulted was always the first to offer an insult himself." The incident brought out sharply the strength of the Dolph and anti-Dolph men. The committee was authorizee, and consists of Gates, Hofer and Wright.

Senator Maxwell jointly represents Washington, Tillamook and Columbia counties, hence the voters of Washington county claim the right to criticise his political acts. They chose to exercise this right to some extent this week. A petition was circulated calling the senator's attention to the fact that he is not voicing their sentiments and wishes by voting for Hon. J. N. Dolph for U. S. senator. In Hillsboro, in an hour Sunday evening, 132 names were enrolled. Beaverton sent a list of 36 names, Gaston, 45, and a second one from Hillsboro containing 62 names. Glencoe responds with 38 names. A petition was circulating at Forest Grove but is reported to have been sent into the quadrant which is in trade closely identified with that city. Its presentation to Mr. Maxwell may be somewhat delayed. The Gaston people report that they received an insulting answer from their representative.

The supporters of Mr. Dolph are not choice in their epithets and charge all republicans who oppose him with being tinctured with fiat money dogmas. Now, this is not true, at least for the party in Washington county. No men are more stubborn advocates for sound currency, "an honest dollar," than Gates, Tigard and Yates. Neither one of them received a populist vote last June unless the elector believed that they would vote against Mr. Dolph for the senate. Other considerations than fiat currency schemes govern them in their action. But let Mr. Hermann be elected to the senate and a special election for congressman be called. Then let a republican be nominated and placed on the Minneapolis platform while one of Mr. Dolph's ardent supporters, Mr. Denny, for instance, who claims Yamhill for his home though elected from Multnomah, be named in opposition on a single gold standard platform. Then a sharp issue will be joined.

SENATORIAL BALLOT.

Since the ballots reported last week, the following table shows the work done up to date. During the week, Mr. Dolph has lost one vote. The figures in the table are only apparent losses, since absent legislators and pairs account for the small vote:

	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dolph	42	38	35	41	39	41
Hermann	9	9	6	12	13	13
Hare	10	10	10	10	10	10
Williams	13	11	9	11	9	9
Weatherford	8	7	7	8	7	8
Lord	3	3	4	3	3	4
Lowell	0	0	3	3	3	3
Moore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barkley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gatch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tongue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bennett	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kincaid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Absent	2	10	16	2	6	2

The vote in detail on Wednesday is here shown:

FOR DOLPH.

Bancroft, Beach, Blundell, Bridges, Brownell, Calbreath, Calvert, Cardwell, Cleeton, Conn, Daly, David, Dawson, Denny, Gesner, Gowan, Gowdy, Hobson, Long, Maxwell, McCraken, McGinn, McGreer, Mintie, Moorhead, Patterson, of Marion; Paxton, Price, Sehlbrede, Shutrum, Smith, of Clackamas; Smith, of Josephine; Smith, of Polk; Stanley, Steiwer, Speaker Moores, Woodard, Pres. Simon.

FOR HERMANN.

Alley, Baker, Boothby, Cooper, Craig, Curtis, Hillegas, Hofer, Johnson, McClung, Patterson, of Grant; Smith, of Linn; Yates.

FOR WILLIAMS.

Burke, Cole, Coon, Gates, Keyt, Lester, Lyle, Tigard, Wright.

FOR LORD.

Barkley, Dunn, Guild.

FOR LOWELL.

Davis, Gurdane, Hope.

FOR HARE (POP.)

Buckman, Burleigh, Holt, Huffman, Jeffrey, King, Nealon, Stewart, Vanderburg, Young.

FOR WEATHERFORD (DEM.)

Beckley, Butler, Huston, McAllister, Raley, Smith, of Sherman; Smith, of Clatsop.

Absent and paired—Carter and Cogswell, Myers and Rinearson, Scott and Templeton.

REED AND THE FINANCE.

On Tuesday last, Congressman Reed—Czar Reed—introduced his bill, intended to bridge the financial gulch which Uncle Sam must somehow cross almost immediately. Reed's bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to sell 3 per cent coin bonds to keep up the gold reserve, and certificates of indebtedness, redeemable at the pleasure of the government, to pay current expenses, until the revenues shall equal the expenditures.

Before offering the bill, Reed charged the present troubles to a deficiency in the revenues. He also said the issue of gold bonds would discriminate against the coin bonds of the past.

Speaking of the committee's bill Mr. Reed said:

"This bill might exhibit the science of statesmanship, but it does not exhibit the art thereof. In order to accomplish anything, it is necessary that a bill shall pass both houses and be signed by the president. What is wanted is a practical measure that will remedy the evil that has produced this crisis in our national affairs.

"In my judgment, if the president when he became convinced that an effort was being made to drain the treasury of its gold had announced his purpose of maintaining the reserve at $100,000,000, the limit set by Conrad Jordan, a democratic treasurer, and had followed that announcement with vigorous measures, there would have been no difficulty. If the party in power had provided sufficient revenue, there would have been no trouble. To find a remedy, it is necessary to know the conditions. There are $496,000,000 outstanding paper obligations subject to redemption—a sum not worth talking about when the question of the government's ability to pay, and pay it promptly, is raised. Therefore, something must have been done to create distrust. The first and main thing that was done was the passage of a financial measure which has already resulted in a deficiency of $107,000,000, and which, from present indications, will create a further deficiency, permanent or temporary. The treasury is divided into two sharp divisions. It is engaged in banking and it is engaged in business. The business end of the concern is running astern. Now, the conductors of the treasury have allowed the business end to interfere with the banking department. Disregarding the wisdom of those who have insisted in discarding the revenues and borrowing money to meet the deficiency in that department, it has taken from the banking department funds to supply the deficiency in the business department. Thus was set in operation the endless chain by which we are furnishing gold for the rest of the world. The president has appealed not only to his party associates, but to the opposition, for aid. As a party man, he ought to be not melancholy over the prospect, but, as a citizen, he stands ready to assist his country in the present crisis. I warn the house, however, that there can be no currency legislation at the dictation of any one man—the president, Mr. Springer, the speaker or any other man—it must be had by the concensus of opinion of all. There can be no legislation on the eve of an expiring congress.

"We well know that if this bill passes the house it will go no further. But it does seem to me that a practical measure could be presented. The first step is to make the government's revenues equal to its expenses. But to raise revenues would be a confession, and a confession might mean suicide."

When representatives, or anyone else, agree to a line of action, that agreement should be kept. It is morally binding on all alike. When Mr. Dolph's friends went into caucus, agreeing to abide by the free, unbiased expression of the will of the majority, they ought to have kept it as fully and as faithfully as his opponents had determined to do. But they did not. Hence the binding cord, being broken at one place, is no longer a ligament. Mr. Dolph's friends determined to accomplish their purpose, by unfair means if necessary, and it was. The action of the caucus was not a free expression. It was not unbiased. Influences that were not proper were brought to bear upon members. If such are not true, why were certain members required to show their ballots to Mr. Dolph's coaches just as they were deposited in the ballot box? It is because of this fraud upon the freedom of a representatives action that Yates, Tigard and Gates, of this county, refused to be party to the trick. For this they are called bolters. Not because they are bolters, but because they stand for purity and honesty, their constituents respect and support them. It was because the people believed such stuff was in those men that the immense majorities were thrown for them last June. Some of us, in their places, might have permitted King Caucus to have placed his gold hoodwink over our eyes; but they have not, and we weaker ones applaud. Once more, fraud of action by Mr. Dolph's supporters is charged, and because of that fraud, twenty-nine republicans "bolt."

The Tillamook Headlight and a private citizen of this county takes the INDEPENDENT to task for stating that Senator Huston's section to the pure food bill now before the legislature was taken instead of the one reported by the committee on legislation to the dairy convention. In support of the statement in last week's issue, this paragraph from the Rural Northwest, edited by the secretary of the convention, will doubtless be accepted as authority: "The committee reported an amendment relating to oleomargarine which would make the provisions of the Oregon law identical upon this subject with those of Massachusetts which have been recently sustained by the supreme court of the United States. At the afternoon session, this proposed amendment being still before the convention, Senator Huston, of Washington county, being present, was invited to speak upon the subject and presented an amendment which he had drawn up without knowing that the Dairy Association was taking action thereon. His amendment was identical with the one reported by the committee, except that it went further and specifically prevented the serving of oleomargarine in the guise of butter at any public eating-house, restaurant or hotel, and prohibits its use at any penal or eleemosynary institution. Senator Huston's additions were so manifestly desirable that they were accepted and incorporated by unanimous vote in the clause reported, and the report as thus amended was adopted."

The Oregonian and its three correspondents err when they assert that the state contributes money support to the common schools. The common schools are supported by a tax collected within the county, a tax collected within the district and by interest from an irreducible school fund which is managed by the state, but no part of which has been contributed by the commonwealth. The districts on their part have demanded and do demand of the state, efficient teachers. But few districts ask the state for financial aid. The only ones in that list that are now in mind is district No. 1 in Multnomah county, Lakeview and Tillamook, though this prayer for money is only known as it is read in the Oregonian.

The Oregonian has permitted itself to be imposed upon by its Salem correspondent, who writes that Barkley, of Marion, was known and recognized as a Dolph supporter up to the convening of the legislature. A friend of Representative Barkley states that in a conversation had with the honorable gentleman more than two months ago on the cars between Salem and Portland, he left the positive impression that Mr. Dolph was not his favorite and that he could not support him, ordinary contingencies arising. Further, the idea was positively conveyed that his position was not hastily assumed but was of long standing.

R. Cave, our hardware merchant, started in on politics one day this week. This is about what he said: "I am not particular; any good, sensible, energetic man will satisfy me. Now, we have just such an one here at home, and it would be satisfying to county pride to have him chosen. But Dolph has a hard combine to get over. You see, Joe Simon furnishes the brains; the Oregonian, the patriotism, and Dolph lends dignity to the occasion. Sense, patriotism and dignity—very good qualifications if they could be combined in one man."

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: The farce now being enacted at Salem is fast becoming a nuisance, and the people are becoming tired and disgusted and would be glad to see it stopped. Only look at it! The legislature has been engaged for three weeks trying, or pretending to try to elect a United States senator, which could and should have been accomplished in one or two days. But instead of this being done the time is frittered away in caucussing and log-rolling, and no progress is made. The republicans have seventy-two of the ninety members of the legislature, but they can not or will not elect. Washington county has four votes and one conjointly with Tillamook, and each is cast for a different man. The eight democrats vote sometimes for one man and sometimes for another. The nominee of the republican caucus seems determined to hold on, and disgruntled voters seem determined not to vote for him. Nobody seems willing to yield, but each seems determined to force others to come to him or defeat an election. If this should happen, all the republican candidates now before the legislature will be left at home two years hence, and Governor Pennoyer will be sent to the senate. No good or honest republican wishes to see this happen.

To the writer, it appears that the time has arrived when concessions must be made. Personal ambitions, however laudable in themselves, and personal prejudice, however well grounded, ought to be cast aside for the general good. The writer does not believe much in caucus, especially in legislative bodies. He has seen a good deal of evil grow out of them and but little good, and whenever they are carried beyond the single point of ascertaining what is the general wish of the actors in them, they generally work mischief. As an instance of this evil, look at the caucuses of the present congress. Our history is full of instances in which the wish of the majority has been defeated, and the will of a minority adopted. Caucuses are generally the sources of corruption and intrigue that in the end can result only in disaster. And yet it is hardly fair or honest—or, if this word is too strong, honorable—to join in a caucus and then bolt its nominations if it has been fairly conducted.

Can any way be found by which the legislature can extricate itself from the muddle? Let the convention do as other elective bodies do. When it meets, one of these days, let it adopt a rule to drop, in the next balloting, all the names but the two or three having the highest number of votes, and let these two or three be the only candidates. Then one or two ballotings would end the matter and it would work no injustice to anybody. This would also be in accordance with the federal institution and, therefore, strictly legal. Indeed, it ought to be adopted as an amendment to our present law. If this were done it would stop the clamor now being raised to throw the election of senators into the hands of the people, directly, which would destroy or eliminate the conservative element from our system of government. Twice during the recollection of the writer, has this nation been saved, by the senate, from plunging into a war with Great Britain when the popular branch of congress was ready and anxious to go on and meet all the consequences.

It is sincerely to be hoped that our legislature will make one honest effort to elect a senator to represent Oregon in the next congress. Let him be some good and able republican, one who can strengthen the senate in its struggle with the president which is sure to come. In no other way can Oregon escape the disaster of having a populist fastened upon us, for at least four years, in the senate.

Let all our republican members in the legislature who wish well to the state and to their party, know for a certainty that the worst that could befall the party, in the state, would be to suffer its enemies, whether in the party or out of it, to defeat the election of a good republican during the present session. HOMO.

THAT "ENDLESS CHAIN."

This talk about the present currency system being an "endless chain" which is constantly emptying the treasury of gold, is rubbish. The same chain practically has been in operation ever since the republican party restored specie payments, and, until Mr. Cleveland and the democratic party began their tariff smashing policy two years ago, there was no difficulty in meeting all the current demands of the government and cutting down the federal debt at the same time.

How is it that the sapient autocrat in the White House did not discover this "endless chain" during his first administration? It was in operation then just as it was under President Harrison, and just as it is now. Instead of complaining of a drain upon the treasury, Mr. Cleveland raised the cry in 1887, that the nation was in peril from a growing surplus revenue, and on the strength of this condition he blew the pirate blast of "tariff reform." Where was this "endless chain" when he penned his "famous" tariff message? Why has Mr. Cleveland remained silent on this theme until now?

It is not because an "endless c[illegible] is perpetually depleting the go[illegible] serve, but because the free trade [illegible]islation, prospective and actual, o[illegible] democratic administration, and congress has failed to supply the government with adequate revenue that the treasury is on the verge of bankruptcy. It is not because water is daily being drawn from the well, but because the springs which feed it have been cut off, that the well is nearing exhaustion. And there will be no lasting relief until these springs are again unsealed. Let Mr. Cleveland and the democratic party face the facts as they are.—New York Advertiser.

TESTING OREGON HOPS.

At the experiment station in connection with the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, a test of hops is in progress that has in view the protection of hopgrowers. Hops bleached to any extent are subjected by buyers' agents to a large discount in price, which is an imposition on the grower, and out of which the agents make a large profit. The thing of chief value in the hop is the lupuline or bitter principle and the tannic acid. It is not believed that the bleaching or mere loss of color diminishes the chemical value of the hop, and this, it is expected, the experiment will show. The test will include a test of hops of all varieties from all sections of the state, and it is probable that valuable information as to the relative fitness of the different varieties and different soils will be determined. —Oregonian. Ah! Just so! The Agricultural College is but a high school. Ought not to be maintained. The money appropriated for buildings in justice belongs to the Portland high school. Cut off the appropriation by all means and give it to a church school, or better to some orphanage or church home in Multnomah county. Farmers need no analysis of hops or of soils. Their sons do not require geometry and engineering when they plow and ditch their farms. They have hayseed in their hair. That is enough.

In another column appears a plan for speedily ending senatorial contests, and while the INDEPENDENT may not agree with all that is said, the central idea providing a method for the speedy choosing of a senator is worthy of consideration.

With an imbecile and contrary congress on his hands Mr. Cleveland is said to be in such a state of panic that "his chin quivers." No information is furnished as to which one of his three chins is meant, though perhaps it is the first one. First come first served.

The Eugene Register is in error when it believes that Mr. Tongue and Mr. Fulton advised a caucus. It was Mr. Dolph who forced a caucus. Tongue and Fulton thought a caucus unnecessary because of the large republican majority. They were right. If no caucus had been held, a senator would long since have been elected.

There is a hint that some member will move for the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the methods by which the present system of school books have been fastened upon the state. Such committee should not be created. It is too expensive. The short and cheap way to reach the matter is to repeal the law creating a state uniform system of school books.

A band of his constituents and supporters at Gaston, this county, called Joint-Senator Maxwell, of this and Tillamook counties, to the telephone last Monday and told him that a petition protesting against his vote for Dolph was circulating there—and that it was being freely signed. The senator's answer was insulting. He intimated that the citizens might petition till doomsday and then he would not change his vote.

The New York Advertiser, of February 1st, has a cartoon conveying a world of truth. It represents a Brooklyn street scene. A trolley striker has just thrown a stone at a warmly clad and sumptuously kept trolley magnate, who has dodged the missile, which, in its random, crashes through a plate glass window, causing a thousand dollars' damage. The magnate, with exultant shout, calls out, "Never touched me."

Superintendent Hendricks of the Oregon reform school defines his system in this way: "Not a single boy, from the smallest to the largest, is kept in idleness. Each one must work four hours and attend school four hours every working day. We have no surplus at all—no idlers." Whereupon the Jacksonville Times remarks: "Had these boys been given similar training at their homes, no reform school would be needed."

It is clearly pointed out by "Settler" that an act of congress is required to give to the citizens of the Quadrant their homes, notwithstanding many of them have completed their homes[illegible] residences and have U. S. [illegible] Yet the representa[illegible] [illegible] have the people's [illegible]eir hearts, to-wit: [illegible]ll and Hon. Mr. [illegible]ntly voting for [illegible] S. senator—the [illegible]ainst effective

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, v. 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 12th 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 stone 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 twenty-four and fifty one hundredths (24 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 84-100) 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 a stake, thence north seventy-eight (78) degrees thirty (30) minutes east twenty three and ninety-six onehundredths (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 $9000.60, 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 $565.09 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.

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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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 B. 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. B. 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 $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

SUMMONS.

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

A. R. Burbank, Plaintiff, v. 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 6.86 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 3 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 thereon since September 28, 1885, 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.

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 John Kesciolek, plaintiff, and against Frank Pilcrek 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.
35-39