### THE "MISSING LINK" FOUND AT LAST.

No publication of late date is likely to excite more interest than a quarto of forty pages which has just been issued from the local press of Batavia, with the title "Pithecanthropus Erectus. Eine Menschenanliche Uebergangsform aus Java. Von Eug. Dubois, Militararzt der Niederland. Armee."

This noteworthy essay contains the detailed description of three fragments of three skeletons which have been found in the early Pleistocene strata of Java, and which introduce to us a new species, which is also a new genus and a new family, of the order of primates, placed between the Simiidæ and Hominidæ—in other words, apparently supplying the "missing link" between man and the higher apes which has so long and so anxiously been awaited.

The material is sufficient for a close osteological comparison. The cubical capacity of the skull is about two-thirds that of the human average. It is distinctly dolichocephalic, about 70°, and its norma verticalis astonishingly like that of the famous Neanderthal skull. The dental apparatus is still of the simian type, but less markedly so than in other apes. The femora are singularly human. They prove beyond doubt that this creature walked constantly on two legs, and when erect was quite equal in height to the average human male. Of the various differences which separate it from the highest apes and the lowest men, it may be said that they bring it closer to the latter than to the former.

One of the bearings of this discovery is upon the original birthplace of the human race. The author believes that the steps in the immediate genealogy of our species were these: Prothylobates: Anthropopithecus Sivalensis: Pithecanthropus erectus: and Homo sapiens. This series takes us to the Indian faunal province and to the southern aspects of the great Himalayan chain, as the region somewhere in which our specific division of the great organic chain first came into being.—Science.

### COTTON PODS.

A young woman, from South Carolina, has been paying a long holiday visit to New York, all the expenses of which have been defrayed from the outcome of a trifling incident which occurred to her two years ago. At that time her sister was at school in England, and, thinking that the absent sister might like to see something from home, she sent her a cardboard box containing a couple of twigs of half-opened cotton pods. These were seen by a London florist of ideas, who found out what they were and where they came from, and then commissioned the schoolgirl to write to her sister, making the offer of a very nice price for any number of such sprays delivered to him in good condition, to be used for decorative purposes.

The proposition was accepted, and for two seasons now the young woman has sent over each year three big packing-boxes of prime pods, bought cheap from her father's plantation. It rather dashed her good spirits when she learned that the "decorative purposes" for which the half-opened pods were to be used should really have read mortuary purposes, the shrewd florist having conceived the idea that, tied up in white or pale mauve ribbon, they would form a very pretty emblem for departed buds and other young persons. But the draft that accompanied the revelation was so handsome that it considerably modified the shock, and, as has been said, one of the results has been a long pleasure visit to New York on the net profits from this odd transaction in South Carolina cotton pods.—N. Y. Sun.

### DECLINE OF WOOD ENGRAVING.

While wood engraving is still extensively practiced as an art, its decline as an industry is remarkable. There have been times in New York City when a single house would have as many as from fifty to seventy-five wood engravers busy on current work; but a well-known printer remarked the other day that he doubted whether at the moment when he spoke, seventy-five men in all the city were cutting wood blocks. This is, perhaps, an exaggerated way of putting it, but the fact remains that pen and ink sketch work and half-tones, direct from photographs, have well-nigh swept wood engraving away, or relegated it to the limited class of copper and steel engraving, of which we now see very little. Even pen and ink work is yielding to the half-tone, which is now so well and sharply done that one finds it even in daily papers. The latest development is to subject a good half-tone to the graver's tool, so that by the time it is ready perhaps half or two-thirds of its surface may have been refined in different ways, giving better effects of light and shade and better values for the things represented. In this way, also, the block ceases to be mechanical, and gets some individuality. Thus treated, the half-tone becomes a high-class work of art and still costs less than the wood block.

### PRETTY EVENLY MATCHED.

The army of Mexico is divided into three sections—the active army, the reserve and the general reserve. The active army consists of infantry, 17,307; engineers, 655; artillery, 1,604; cavalry, 5,484; rural guards, 1,950; gendarmes, 244. Total, 27,244. There are over 3,000 officers.

A military school is maintained by the federal government at Chapultepec, on the outskirts of the City of Mexico. The number attending the school is about 300. According to Gen. Sostenes Rocha, General of Division of the Mexican army, the total fighting strength thereof, including the standing and active army and both reserves, is: Infantry, 131,523; dragoons, 25,790; artillery, 3,560. The infantry use the Remington rifle, caliber 43, and bayonet. The cavalry use a musket of the same make and caliber, and the artillery carry Remington carbines, caliber 50, which are manufactured in the country. Rifled steel breech-loading guns are well used by the artillery, as well as other new and improved guns. In the organization of the army, the French system, with modifications, is followed.

The republic can hardly be said to have a navy. Its interests on the water are protected by a fleet of two unarmored vessels of 450 tons and 600 horse-power, armed with two 20-pounders and three small gunboats. There are two naval arsenals—one each at Campeche and Acapulco. At the former place and at Mazatlan there are naval schools. The government also maintains a large floating dock.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists of 3,718 officers and men. There is, besides, a reserve militia of 67,300.

In a war between Mexico and Guatemala, however, it must be borne in mind that the other four Central American states would most probably, for self protection, enter into an alliance with their most important sister. The combined forces which these four could throw into the field must, as a consequence, be taken into consideration. These would give a total of 6,300 regulars and 84,273 reserve and militia.

Costa Rica has an army of 600 men and, on a war footing, can command 34,273 militia, as by the laws of the republic, every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve.

The active army of Honduras consists of 500 men, while the militia numbers 20,000.

Salvador has a much stronger regular army than either of these, the official figures giving her 4,000 men, while the militia numbers 15,000. She has, also, one custom house cruiser.

And lastly comes Nicaragua, with a regular army of 1,200 men, a reserve of 10,000 and a militia or national guard of 5,000.

The five states of Central America, therefore, can put into the field, at any time, 10,018 regular soldiers and 151,573 militia or reserve, every man of whom has received a thorough military training. So far as numbers are concerned, Mexico and the five central states are about on an equal footing.

### Late Literary News.

General Lord Wolseley makes a most important contribution to the literature of the China-Japan war. In an article for the February Cosmopolitan, he discusses the situation and does not mince matters in saying what China must do in this emergency. Two other noted foreign authors contribute interesting articles to this number. Rosita Mauri, the famous Parisian danseuse, gives the history of the ballet, and Emile Ollivier tells the story of the fall of Louis Philippi. From every part of the world, drawings and photographs have been obtained of the instruments used to torture poor humanity, and appear as illustrations for a clever article, by Julian Hawthorne, entitled, "Salvation via the Rack." Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Anatole France, W. Clark Russell, Albion W. Tourgee and William Dean Howells are among the story tellers for the February number of The Cosmopolitan.

### In Memory of Charles Sumner.

On the day of Charles Sumner's funeral two negroes stood on Charles-street bridge watching the procession pass from Boston to Mount Auburn cemetery in Cambridge.

"What's de man's name, Sam?" asked No. 1 of No. 2.

"Charles Sumner, de boys say."

"What's he done for a livin'?"

"What's he done? Why, Sam, he's been down in Washington helpin' de government to free our folks. Dat's what he's done."

"Golly! was he colored or plain?"

Galesburg, Illinois, thrives apace in spite of hard times. Two hundred new homes have been built within this year. These and other building improvements aggregate eight hundred thousand dollars. Galesburg is an educational centre, pointing with pride to a university and to Knox College. President Finley of the latter is the youngest college president in the United States. He is only 31 years of age. Galesburg is a stronghold of republicanism.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured J. G. Gorrell of the worst case of eczema ever known in the state of Indiana. It cures scalds, burns, indolent sores and never fails to cure piles. W. E. Brock.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, and your headache disappears. The favorite little pills everywhere. W. E. Brock.

Don't neglect that cough, it leads to consumption. One Minute Cough Cure possesses a double virtue. It cures and cures quickly. W. E. Brock.

### STEAM VERSUS ELECTRICITY.

Within the last few years the steam railroads have been compelled to meet the competition of the electric roads for suburban travel. That competition is growing, and while up to this time not much impression has been made, many believe the time will shortly come when the steam roads will feel it keenly. The Boston and Albany road has recently been reducing its suburban rates, and it has been suggested that it has been driven to it by the trolley competition. The cost of construction and maintenance of trolley roads is so small in comparison with the steam roads that people interested in the former contend that for suburban travel extending out ten or fifteen miles the trolley roads can make money upon rates which would not pay the expense of a steam road. But in the country, where but few trains are required, locomotives are said to be cheaper than power houses. This reduction of suburban rates in competition with the trolleys may lead to important results. It may demonstrate that low rates are more profitable than high ones, just as it was shown that 2c letter postage pays the government better than 25c postage.

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the poor showing made by the reports of railroad earnings, local passenger rates and some through rates are about as high now as they were when railroad iron was $100 a ton. The price of freighting has gone down along with everything else, and the postal system, that of making the charge, regardless of distance, has nearly been adopted. For instance, the charge of hauling a bushel of wheat fifty or seventy-five miles from Western Maryland or Pennsylvania to Baltimore is quite half as great or more than half as great as for hauling it all the way from Chicago. The cost of hauling a ton of coal from Cumberland to Baltimore is about 25 per cent of what it was twenty years ago, and the charge of hauling a passenger over the same distance on any road is about the same as it was in 1870. The passenger travels now in vastly more comfortable cars and at a higher speed, it is true, but it is a question whether the fine cars and locomotives cost any more than the equipment used in 1870 cost at that time. The railroads have built up a great and profitable traffic by establishing low rates for commuters, and this competition with the trolleys may demonstrate the fact that a low rate would so increase the volume of travel as to be much more profitable than the present rates are. One of the schemes tried in Europe is a uniform charge within certain limits, regardless of the distance traveled, just as the street cars charge 5c, whether the passenger goes one square or one mile. The result of the trial is said to be satisfactory, but it does not appear that the system is extending.—Baltimore Sun.

Thos. Marcom of Ashland was recently married under great difficulties. Two months ago the time was set for his marriage in California. The bride's mother desired that it occur in Minnesota, but when the time came she ordered Marcom out of the house. Another date was set, and again the irate mother appeared on the scene, and prevented the ceremony. Plans were then laid for a secret marrige in a Wisconsin town, and the parson telegraphed to meet them between trains, but as the time was not sufficient they all borded the return train, and as it thundered along at 40 miles an hour, they were made one, and their troubles ended.

### A PARLOR FRAY.

I met a very important man not long ago who is in touch with English politics, and is violently opposed to bimetallism. "Mr. Blank," said I, "this matter of currency is forcing itself upon such as I, who supposed that rulers knew all about finance. The demonetization of silver in India wrought a lot of ruin in this country. Why did England take that step?"

This great man looked at me as savagely as if I had asked him why he had murdered his grandmother. Could he have annihilated me I felt that I should have been an instantaneous wreck, but he couldn't. Smothering his feelings as people do in polite circles, this great man replied: "The salaries of Indian officials are paid in silver. The greater part of these salaries are sent to England. Owing to the depreciation of silver the value of the money sent home became so reduced as to create great suffering. To remedy this evil England demonetized silver."

"Did the remedy remedy the evil?"

The great man glared at me sharply and answered, "No. Matters are worse than they were before."

"Then," I added, desiring to take a lesson in finance from a financier, "the remedy is worse than the disease, is it not?"

You ought to have seen the great man's eyes when he snappishly answered, "I can't say."

"It," I continued, "England wanted to protect her own flesh and blood, and at the same time protect her conquered millions in India, why didn't she pay her salaries in gold?"

Had I thrown a bomb at the great man, I could not have excited greater indignation. The great man was sipping tea at the moment I put what seemed to me an innocent and justifiable question. First he swallowed the tea the wrong way and choked. Then he dropped his spoon. Then he coughed himself red in the face and finally exclaimed, "You ask very extraordinary questions. I don't know anything about it. Ask England."

"Thanks; I will when I see her." And then we parted.

There is one thing I do as regularly as night comes round. I wish for the overthrow of the so-called liberal party in Great Britain. It has ceased to represent the people in several ways, especially in the matter of finance. Bimetallism is popular with the British masses, and with the return of the conservatives international bimetallism would be possible. As thought transference is a scientific fact, if all American bimetallists concentrate their minds on that which is nearest their hearts—and pockets—who knows what may happen?—Kate Field's Washington.

### THE COON AND THE EAGLE.

Just how the coon got into the eagle's cage nobody knew. Fur and feathers were pretty equally distributed in the atmosphere when a crowd gathered out in Louis Schrempp's back yard at 7121 South Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The battle had begun somehow, and raged at its fiercest when the spectators arrived. The great American eagle had met a foeman worthy of his talons, and the coon seemed to realize that it was a death struggle. The eagle's cage was a spacious one, and gave ample room for the peculiar combat. After a breathing space the coon reopened the battle by playing possum in a corner. Down came the king of birds in a terrific swoop, with sharp talons wide open, ready to seize its foe. But in an instant the coon had sprung about and dug its claws into the eagle's breast and bitten a few tail feathers out as the bird flew up again to its perch. The bunch of coon hair, with a trembling bit of flesh on it, clinging to the eagle's claws, told that the sally had not been all one-sided.

Smarting from pain, the coon climbed up towards the pole where the eagle had perched himself, contemplating another descent. The bird on high waited. The coon was half way up and busy with all fours. The eagle seemed to realize this, and, with a sudden dart, planted his talons deeply in the coon's back and soared around and around the cage, pecking his victim on the head and about the body. The bird had clearly outmaneuvered the animal, but only for a moment. The eagle had been soaring lower and lower, until suddenly the coon reached the perch, and before the bird could unfasten its talons the coon had twisted his head about and plucked mouthfuls of its proud plumage. The eagle, with an effort, withdrew its claws from the coon's flesh. The animal fell exhausted to the floor. The eagle clung to the pole.

John Yockey, a Carondelet grocer, happened upon the scene, and recognized his pet coon after some difficulty. But the eagle was in as sad a plight. He looked as though he had just stepped off a mutilated dollar and attempted to plume himself with his few remaining feathers. Mr. Schremp would not have had the fight occur for a great deal, as the eagle has a history. He was captured in the Rockies by "Gen." Kelly, of commonweal fame, and accompanied him from California to St. Louis. His picture appeared time and time again in the newspapers, and mention of the eagle was made at every stopping place. At St. Louis "Gen." Kelly found the care of the eagle too burdensome, and gave the bird to his old friend, Mr. Schrempp.—Globe-Democrat.

Considerable has been said about the grain bag business. The San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle sums up the matter as follows: An attempt has been made to create the impression that the removal of the duty from grain bags was for the benefit of the farmer, but it has been distinctly shown that the creation of grain bag manufactories has had a greater influence in reducing prices than the wiping out of the tariff possibly could. The same argument made in favor of free grain bags has been urged by the democrats when discussing the duties on coal, iron and other articles. Democratic free traders constantly asserted that the farmer was being injured by the protective duties levied to promote American manufactures, but the evidence is overwhelming that the stimulus given to the manufacturing interest not only greatly reduced the prices of all kinds of manufactured articles to the agricultural consumer, but at the same time gave the agricultural producer a bigger market for his products. The only thing accomplished by Perkins when he voted with the democrats to put grain bags on the free list was to close up a California factory that gave employment to over 300 working people, and at the same time simplified for the grain bag importers the job of cornering the market and charging their own prices.

The new tariff legislation scores to its favor the exclusion, from Germany, of American beef, dried fruit and cotton seed oil, thus curtailing our foreign trade to that extent. And yet you will hear men square themselves up for a political dissertation and lead off with the assurance that the tariff business is an old chestnut not worth the cracking. But Germany seems inclined to crack it upon the subject to some purpose.

Presidents may come and presidents may go, but the French Republic is likely to run on forever, or at least for many years yet.

### DR. WHITMAN'S RIDE.

Appropriate to the discussion now going on relative to annexation of New foundland, is the account of Dr. Marcus Whitman's trip from Oregon in the winter of 1842, and his plea in behalf of Oregon. He at that time found the secretary of state, Daniel Webster, busy negotiating with England for a trade of American interests in Oregon for the fisheries of Newfoundland. In the light of the value of our possessions upon the Pacific coast to-day, and what they did to uphold and defend the flag in the trying days of the rebellion, Dr. Marcus Whitman in his dress of the plains, standing upon his frozen feet before President Tyler and Secretary Webster, pleading for Oregon, richly deserves preservation in a great national picture upon the walls of the national capitol. It was a great event in national history. Great because successful. Great because it was timely. Had action been deferred even for a year little or nothing could have been accomplished. Dr. Whitman was told: "It is impossible to cross the plains during the winter." His reply was: "I must go." All of history records no more romantic and perilous journey, accomplished neither for money nor for political power, nor for any expectation for reward. Thus regarded, it calls for honors which the old patriot and hero has never yet received from the American people.—Moro Observer.

The English are reported to have given a "friendly intimation" to Japan that the British fleet will not permit Japanese war ships to enter the river leading to Nankin. One trouble about opening up communication with Mars is that the planet would probably be found to be within the sphere of British influence.

In these days of telephone, telegraph, electricity and steam, people cannot afford to wait days or as many hours for relief. This is our reason for offering you One Minute Cough Cure. Neither days, nor hours, nor even minutes elapse before relief is afforded. W. E. Brock.

Utah promises to be one of the great centers of Amercian sugar production. The sugar beet grows there to perfection, and irrigation makes it a certain crop. The forty-fifth State to enter the Union is already unusally increasing in its agricultural and other industrial features.

We wish to state to our patrons that One Minute Cough Cure is a safe and reliable remedy for children troubled with croup, colds, hoarseness and lung troubles. It is pleasant to take and cures quickly. W. E. Brock.

### SUMMONS.

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

Flora E. Cutts, Plaintiff,
v.
Charles J. Handley, Cyrus Hinton, Joseph Hinton, Zury Hinton, Samuel Hinton, Smith Hinton, Daniel Young, Irene E. Roundtree, Mary E. Story, John Q. A. Young, Joseph Orson Young and Elam D. Young, Defendants.

To Charles Handley, Daniel Young, Irene E. Roundtree, Mary E. Story, John Q. A. Young, Joseph Orson Young and Elam D. Young:

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

That the plaintiff be adjudged and decreed to be the owner in fee simple, of all those pieces, parcels and tracts of land, lying, being and situate within Washington county, Oregon, and known and designated as follows, to-wit:

First tract—Being all the north half of the donation land claim of Joseph Hinton, and in sections 11 and 14, town 2 south range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 155 acres, more or less.

Second tract—Being all that part of the donation land claim of Thomas D. Humphreys and wife, in section 11, town 2 south range 2 west, that lies south of the Tualatin river, containing six acres, more or less.

That a decree be rendered adjudging that the claim of you and each of you, of any right, title and interest in or to said lands be adjudged and decreed to be void, and that you and each of you be adjudged and decreed to have no interest, right or title, to or in said lands or any part thereof, and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you by virtue of an order made by T. A. McBride, judge of the above named court and dated on the 30th day of January, 1895.

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

### SUMMONS.

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

Katie Erwin, Plaintiff,
v.
Joseph Erwin, Defendant.

To Joseph Erwin, the above named defendant:

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 said 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 therein prayed for and demanded, to-wit

That the marriage and marriage contract now existing between you and the plaintiff be annulled and adjudged and decreed to be null and void from the date of such decree.

That plaintiff have the care, custody and control of Mabel S. Irwin, the minor child of you and the plaintiff. That plaintiff recover off and from you the costs and disbursements of this suit, and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you by order of Hon. T. A. McBride, judge of the above named court. Made and dated this 31st day of January, 1895.

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

### DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Washington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the co partnership heretofore existing between G. H. Briggs, Abner Briggs and D. M. Dunbar, under the firmname of Briggs Brothers & Co., at Dilley, Washington County, State of Oregon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. M. Dunbar retiring on account of failing health. Briggs Brothers will continue business at the old stand; will assume and pay all liabilities of said firm and will collect all debts due the old firm.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands at the town of Dilley this 19th day of January, 1895.

35-39 ABNER BRIGGS, [SEAL] D. M. DUNBAR, [SEAL] G. H. BRIGGS, [SEAL]


# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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Draws Bills of Exchange on London Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Stockholm, and all principa cities of Europe.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Banking hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.


### 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, the sum of $5.00, 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 320 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

### Administratrix' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed, by the county court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, administratrix of the estate of P. M. Dennis, deceased, and has duly qualified as such administratrix.

All persons, therefore, having claims against said estate, are hereby requested and required to present them, with the proper vouchers, to me, at the law office of Thomas H. Tongue, in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Hillsboro, Or., January 30, 1895.

36 40 JULIA L. DENNIS.

### Administratrix' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT P. M. Dennis, one of the firm of Wiley & Dennis, having died, the undersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, administratrix of the partnership estate of Wiley & Dennis, a partnership heretofore composed of P. M. Dennis and W. V. Wiley, and that she has duly qualified as such administratrix.

All persons, therefore, having claims against said partnership or said estate, are hereby requested and required to present them, with the proper vouchers to me at the law office of Thomas H. Tongue, in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Hillsboro, Or., January 30, 1895.

36-40 JULIA L. DENNIS.


It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything, but it will cure piles. That's what De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will do, because it has done it in hundreds of cases. W. E. Brock.



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Premature means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

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### SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by virtue of an execution and order of sale, issued out of the county court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, in favor of F. A. Bailey, and against James Wolf and Alice Wolf, for the sum of $14.00, costs, and the further sum of $66.00 U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 5th 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 and order of sale I will, on Monday, the 4 h day of March 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 12th day of October, 1894; to-wit:

Being known as a part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, T 1 S R 3 W, commencing at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33 T 1 S R 3 W, running west 80 rods, thence north 8 rods, thence east to county road, thence southeast on line of said road, until crossing Cedar Creek two rods, thence east to east line, thence south to place of beginning, containing 34 acres, all in Washington county, Oregon, to satisfy the herein before 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 30th day of January, 1895. H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington county, Ore.

36 40 By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy.


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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EAST AND SOUTH . .

— VIA —

THE SHASTA ROUTE

— OF THE —

SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

| South | | | | North |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:15 P M | Lv | Portland | Ar | 8:20 A M |
| 10:45 A M | Ar | San Francisco | Lv | 7:00 A M |

Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany: also at Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:30 A M | Lv | Portland | Ar | 4:30 P M |
| 5:20 P M | Ar | Roseburg | Lv | 7:00 A M |

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.

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— AND —

Second-Class Sleeping Cars

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West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS.

Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:30 A M | Lv | Portland | Ar | 5:35 P M |
| 8:50 A M | Lv | Hillsboro | Lv | 4:02 P M |
| 12:15 P M | Ar | Corvallis | Lv | 1 P M |

☞ At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4:40 P M | Lv | Portland | Ar | 8:25 A M |
| 6:09 P M | Lv | Hillsboro | Lv | 7:13 A M |
| 7:25 P M | Ar | McMinnville | Lv | 6:00 A M |

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B. KOEHLER, Manager, Portland. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. P. & P. Ag't. 36-1