HE PUT UP HIS GUN.

One of our best practical farmers related to us the other day how he came to change his mind about killing birds. He said he formerly took a great deal of pleasure with his gun and dogs. About six months after comidg to the territory, he told his wife he would go out and kill a few quail. It was about four o'clock; so calling his dogs he started out on his own farm. He soon shot three quail, and his wife, knowing that if he got thoroughly interested in the pursuit of game he would be out till long after supper time, persuaded him to come back to the house and they would have supper. "All right," said the farmer; "I will dress these and we'll have them for supper." His wife remarked on the fullness of the craws of the birds, and on opening one it was found packed full of chinch bugs! Out of curiosity they counted and found over four hundred dead chinch bugs in the craw of one quail! Said the farmer in relating the circumstance to us: "I just cleaned up the gun and have not shot a bird since, and if you'll come down to my place of a morning or evening and see the birds coming to my farm you'll think they know their friends."—Hennery (Oklohoma) Clipper.

BEARDS AND MUSTACHES.

The Greek church clergy are remarkable for their beards throughout the East. The writer has spent several days in Greek monasteries among monks admirably endowed in this respect. Here he learned that there can be a language of the beard as well as of the fan. Dissent is signified by a sedate side-shake of the beard, strong dissent by a most vigorous wag; acquiescence by a gentle forward jerk. Better still was it to watch the way in which the large appendages were handled. After supper, when all the monks were assembled in the common room and mirthful tales were told, it was highly diverting to see how the reverend fathers passed their beards through the palms of their hands with brisk caressing movements. It was just for all the world as if they were so many milkmaids milking cows.

During the Cretan revolts of some years ago, the Turkish soldiers, among their other barbarities, shaved certain of the Cretan monks. They could hardly have treated them to a greater indignity.

We in England do not set so much store by our beards and mustaches as they do in the Austrian Empire. Nowhere in Europe will you find mustaches to equal those in Hungary, and nowhere are they esteemed such essentials to the appearance of manliness.

Paget, in his "Travels Among the Magyars," mentions an official whose mustaches measured more than a foot from tip to tip; "standing out on each side of his face as still and straight and black as wax could make them." He also tells of a hussar—a private—whose mustaches were the pride of the regiment, and who was allowed extra pay to keep them always properly waxed.

This seems rather absurd. On the other hand, we can quite understand the consternation created on an Austrian estate by the malicious order of a certain countess that every one of its foresters was in future to shave. The countess, lately a servant, and married to a man nearly three times her age, was affronted by what she believed to be a want of respect in one of the men. The order was issued in revenge.

Men with beards reaching to their waists are sufficiently common; but upon the whole, civilization does not favor such hirsute development. Such a beard is apt to get annoyingly in the way, though as a chest protector or a concealer of soiled shirt-fronts and well-worn neckties, it no doubt may serve a useful purpose.

But what is one to think of the martyr with a beard to his boots? Such a man existed not long ago. Do but consider the trial the thing must have been to him, and the absurd sight he must have presented when walking down the street kicking his beard before him. We wonder what he did with it when he went to bed. It must have been extremely difficult to settle straightway between the sheets, though, of course, it would be useful as a blanket.

Beards in women are doubtful blessings anywhere—to English eyes. We know a poor girl, however, who is plagued to death by the persistent growth of hers. It is certainly half an inch long and completely covers her chin, and yet she is only 23. Ordinarily this state of things indicates exceptional vigor of constitution in a woman, but this particular girl is rather delicate.

To see bearded women to perfection one must go to the south of Europe. The most extraordinary specimen in our experience was a country dame of Sicily. We accosted her one day, thinking she was a man, but her voice and conversation betrayed her. She actually had a bifurcated beard, several inches in length, and seemed in no way distressed about it, although it was difficult, under the circumstances, to keep one's eyes off it.

In the south of France, also, you may see hundreds of women with beards and mustaches which would do credit to a youth of 20. In their case Sir Richard Burton's words about the beards as an "unerring indication of high physical development" are fairly trustworthy.

But to be respectable, the beard in man must be thick, whether it be untrimmed or close-cropped. Machiavelli's description of a certain luckless character in his "History of Florence" is very much to the point here:

"His complexion was black, and he had a long, thin beard. He was thus in every respect contemptible."

This little paper may end with an account of the man with probably the longest beard in the world. He is—we hope he still lives—an ironworker in Montlucon, in France, nearly 70 years of age, and his beard is seven and one-half feet long. When he was only 12 he began to use a razor. At 20, however, he had a beard measuring three feet. Forty years later it had attained the above prodigious length, and was quite white in parts. Portraits of him are extant, in which his beard sweeps the ground. It speaks highly for Monsieur Goulon's good sense that he declined altogether to exhibit himself as a curiosity, but chose the more dignified career of a private citizen.

The more modern fashion of beard wearing is supposed to date from the time of Francis I., of France. The monarch one day hurt his chin; shaving was for a time impossible, his beard grew, and he grew fond of it. France followed suit, and established the fashion.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation to say commending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Hillsboro Pharmacy. Regular size, 50c and $1.

The most pleasant little pills for regulating the bowels are De Witt's Little Early Risers. Cures sick headache and constipation. Small pills, small doses. W. E. Brock.

A democratic paper says the cost of the Revolutionary war was $135,193,702, or only about as much as is now paid out for pensions in a single year. It is true that it cost more to preserve this nation than it did to create it, and yet it is the richest and most prosperous country on the globe. The pension list is large simply because several million men were called to the field to save the union. Those who are whining about pensions are the very fellows who encouraged their brothers-in-law to volunteer.

There is one medicine that will cure immediately. We refer to De Witt's Colic and Cholera cure for all summer complaints. No delay, no disappointment, no failure. W. E. Brock.

The boy who wants to be successful in business must remember that no boy can rise who slights his work; that no one deserves a living unless he earns it; that they should not expect pay for loafing; that they should choose a trade or business that they like best and for which they are fitted, but let that be honorable by all means. Dishonesty never brings contentment. An honest, upright feeling is better than riches.—Wasco News.

When occasion demands its use, try De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is cooling to burns stops pain instantly, cleanses, a perfect healer for scalds or skin eruptions. W. E. Brock.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Events are constantly occurring in large cities which illustrate the struggle for life among the poor, beginning literally in infancy and ending often only with the termination of a miserable existence.

About nine o'clock of the evening of the late election a gentleman passing up Washington street, in Boston, was asked by a small boy to buy a paper.

"How is it," he inquired "that you haven't sold your papers before this?"

"These ain't my papers," he replied; "I've sold all mine. These are the other little fellow's, and I'm helping him clean 'em out."

"Where is the other little fellow?"

"Oh, he's there in the entry."

The gentleman looked and saw a boy fast asleep upon the stairs. "How old is he?" he inquired.

"Oh, about six, and he lives in South Boston, and don't want to go home till he's sold out."

The evening was damp and chilly, and the sight of the poor, half-clad little waif, tired out and asleep upon the stairs, so tenderly moved him, that he purchased his remaining stock of papers, to the great delight of the child, who, rousing up from his nap, and shivering with cold, gladly took the quarter of a dollar given to him in the palm of his little hand, which was not much larger than the coin he received, and stowing it away safely in his pocket, started off on a run for his home, a mile or more away, in South Boston. He was probably afraid of punishment if he returned with his papers unsold.

The aid rendered the boy in the sale of his papers so generously and unselfishly by his associate, though but a child himself, was another and impressive testimony to the strength and beauty of that common bond of sympathy amongst the poor rarely known in the higher walks of life.

FREE TRADE ELSEWHERE.

We have already shown how the first step toward free-trade is affecting quite a number of American industries; also how the breaking down of our wall of protection is enabling us to reach the markets of the world. Let us now see how it works in other countries. Taking the United Kingdom, where free-trade has been longest in force, and her iron and steel industries, we find that the imports and exports of iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery compare as follows for a period of ten years, from 1884-1894:

	1884.	1894.
	£	£
Total imports	389,774,549	408,505,718
Total exports	232,926,575	216,194,259
	Tons.	Tons.
Total exports of iron and steel	3,496,372	2,656,125
Imports of iron and steel	121,853	71,835

There has been no wall of protection around the United Kingdom during this decade, and her manufacturers have had every possible opportunity to let themselves out into the markets of the world, yet we find that the total British exports of iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery combined decreased by over $80,000,000 a year between 1884 and 1894.

It would almost seem as if the absence of a wall of protection had worked entirely contrary to all free-trade theories in England's case, because it has enabled the foreign manufacturers and producers of iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery to sell in the English markets nearly $100,000,00 worth more of their products and manufactures in 1894 than they did in 1884. Free-trade in England has increased the imports of the above mentioned goods by nearly £20,000,000 sterling and has decreased the exports by more than £16,000,000 sterling. The figures quoted are from the official board of trade returns.

Taking the quantities of the English exports we find that the United Kingdom has sold under its policy of free-trade 840,000 tons less of iron and steel in 1894 than she did in 1884. Her exports of pig iron decreased by nearly 440,000 tons; of bar, angle, bolt and iron by nearly 170,000 tons; of railroad iron by 305,000 tons, and of hoops, sheets and plates she sold 219,000 tons less in 1994 than in 1884. Her exports of railway carriages decreased in value from £504,315 in 1884 to £277,000 in 1894. Her exports of railway trucks declined by £254,000, her exports of hardware and cutlery fell off by £1,300,000 within ten years, and her exports of steam engines decreased by £1,100,000 a year.

The English desire that we should adopt their policy of free-trade can hardly be so friendly a suggestion as our English admirers would have us believe. If it has resulted in such enormous losses in business among the iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery traders of the United Kingdom, it is hardly a friendly act to encourage us to practice similar losses to the United States.

While England has lost so much money and so much trade in these industries during a few years of free trade, the United States, on the other hand, under its policy of protection, has built up similar industries to an enormous extent— to such an extent that we are undoubtedly buying less of these commodities from our English neighbors and have helped materially to diminish their manufactures and their output. Perhaps this is the real reason why they wish us to drop our policy of protection. It can not be an entirely unselfish reason.

THIRTY CENTS AN ACRE.

This correspondence is found in the American Economist:

DEAR EDITOR: In your issue of April 26, under the title of "free trade in Louisiana," you say, "improved homes at prices ranging from $30 to $2 per acre, several 40-acre farms being sold for $25 each."

As a matter of fact I know of farms that have been sold at 30 cents per acre. I don't wonder that you say $30, as the other price of 30 cents seemed so incredible, but it's true all the same, and 30 cents to $2 per acre is the actual price many of the places were sold for. LOUISIANA.

April 30, 1895.

TWO GENTLEMEN.

One gentleman was little, and the other one was large. The large one was very tall and very straight. He wore a suit of fine broadcloth, and in his polished linen shirt-front a great diamond sparkled like a star. His boots were of patent leather, and so bright that you could almost see your face in them. He had on new brown kid gloves, and carried an elegant silk umbrella with a silver handle, on which was engraved his monogram.

The little one was very short and very crooked, with a hump on one shoulder, and a limp in his gait. His clothes were threadbare; his cap was ragged; his shoes had holes in them; his little hands were bare, and red with cold. He held a clumsy newspaper bundle in his arms.

The two stood side by side upon the curbstone of a crowded street, waiting for a chance to cross. The little one looked up at the large one with admiration. "What a fine gentleman!" he thought. Suddenly a poorly clad old woman, carrying a great basket of clothes, came from the opposite direction. As she neared the sidewalk she dodged suddenly to avoid a cart that was passing, and stumbled against the tall gentleman, her basket of clothes knocking out of his hand the umbrella with the monogram on the silver handle. With angry glance and a muttered oath, he gave her a rough shove to one side while he stooped to recover the umbrella.

The little one had seen it all. He threw down his newspaper bundle, while with one hand he caught the old woman, and with the other kept her basket from being overturned in the gutter.

"You're a gentleman—that you are!" she said, fervently, putting one of her hands with tenderness on the threadbare coat which covered the poor, misshapen back.

But the tall one did not hear. He had crossed the street. And the little one was surprised.—The Outlook.

A VALUABLE HINT.

"My husband," said a physician's wife not long ago, "chanced to see one day, standing on a shelf outside our kitchen window, some moulds of jelly cooling for the night's dinner. They were uncovered, as they were out of reach of cats, and in full view of cook's watchful eye; but he questioned me about them, and asked if it was our usual custom to leave jelly thus unprotected. I was obliged to reply that, so far as I knew, it was. 'Then,' he said, 'don't you know that when we medical men want to secure minute organisms for investigation, we expose gelatine to the air or in places where we have confined malignant germs? The gelatine speedily attracts and holds them. I'm afraid your flavored gelatine does the same. Cool the jelly if you must, but cover it with a piece of close muslin.' And we have always done that since then."

It is to be feared that kitchen processes are sources of illness more often than is imagined. In many city houses the little annex where stands the refrigerator, and where various eatables are kept, is directly against a drain. Yet here stand daily, uncovered milk, butter, often custards and puddings, and various other absorbents. The average cook is absolutely ignorant of sanitary cause and effect, and the eternal vigilance of the house mother is the family's chief safeguard.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

Might Have Known It.

Downtown—"How did Binkers, the rich architect, become so poor?"

Upton—"He built a house for himself."

There is great danger in neglecting colic, cholera and similar complaints. An absolutely prompt and safe cure is found in De Witt's Colic and Cholera cure. W. E. Brock.

"You dog of a printer!" cried an enraged poet; "you have not punctuated my poem at all." "Yes, but you see, sir, I am not a pointer; I'm a setter," responded the printer.

A young lady requested to be released from her marriage engagement on the ground that when she contracted it she believed her love was a "duck," but had since found him to be a goose.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica are quarreling. The latter government tells an innocent story of encroachment by her bigger neighbor, and declares that nothing has been done to merit the bad treatment.

The island of Formosa, in the China sea, and ceded to Japan by the late treaty with China, has declared its independence, and established a republican form of government. It is about a sixth as large as Oregon.

Under a protective tariff the salt business remained unorganized and competition reduced prices as low as the most unreasonable could demand. Nevertheless, salt was put on the free list, and now it is reported that the mine owners have been forced to form a combination to raise prices in order to get any profit out of the business. This is another of the workings of free trade which was predicted by the protectionists. Instead of smashing trusts, it smashes domestic competition and makes the combination of the big concerns both necessary and easy.—Buffalo Express.

The well-known English statesman, Mr. Balfour, maintains that the principal value of the newspaper lies in its advertising function, rather than in its news-gathering or its discussion of current issues. He said in a recent address: In the newspaper's capacity as an advertising agent it is after all, of the first importance to any civilized society, inasmuch as it brings together those who have something to sell and those who have something to buy. Some gentlemen laughed when I mentioned advertising but in my judgment the foreign correspondent, the parliamentary reporter and all the other machinery of communicating information to the public really are of no more importance to the community at large than the power of communication by advertisement.

TAKE THE LESSON HOME.

"Isn'l is curious, Cynthia," the colonel said to Mrs. Calliper, "how sometimes the current of our lives is deflected by the most trivial incidents? Now there was Philetus Goblinton; you remember what a vain, consequential man he was? But all that was changed by just the slightest thing in the world. He went one Sunday to a church where he had never been before, and where he was quite unknown. As usual, he made toward the middle aisle, where, at home, he was accustomed to sit; but the man that met him led him not down the middle aisle, but along the back of the pews and down a side aisle, and he gave him a seat pretty well back.

"This was a crusher for Philetus! Here was a man, evidently a man of some account, who, with the unprejudiced eyes of a total stranger, had seized him up as a man of side-aisle importance. Could it be that his friends and acquaintances really so regarded him? It set him thinking, and the result you see in the modest, thoughtful Philetus Godlinton of today."

"Jason, dear," said Mrs. Calliper, "don't you suppose it would be a good thing for you to go to a strange church once in a while?"—Ex.

The saw fly is doing damage to the fruit trees of Sheridan and vicinity.

This extraordinary Revivenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America. Hudyan is purely vegetable. Hudyan stops Premature Nervousness of the discharge in 30 days. Cures LOST MANHOOD quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements. Premature means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 30 days by the use of Hudyan.

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Debility, Nervousness, Emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges.

Send for circular and testimonials. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Section Stockton, Market & Ellis Sts. San Francisco, Cal.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, a decree and order of sale, issued out of Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Frank Richet and against Lorenzo Patrone and David Reghitto, for the sum of $28.75, costs, and for the further sum of $1,991.33, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 21st day of March, 1895, and $200, attorneys' fees, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 17th day of June, 1895, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

All that tract of land in section 21, township 2 south range 1 west of Willamette meridian, Washington County, State of Oregon, described as beginning at a point on the north line of J. W. Dietz ten acre tract, 8.33⅓ chains north and 3.94 chains east of southwest corner of section 21, township 2 south range 1 west of Willamette meridian; then run east 5.94 chains to the west line of a private road 8 feet wide; then run north along the west line of said road 13.47 chains; then run west 5.94 chains to a stake on division line between the east and west half of a 38-acre tract known as the Hedges tract; then run south 13.47 chains to the place of beginning, containing eight acres of land, together with right of way to the county road. Also that other tract of land in said Washington County, State of Oregon, described as commencing at a stake 44½ rods east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 2 south range 1 west of Willamette meridian; running thence south 28 rods and 13 feet to the railroad limit; thence running northeasterly 40¾ rods; thence running west 30½ rods to the place of beginning, and containing three acres of land, together with the warehouse thereon situated, 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 16th day of May, 1895.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
By W. D. HANDRAN, Deputy.
51-3

Notice of Final Account.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has filed his final account in the estate of Caspar Schibig, deceased, in the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, and that the judge of said court has appointed Monday, the 17th of June, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time for the hearing of objections to such final account, and the settlement thereof. All persons interested in said estate are required to file their objections to said account on or before said date.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 15th day of May, 1895. JACOB WISMER,
Administrator of the estate of Caspar Schibig, deceased. 51-3

Insist on ARM AND HAMMER SODA in packages

BEWARE of imitation trade marks and labels.

Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is *universally acknowledged purest in the world.*

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York.
Sold by grocers everywhere.
Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

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.

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

City Warrants.

ALL WARRANTS DRAWN ON THE City Treasurer of Hillsboro, and endorsed prior to March 1, 1893, will be paid on presentation. Interest will cease after May 23, 1895. G. W. PATTERSON,
52 Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all county warrants endorsed prior to February 8, 1895, will be payable on Monday, May 27, 1895, and interest will cease on same after above date.

Dated at Hillsboro, Or., May 23, 1895.
52 J. W. SAPPINGTON,
County Treasurer.

Notice of Final Settlement

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has filed her final account as administratrix of the estate of Herman Behling, deceased, in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, and that the said court has appointed the 17th day of June, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time for hearing objections to such final account, and for the settlement thereof.

EMILIE BEHLING,
Administratrix of the estate of Herman Behling, deceased. 51-3

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THERE WILL BE LET AT THE JUNE term of the County Commissioner's Court of Washington County, Oregon, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 7th day of June, 1895, at the County Court House, the rebuilding of the following bridges to the lowest responsible bidder:

One bridge at Farmington and known as the Harris bridge; and one bridge about 1½ miles south of Cornelius and known as the Reeves bridge; both being on the Tualatin river. All bids to be sealed. Specifications may be seen at Court room, on said day.

By order of County Commissioner's Court,
B. P. CORNELIUS,
52 County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

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 H. Fleckenstein, and S. Jules Mayer, doing business under the firm name of Fleckenstein, Mayer & Company, plaintiffs; and against C. G. Reisner, defendant, for the sum of $15.00, costs, and for the further sum of $296.50, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 9th 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 24th day of June, 1895, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described real property, to-wit:

Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 1, and lot 1 in block 6, in the town of Smockville, now known as Sherwood, situate in Washington County, Oregon, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 23d day of May, 1895. H. P. FORD,
52-4 Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, a decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, in favor of William B. Jolly, plaintiff, and against Frank B. Jolly and Lillissan Jolly, defendants, for the sum of $38.00, costs, and for the further sum of $2,000.00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 4th day of May, 1895, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1895, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described real property, to-wit:

All of that piece, parcel and tract of land lying, being and situate within Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point south 1° west 32.79 chains from the northwest corner of said donation land claim of William Jolly and wife, in section 13, town 1 north, range 4 west, thence south 1° west 11.43 chains, thence south 87° 45' east 49.50 chains to the center of McKay creek, thence south 31° west 2 chains south down said creek, thence south 13°, east 4.23 chains, thence south 7° 30' west 3.50 chains, thence south 38° 30' west 1.69 chains, thence north 33° west 5 chains, thence south 12° west 8.50 chains, thence south 23° east 14.50 chains, thence south 87° 45' east 26 chains to the east boundary of William Jolly's land bought by him from Carlos Wilcox and wife, by deed recorded on page 15, of book "D," of records of deeds of Washington County, Oregon, to which deed reference is hereby made; thence north 1° east 39.28 chains to the southeast corner of Martha R. Jolly's land, thence north 87° 45' west 73.34 chains to the place of beginning, containing 160 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 23d day of May, 1895. H. P. FORD,
52-4 Sheriff of Washington County, Or.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HILLSBORO.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

J. W. SHUTE.....President
BENJ. SCHOLFIELD.....Vice-President
J. D. MERRYMAN.....Cashier

Sells sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers, and issues Letters of Credit available throughout the United States.

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

Collections made on all accessible points

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Washington county. The German Savings and Loan Society, plaintiff, v. T. A. Wood, R. C. Wood, the T. A. Wood Real Estate Company, A. H. Tanner and Sarah M. Tanner, defendants

By virtue of an execution, judgment, order and decree duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled Court, in the above entitled cause, to me, duly directed and dated the 29th day of April, 1895, upon a judgment and decree of foreclosure, rendered and entered in said Court, the 27th day of April, 1895, in favor of the German Savings and Loan Society, Plaintiff, and against T. A. Wood, R. C. Wood, the T. A. Wood Real Estate Company, A. H. Tanner and Sarah M. Tanner, defendants, for the sum of eleven thousand six hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents, ($11604.17) with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from April 27, 1895, and the further sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, ($1,150.00) with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from April 27, 1895, and the further sum of twenty-four dollars and sixty-five cents, ($24.65) costs and disbursements, and the costs upon this writ, commanding and requiring me to make sale of the following described real property in the County of Washington, State of Oregon, viz:

Tract one: Commence at a point 24.100 chains west of the northeast corner of section 36 in township one (1) south of range one (1) west of the Willamette meridian; run thence south 33 chains, thence west 55 71.100 chains, thence south 27 chains, thence south 45° 13 25.100 chains, thence north 68 42 chains, thence east 64.76 chains to place of beginning, the said tract containing 241 44.100 acres, and being all of the donation land claim of Thomas A. Stott, and Nancy Stott, his wife, save and except a tract of 80 acres heretofore sold and conveyed by said Thomas A. Stott, and Nancy Stott, his wife, to one, P. Gault.

Tract two: Commence at a point 4.66 chains east of the corner to section 25, 26, 35 and 36 in township one south of range one west of the Willamette meridian, run thence north to the County road to a stake, thence north 61° 30' west 5.26 chains to a stake to the center of the County road, thence south 12.43 chains to the corner of said sections 25, 26, 35 and 36; and thence east 4.66 chains to the place of beginning, containing 6½ acres.

Tract three: Commence at a point 4.66 chains east of the quarter section corner between sections 25 and 26, in township one, south of range one west of the Willamette meridian; run thence south 40 chains to a point on section line 34 links west of a stake, thence east 25.34 chains to a stake, thence north 40 chains to a stake, thence west 25.34 chains to a stake at the place of beginning, the said tracts containing one hundred (100) acres, more or less. All of said tracts being situated in the County of Washington and State of Oregon.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment, order and decree, and in compliance with the demands of said writ, I will, on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the County Court House, in the city of Hillsboro, said County and State, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for United States gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest that said defendants or any one of them had on the date of the mortgage to plaintiff herein, viz: October 12, 1891, or since had in and to the above described real property, and every part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment, order and decree, interest, costs, and all accruing costs.

Dated, Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, the 9th day of May, 1895.

50-2 H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Marion County, in favor of the Bank of Forest Grove, plaintiff, and against Geo. C. Brownell, The Keeley Institute and T. L. Taylor, defendants, for the sum of $17.40, costs, and for $50, and for the further sum of $166.50, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 23d day of April, 1895, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said execution and for want of personal property, I did, on the 27th day of April, levy upon the hereinafter described real property, and will, on Monday, the 3d day of June, 1895, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots nine, ten, eleven and twelve in block ten; situated in South Park addition to the City of Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 3d day of May, 1895. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
49-1

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10:45 A M	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	7:00 A M

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12:15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:00 P M

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Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

4:40 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:25 A M
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7:25 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5:50 A M

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