HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

The democrats of Ohio have been holding a Barmacide convention, in which they adopt a platform demanding unlimited free silver coinage. Sherman thinks this action will result in the nomination of two democratic tickets. Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, was one of the speakers at this convention.

A cartoon appears in a recent number of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, that amuses as well as graphically tells the story of some present differences in the democratic party. It is a painter's platform swinging from ropes against the tenth story of a building. On one end sits Altgeld with his paint bucket containing brushes labeled "free silver." On the other hand, kneels Cleveland with his yellow paint bucket between his knees. Then with a carpenter's saw he is industriously cutting the platform in two at a point between the painters. The board is labeled "democratic party."

Kiel is the capital and chief city of the German province of Slesvig-Holstein washed by the waters of the Baltic on the east and those of the North sea on the west. An old canal connecting the two seas has been enlarged till it is now a ship-way. The Kiel end is into a deep, safe harbor off the Baltic, which is the station of the greatest portion of the German navy. The formal opening of this great canal takes place this month, and June the 20th is the great fete day. The festivities partake of an international character. The principal governments of the world will send several of the best examples of their war ships to represent their respective countries. A White Squadron of four war-ships, under Rear Admiral Kirkland, will represent Uncle Sam. The swiftest navy in the world will not send as her embassadress the Minneapolis, the Queen of the Seas; but the grace and greyhound speed of her racers will be vessels New York and Columbia. It is safe to say that no nation will have finer craft at Kiel than this cruiser and this commerce destroyer. As for the San Francisco and the Marblehead, they will be effective by contrast, and will testify to the great advance in marine architecture that has been made by the United States.

The republicans have just held a state convention in Kentucky and have nominated a state ticket that they think will be elected this fall if the state polls as many republican votes as it did last year in the congressional elections. Colonel Bradley, in a speech before the convention, thus spoke of the platform adopted: "The platform of to-day is but a repitition of the platforms of the past. It demands protection for every American interest—protection for the producer, protection for the manufacturer, protection for the laborer and protection for the currency. It denounces the heresy of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver, and it will protect the people from the dishonor of repudiation. It has said before, and it repeats now, that every dollar should be of equal value with every other dollar, and that every promise to pay a dollar should be as sacred as a soldier's grave and worth 100 cents wherever the flag floats. The platform favors the use of gold and silver, as of equal debtpaying power, and will preserve for every son of toil the same dollar as is held by the richest millionaire in the land. We heartily sympathize with the intelligent business men of the democratic party who agree with us on this question, and ask them to help us in an effort to preserve the nation's credit."

Several papers in the state have published a statement that the late session of the State Grange denounced the last legislature in strong terms. Such is not the case, as Hon. W. D. Hare, who was a delegate from Hillsboro Grange, reports. The State Grange did not denounce the last legislature, or any other legislature. The grange is a great conservative body, well-balanced and non-partisan. The grange did, however, pass a resolution condemning the practice of placing items in the general appropriation not previously provided for by law. The grange thinks that such appropriations are contrary to the provisions of section 7, article IX, of the state constitution. Hence the grange requests the secretary of state to refuse to draw warrants for such appropriations that the matter may be tested by the supreme court. A good many citizens have lamented time and again that items in the appropriation bill could not be vetoed by the governor, while unobjectionable items might be permitted to become a law. The grange may have found that a legal remedy is already in existence, and its help should at once be invoked. It is well known that objectionable items are presented from designing members of the third house and tacked on at the last moment, when it is impossible to cross them off. No party can be held responsible for them. No, not even the populists themselves could report an appropriation bill free from such jobs.

REAL FRIENDS OF SILVER.

While the old law was in existence—1798 to 1873—the mints were open to the free and unlimited coinage of both metals; but with the act of 1873, abolishing the silver unit and substituting the gold unit, the mints were closed to silver and left open to gold alone. W. H. Harvey in the June Forum, p. 406.

This statement about the changing of the unit from silver to gold is mere dust throwing. The act of 1873 merely dropped the dollar piece from the list of silver coins.

The mints continued to be open to the coinage of silver. Instead of the coinage dropping, it increased. In 1874 it was $7,000,000, in 1875 it was $15,000,000, in 1876, $24,500,000; in 1878, $28,500,000. The mintage of silver increased till it reached in 1890 $40,000,000. It was the Bland act that tended to restrict the coinage to $2,000,000 per month. The Sherman law, a republican measure, extended the use of silver either in the shape of paper or coin, only again to be restricted by democratic legislation in 1893 to a point where not a dollar of silver can be coined, except for the purpose of replacing what already is out.

Another bill was passed in 1873—not the one dropping the dollar from the list of coins, but the one fixing the legal tender power of our money, that hurt silver. By an act of February 12, 1873, the legal tender of silver was limited to sums no greater than $5. This was a mistake which was seen and recognized before 1878, for on the 28th of February, of that year, the unlimited legal tender power was restored to silver, which it has possessed ever since, and now has.

Wherefore, it is apparent that the complaint of the free silver coinage people is not justified by the facts, that instead of the contraction of the coinage republicans have expanded it, that the real contractionists have been the democrats, and that it has been the policy and legislation of republicans that has maintained the parity between gold and silver.

A WAR OF RELIGION.

The peace of Europe is threatened by the refusal of the Turkish government to agree to reforms demanded by England, France and Russia. It will be remembered that a few months ago a revolting massacre of christians occurred. The perpetrators were traced to the Turkish army. The nations of Western Europe joined in an investigation. The commission has made a voluminous report and recommends that reforms be demanded embracing these twelve points:

First—The eventual reduction of the number of vilayets—provinces.

Second—Guarantee for the selection of valis, or governors.

Third—Amnesty for Armenian political prisoners.

Fourth—Return of Armenian exiles to their homes.

Fifth—Final settlement for common law crimes.

Sixth—The inspection of prisons.

Seventh—The appointment of a high commissioner to supervise the reforms.

Eighth—The creation of a permanent committee on control at Constantinople.

Ninth—Indemnity to the Sassoun and other victims of the recent massacres.

Tenth—Regulation of religious conversions.

Eleventh—Maintenance of Armenian rights and privileges.

Twelfth—Position of the Armenians in other vilayets of Asiatic Turkey to be regulated on the same basis.

Besides a refusal to order these reforms an attack on Jiddah, a seaport town of Arabia, is threatened by Bedouins, a wild desert tribe. The English vice-consul was recently assassinated in that town and European life is not considered safe there. This state of affairs was brought about by the foreigners insisting that sanitary laws must be observed by pilgrims on their annual trips to Mecca, so that the cholera scourge that followed in their path last and previous years may be controlled. The natives cling to their filth and fight for it.

SHERMAN REPLIES TO HILL.

Dave Hill attacked the financial part of a recent speech made by Senator Sherman, of Ohio. Sherman heard of what Hill said and has replied. First, he said that Hill's speech indicated that he had not read what Sherman said. The senator added:

"At all the conventions in Ohio we have declared we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver, maintained at par with each other. To the extent that we can maintain silver at par with gold, we coin it at the present ratio. We buy the silver at its market value and coin it at the legal ratio, but we maintain it by receiving it and paying it out as the equivalent of gold."

"Is there anything in this to degrade our dollar standard, as Senator Hill says?"

"It does not degrade it. The whole of our policy is to maintain the two metals at par with each other."

"What about Senator Hill's sarcastic reference to our silver dollars and greenbacks being exportable?"

"Mr. Hill only displays his ignorance when he says our silver money and all other forms of money are not receivable in England at the value we put upon them, because we receive it, and they can send it back on the steamer at a trifling cost and can use it in payment instead of gold. They can present silver certificates, and we receive them the same as gold in payment of duties and other debts. If we refuse to accept them on a parity with all other money, we would be on the standard of silver."

These words show that Sherman is not so great a monster after all, but a consistent republican bi-metalist.

BAKER CITY.

Bordering on the extreme eastern end of the state in Ts. 6 to 15 S. R. 35 to 46 E. and distant from Portland, say, as the crow flies, 250 miles lies Baker county, five times larger than Washington county. The industry of the people is stock raising and gold mining. Baker City is the principal town, and contains 3,500 inhabitants. It is on the line of the O. R. and N. Co's railroad. The nearest stream is Powder river, hardly as large as the Tualatin. The Powder is a tributary of the Snake. South and west of the town extend the Blue mountains. These, supplementing the effect of the Cascades, further west, cut off most of the rain, so that the Powder river valley is about as dry as any region of Eastern Oregon. Sage brush and other plants of arid habitat do there grow.

Just outside of the city is the plant of the Oregon Lumber Company, with a capacity of 100 M feet per day. Logs for this output are obtained from the Blue mountains, about the head of Sumpter valley, twenty-five miles away. These are transported to the mill over the Sumpter valley railroad—built and owned by the lumbering company. Daily freight and passenger trains accommodate the traffic of that little valley. It is a frequent occurrence for a train of twenty cars, loaded with lumber, to pull out and away to the east on the O. R. & N. line.

The Morning Democrat, a sprightly daily, owned and published by Barnes & Small, keeps the city and surrounding country informed of the current happenings of the world.

The public school has an enrollment of 600 pupils, instructed by a corps of twelve teachers. The city is lighted by both electricity and gas. A good system of waterworks supplies an abundant volume of water for extinguishing fires and for street and household use. Two good hotels furnish comfortable homes for visitors and the traveling public.

The business houses are substantial and well stocked, showing the healthy condition and volume of trade in that section.

But the pride of Baker City and the county are the gold mines. The best known and best improved property is the Virtue mine, owned by G. W. Grayson, of San Francisco, and operated by John McNally, a superintendent of long experience. When McNally took the mine, some years ago, gold valued at $5 per ton was lost. Now the loss is but 40 cents, and soon machinery is to be used that will save even this moiety. The mill is a twenty-stamp machine that never ceases its thumping, day or night. Its capacity is fifty to sixty tons of rock per day of twenty-four hours. The monthly output of the mine is $25,000. It is not necessary to say that the free silver advocates about Baker City are few and far between.

Another mine just getting into shape is the Elk Horn, which, last month, after a run of twenty-three days, cleaned up $27,000. White Swan, Bonanza, with others are regarded equally as good as the Virtue and Elk Horn, but they are not yet developed. The owners are poor men, and as yet have not been able to supply the expensive machinery necessary for reducing the quartz to a pulp.

Baker City is getting better and better each year, and it will not be long before it will be one of the wealthiest towns on the coast—better than Virginia City, because more permanent.

Attorney-General Olney is spoken of as the probable successor of Gresham as secretary of state.

SCHOLL'S FERRY.

Lovely weather.

Our merchant, Mr. Laitue, was taken quite ill last Sunday, but is better now.

Mrs. Emrick and daughter, Estrella, were visiting in Hillsboro last week.

We noticed George Bigam, of Portland, on our streets once more.

Messrs. Frank Rowell, Bud Taylor and Will Morris were in Hillsboro Sunday, on their wheels.

The social dance at Mr. Hanson's last Saturday was well attended.

Frank, Bert and Cassie Rowell attended the "Rose Carnival" at Hillsboro Wednesday evening, and took part in the exercises.

George Groner was in Hillsboro, Sunday.

Grace Wallan and Mollie Miller were in Portland, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland met with quite a mishap last Saturday evening, on their way to attend a meeting across the river. As they were crossing Scholl's bridge the horse became frightened at some linen hanging on the bushes near by, and commenced backing. He backed off the embankment at the approach of the bridge, upset the vehicle and threw the occupants to the ground. Mrs. Sutherland and a grandchild escaped with a few bruises, but Mr. Sutherland was less fortunate. He had two ribs broken, and one dislocated from the breast bone. Dr. Tamiesie was called, and reset them, and the patient was greatly improved when last heard from.

Master Cornelius Blaser, of Hillsboro, is the guest of Claude Jackson, this week.

June meeting commences Saturday, June 8th, at Unity chapel.

DECORATION DAY—CONTINUED.

Partial arrangements had been made last week to publish all that was said at the exercises in the cemetery, but owing to a press of professional engagements, Senator Huston did not have time to put his address in manuscript before the event, but spoke extempore. Since then a partial report of what he said has been written out, and is here given. Mr. Huston said:

VETERANS, MEMBERS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

When I was asked by a member of the committee to deliver an address upon this occasion, I shrank from the task. The greatest of American orators have, for twenty-five years, on each recurring 30th of May, discussed the themes that naturally arise upon occasions like this. To fitly describe the valor of those whose graves we meet to decorate to-day would require the greatest efforts of the most eloquent orators that ever existed. It seemed, therefore, that you had laid upon me a heavy task, but the request, coming as it did from a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was to me a command.

A little boy stopped me to-day upon the street and asked me the question "Why do we decorate the graves of the soldier dead?" I do not know whether the boy did this of his own motion, or whether some older person directed him to ask me this question, but it caused me to ask myself whether or not there were not a great many of the younger generation who were asking this question. The old soldiers do not ask this question. The survivors of that gallant band of men who followed Grant to Appomatox, or who marched with Sherman to the sea, know why we meet to-day to strew upon the graves of our fallen heroes our rarest and most beautiful flowers. The women who lived through the dark days from '61 to '65, who bade their husbands, their sons, their fathers and their lovers good-bye, and saw them turn their faces toward the sunny South and start for the scenes of conflict, thoroughly understand why it is that we meet to-day to pay our tribute to our fallen dead. But there are some who have grown up since then who perhaps do not fully realize all that is implied in our ceremonies to-day. It has a two-fold purpose. There is to it a sentimental and a practical side. We wish to show to the survivors of that great conflict that we appreciate their valor, their patriotism and their devotion. We wish the world to know and understand that the people of these United States have not forgotten the courage of our gallant sons who, in the hour of danger, sprang to the defense of their country, and upon the altar of their devotion, sacrificed everything that men hold dear; yea, more, if it be true—as many believe—that those heroes whose graves we decorate to-day can look down upon us and know and understand what we do here, we wish them to know and understand that their sacrifices and their devotion shall never be forgotten while free government and free institutions exist upon the earth. At the same time, the fact that we thus pay tribute to manly valor and chivalric courage, develops the best sentiments of our hearts and makes us better women and better men.

The practical side is this: All history shows that no people ever established a free government except at the cannon's mouth. That no people ever preserved their liberties for any length of time unless they were willing, if need be, to offer their lives as sacrifices for the preservation of those liberties. If we then would preserve our free institutions we must be ready at all times to defend them. It is nature for human beings to wish to be remembered after their death. They do not like to think that they will be forgotten. It is this feeling which makes men strive for name and honor, which makes them strive to have their name written high upon the rolls of fame. This is a natural and proper feeling. The desire to be remembered is a laudable and a necessary ambition. It is wise then for us to show to our young men that if they wish to be remembered while time shall last, there is no better, no surer, no nobler way than to offer themselves, if need be, as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country and the preservation of its institutions.

It has been said by some that Decoration Day is observed for the purpose of stirring up feelings of resentment and bitterness, but such is not the case. All over our beloved country to-day, from Maine to Texas, and from Oregon to Florida, the blue and the gray meet and clasp hands over the graves of our fallen comrades, and the last vestige of bitterness is swept away by their tears. The men who wore the blue cherish no animosity for those who wore the gray, and those who wore the gray have nothing but admiration and respect for the men who wore the blue. All the northern soldier asks is that it may be conceded once for all, now and forever, that the cause for which they fought was right; that the questions settled by the war shall be understood to be finally and forever settled, never to be resurrected while our form of government shall exist in our beloved country. Ninety-nine out of every hundred in the South freely concede this and only ask that it may be conceded that although they were wrong yet they defended their belief with a determination worthy of a better cause, and in such a manner as to reflect no discredit upon the courage and ability of the American soldier—and this the soldier of the North gladly and willingly admits.

The old veterans will not be with us long. Many of us who are here to-day will live to see the time when we shall meet upon the 30th day of May to perform the beautiful rites over the graves of our heroic dead, when there will be with us no survivors of that great conflict. Every newspaper that we take up contains the account of the death of some one of that gallant band who so nobly responded to their country's call, and followed its flag until a "government of the people, by the people and for the people" was again re-established in every nook and corner of our common country. Grant, Sheridan, Hancock, Thomas, Hooker, Meade, McClellan, Garfield and Logan, and countless others of the great leaders, who I might name, have passed away; and to-day, in the great city of Chicago, there is being carried to his last resting place all that is mortal of one of the bravest of the brave. A week ago I should not have mentioned his name upon an occasion like this, but I trust that I may now speak of him without giving offense. He is one whom it has been my delight to honor, and one of the proudest feelings of my life is that it has been my good fortune to have known Walter Q. Gresham from my boyhood up. Born and reared in poverty he acquired his education by enduring the hardest privations. Enlisting in the service of his country at the first call, he was a brave and gallant soldier, and in the same battle in which McPherson was killed, Gen. Gresham received a wound which made him a cripple as long as he lived.

As a United States judge, in the famous Wabash case, he took Jay Gould by the throat and compelled him to disgorge the millions which he and his associates had filched from the stockholders of that company, and showed to the world that there was at least one of the United States courts that was not influenced or controlled by the wealth of the litigants. Of his career as secretary of state this is not the time nor the place to speak. It is too soon. Mistakes he may have made, as who has not. But of one thing I feel assured, that when the verdict of history is written it will at least show that what he did was with an honest purpose and an upright heart, and for what he believed to be for the best interests of his country.

And so I ask you, one and all, to-day, as you pay your tribute to the dead, to drop one flower as a token of respect to the memory of Hon. Walter Q. Gresham.

And now as we recall to-day the heroism of our gallant dead; as we recount the story of their courage, and of the privations which they endured; as we recall the partings from their loved ones, which wrung their hearts with anguish, let us here resolve that each of us, so far as our influence goes, will strive to have the affairs our country so conducted as to avoid war if possible with honor to ourselves, but at the same time remembering that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. That if we would preserve our free institutions we must be ready and willing at all times to defend them at the cannon's mouth. Let us impress these lessons upon our young people, so that they may grow up impressed with the sentiments of patriotism, and we may then rest assured that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth, and the flag of our country shall continue to wave "O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Pittsburg the other day sold $5,625,000 4 per cent bonds having eithteen years to run at a premium of 8.72 per cent. There were sixteen bidders "who watched each other like hawks," and the successful man was much envied. The premium is about double that recently obtained by the United States for its 4 per cent bonds with thirty years to run. The comparison is calculated to make Uncle Sam weep—or swear.

GLENWOOD.

Mr. Frank Allen returned home Saturday from Marion county, where he has been logging.

S. F. Penfold has gone to Canada to join his wife and babies.

Miss Minnie Luster and her brothers, Archie and Tom, were visiting friends at Fir last Sunday.

Homer Smith visited his parents last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. A. B. Phelps, our U. S. mail carrier, has rented Mr. Penfold's farm for four years.

Dead Letter List.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Hillsboro, June 1, 1895:

J. C. Buchanan, Miss Anna Hall, G. E. Hicks, J. H. Matiley, postal card; E. M. Philips, Miss Lizzie Reynolds.

All letters not called for by June 15th will be sent to the dead letter office. One cent will be charged on each letter called for.

MARY A. BROWN, P. M.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Washington County

James McCormick, plaintiff,
v.
Mary McCormick, defendant.

To Mary McCormick, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit and in the above named court by Monday, the 15th day of July, 1895, said day being the first day of the next regular term following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for and demanded, to-wit:

That the marriage now existing between you and the plaintiff be dissolved.

That plaintiff have judgment against you for the costs and disbursements of this suit.

This summons is published against you pursuant to an order of Hon. T. A. McBride, judge of the above entitled court, made and dated on the 30th day of May, 1895. THOS. H. TONGUE,
1-7 Attorney for plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Philip G. Hassler, as executor of the last will of J. H. Hassler, deceased, and against James C. Parsons, defendant, for the sum of $16.75, costs, $60.00, attorney fee, and for the further sum of $460.00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 9th day of November, 1893, 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 8th day of July, 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:

Lying, being and situate in the County of Washington, State of Oregon, and more particularly described as the south ½ of the north ½ of section 12, in township 1 south of range 3 west of the Willamette meridian, containing 160 acres, saving and excepting therefrom, one acre, sold by said Parsons to Simon Wahl; and one acre more or less, also sold by said Parsons to R. McLeod, J. F. Haynie and John Hall, the tract hereby described containing 158 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 7th day of June, 1895. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
2-6

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Isaac Allen, plaintiff, and against W. C. Forthman and W. H. Raabe, partners, doing business under the firm name of W. C. Forthman & Company, W. C. Forthman, W. H. Raabe, and the Bay City Co-Operative Creamery Company, defendants, for the sum of $34.60, costs, and for the further sum of $797.35, 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, all of that piece, parcel and tract of land lying, being and situate in Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly designated and described as follows, to-wit:

Being a portion of the donation land claim of Charles and Letitia McKay, in section 1, town 1 north, range 3 west of the Willamette meridian, and more particularly described as commencing at the northwest corner of the bridge over the mill race on the County road running through Glencoe, Washington County, Oregon, thence in a northerly direction with and on the west side of said mill race, one hundred and thirty (130) feet, thence in a westerly direction eighty-two (82) feet, thence in a southerly direction seventy-two feet to the said County road; thence in an easterly direction ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning; and also the grist mill and all mill machinery now on the said premises, including engine, boiler and all other machinery belonging to said mill, and being known and designated as the Glencoe mill property, 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,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
52-4

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Washington County.

Roxie Coatney and James F. Coatney, plaintiffs
v.
Raleigh D. Walker, a minor, and T. W. Thompson, general guardian of said Raleigh D. Walker, defts.

To Raleigh D. Walker, one of the above named defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit and in the above named court, by Monday, the 15th day of July, 1895, being the first day of the next regular term following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order 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 real property described in said complaint, situated in Washington County, Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the donation land claim of John H. Walker and wife in Sec. 8, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., Will. Mer., and running thence north on east line of said claim to the center of the creek known as the Frank Walker creek, thence west down the center of said creek to a point where the same crosses the division line between the west and east halves of said claim; thence south along said line to the south line of said claim, and thence east on said south line to the place of beginning, containing 150 acres, more or less, be partitioned and divided between you and the plaintiffs, one-fourth thereof to the plaintiffs and three-fourths thereof to you, and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you pursuant to an order of Hon. T. A. McBride, judge of the above entitled court, made and dated on the 30th day of May, 1895. THOS. H. TONGUE,
1-7 Attorney for plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Washington County.

Emily E. Huff, plaintiff,
v.
George L. Huff, defendant.

To George L. Huff, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit and in the above named court by Monday, the 15th day of July, 1895, said day being the first day of the next regular term following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein prayed for and demanded, to-wit:

That the marriage now existing between you and the plaintiff be dissolved.

That the plaintiff be adjudged to be the owner in fee simple of one-third of the land described as block 25 in the town of Beaverton, Washington County, Oregon.

That plaintiff have judgment against you for the sum of $500, alimony, in addition to the costs and disbursements of this suit.

That two-thirds of the real property above described be sold to pay said sums and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you pursuant to an order of Hon. T. A. McBride, judge of the above named court, made and dated on the 30th day of May, 1895. THOS. H. TONGUE,
1-7 Attorney for plaintiff.

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Prof. A. M. Wheeler, of Yale University, says: "It is a most excellent work, specially well adapted for use in a newspaper office. Clear, concise, accurate, comprehensive, at once scholarly and popular, admirably arranged, beautifully printed, of convenient size and shape and therefore easy to consult."

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The Hillsboro Pharmacy orders its drugs from the most reliable manufacturers only, and is thoroughly supplied with every requisite necessary for properly conducting a first-class prescription business. The proprietors are ever watchful that the most-approved latest remedies are continually being added to the stock as the sciences of medicine and pharmacy advance. Being possessed of peculiar advantages in purchasing its supplies, owing to its business rule of taking trade discounts for cash from the best houses, the retail prices are consequently lower than those of most dispensing drug stores.

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PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

PLANTER AND DUKE OF PORTLAND

Will make the Season of 1895 at the Fair Grounds. Hillsboro, upon the following terms:

Single Service, ...	$10.00
Season, with privilege of return, .	20.00
Insurance, ...	25.00

PLANTER

Sire of Pandora, 2:27. Pauline (3) 2:29¼. Is a horse of rich color, good size, good trotting action, and is a brother in blood to Patronage, the sire of the trotting queen, Alix, 203¾. His sire, Pancost, was the son of a trotter, a trotter himself and is the sire of trotters.

Lucia, the dam of Planter, is the dam of Day Dream, (4) 2:21¼, and Chancewood, (2:25¼, and is the grandam of Wyatt, 2:27, Monta Vista, 2:28¼, Njda Wilkes, 2:12¼.

Trusty, the second dam of Planter, is the dam of Ducalion, 2:22, Scotland Maid, 2:28¼, and John Love, 2:28¼, and the grandam of Day Dream, 2:21¼, and Sanburn, 2:26¼.

DUKE OF PORTLAND

Is a remarkably handsome horse. He stands full 16 hands high, weighs 1200 pounds, and is a half brother to the great Axtell, record of 2:12 at three years old, and to an old sulky. His sire, William L, is a full brother to Guy Wilkes, one of the greatest sires of race horses in America.

His first dam is by Mambrino Star, 2:28.

His second dam by Volenteer.

DUKE OF POLTLAND is a young horse and has had but little opportunity in the stud. What few colts he has, are large, handsome and good gaited.

For Further Information, Address

THOS. H. TONGUE,
HILLSBORO, - - WASHINGTON COUNTY, - - OREGON.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jonathan S. Beamis, deceased, by the Hon. County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County. All persons having claims against said estate, will present the same to me, with proper vouchers, at the law office of William D. Hare, in Hillsboro, County and State aforesaid, within six months from the date of this notice.

May 17, 1895. F. L. BEAMIS,
Administrator of the estate of J. S. Beamis, deceased. 52-4

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Robert Johnson, guardian of the estate of Nellie J. Brown, a minor, plaintiff, and against Stephen Matson, Mary Matson, H. C. Jurgenson and G. M. Hancock, defendants, for the sum of $23.75, costs, and for the further sum of $2,073.00, 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, all that piece, parcel and tract of land lying, being and situate within Washington County, Oregon, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Being a part of the donation land claim of Orange Hall and wife, in sections two and eleven, town 1 south range 1 west Willamette meridian, and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the east line of the Carlson tract at a stake which is 14.16 chains south of the County road leading from Portland to Hillsboro, thence running south along said east line 11.08 chains to a stake on the north line of the A. W. Hart donation land claim, thence west (Var. 18 degrees 30 minutes east) 3.05 chains to the northwest corner of said Hart claim; thence south 4.74 chains along the said Hart's west line to a stake, thence west 11.67½ chains to a stake in the center line of said Carlson tract, thence north along said center line 20.09 chains, more or less, to the southwest corner of the tract of land heretofore conveyed by John Carlson and wife to James Quinland, thence easterly along the south line of said Quinland tract to the place of beginning, subject nevertheless to the perpetual use of a strip ten feet wide through the entire length of said tract, on the west line thereof, for the purpose of a lane and road, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ATTACHMENT, execution and order of sale, issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Jackson county, in favor of J. C. Hare, plaintiff, and against Andrew Phillips, defendant, for the sum of $7.50, costs, and for the further sum of $90.56, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 6th day of May, 1895, and the sum of $20.00, attorney's fees, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, execution and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 8th day of July, 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, all of the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following-described real property, to-wit:

Certificate No. 50, in T 1 N R 3 west of Willamette meridian, in Washington County, Oregon, described as follows:

Commencing at the south west corner of that tract of land heretofore conveyed by J. W. and Martha Powers to Mary F. Trapp, by deed, dated March 5, 1889, and recorded on page 486 of Book Z, Records of Deeds for Washington County, Oregon, which is 13.60 chains south of the northwest corner of the east half of said donation claim, and running thence north on the west line of the east half of said claim 3.60 chains, thence east 6.62½ chains to the west edge of the road running from Cornelius to North Plains; thence southerly with the west edge of said road 3.60 chains to the south line of said Mary F. Trapp's tract of land; thence west 5.62½ chains to the place of beginning, containing 2¼ acres, more or less, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

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

Witness my hand this 5th day of June, 1895. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
2-6

Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all county warrants endorsed prior to April 1, 1895, will be payable on Monday, June 3, 1895, and interest will cease on same after above date.

Dated at Hillsboro, Or., May 30, 1895.
52 J. W. SAPPINGTON,
County Treasurer.

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.

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.