

TAKE MASON AND SLIDELL

There is a vast amount of highly interesting correspondence relating to the union and confederate navies, and not previously published, in the first volume of the official records just issued by the navy department. This work has been in course of preparation since last July, when Congress voted an appropriation to have the records compiled and printed in book form. The first volume covers the period from January 19, 1861, to December 31, 1862. Much difficulty was found in collecting the records, for, while the official reports of commanders of fleets and of vessels attached singly were on file in the navy department, it was found that the correspondence between flag officers and their subordinates was frequently missing. These papers, however, for the most part, been obtained, and they were used copiously in the compilation of the work. The reports of the union commanders are full and fairly complete.

The confederate records are not equally complete, owing to the great difficulty in collecting them, and also to the fact that a large part of the archives of the confederate navy department was burned at the close of the war. The book shows graphically the extraordinary expansion of the union navy from a peace footing in 1861, when it was composed of small squadrons of ships widely separated in distant parts of the world, to the enormous war fleet of 1865, numbering over 600 vessels of all descriptions, which maintained an effective blockade on a coast line of over 3,000 miles. The papers relating to the creation of these fleets are of such importance that it has been thought best to compile them in separate series.

The first series embraces the orders, correspondence and reports of both union and confederate, relating to all naval operations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and inland waters during the war. The second series will embrace the reports relating to the condition of the union navy in 1861, before the commencement of hostilities; the construction and outfit of the confederate navy, and returns of naval and military property captured by both navies.

The records will form the first complete naval history of the war based on official communications. Many of these dispatches give graphic accounts of pursuits, fights and escapes. The book is liberally illustrated with cuts of the famous ships of that day and privates of both services. The two most interesting chapters are those devoted to the Trent affair and the operations of Semmes and the Alabama. The report of the Trent affair, made by Captain Wilkes, which is supplemented by reports of the officers engaged in arresting the confederate emissaries, together with all the correspondence that passed between the state department and the British Foreign Office, is printed in full, and gives the first clear account of what actually occurred when the San Jacinto overtook the Trent, brought her to with a shot across her bow, and took Slidell and Mason prisoners. One of the officers taking a conspicuous part in the arrest was Lieutenant James A. Greer, recently retired from the navy as an admiral.

Captain Wilkes' report tells what happened in the following words: "On reaching Cienfuegos I learned that Messrs. Slidell and Mason had been handed in Cuba and had reached Havana from Charleston. I took in some coal and left with all dispatch the 26th of October to intercept the return of the Theodor, but on my arrival at Havana on the 31st I found she had departed on her return, and that Messrs. Slidell and Mason, with their secretaries and families, were there and would depart on the 7th of the month in the English steamer, Trent, for St. Thomas, on their way to England.

"I made up my mind to fill up with coal and leave the port as soon as possible, and to wait at a suitable position on the route of the steamer to St. Thomas to intercept her and take them out. On the afternoon of the 2d I left Havana, in continuation of my cruise after the Sumpter on the north side of Cuba. The next day, when about to board a French brig, she ran into the starboard side of the main chains and carried away her bowsprit and foremast, and suffered other damage. After taking the ship in tow I proceeded to within sight of Havana, where we let her go. I then went over to Key West, in the hopes of finding the Powhatan or some other steamer to accompany me to the Bahama Channel, to make it impossible for the steamer in which Messrs. Slidell and Mason were to embark to escape either in the night or day. The Powhatan had left but the day before, and I was therefore disappointed and obliged to rely upon the vigilance of the officers and crew of this ship, and, proceeding next morning to the north side of the island of Cuba, communicated with Sagua la Grande on the 4th, hoping to receive a telegraphic communication from Mr. Shufeldt, our consul general, giving me the time of the departure of the steamer.

"In this, also, I was disappointed, and ran to the eastward some ninety miles, where the Old Bahama Channel contracts to the width of twelve miles, some 240 miles from Havana, and in sight of the Perote Grande light house. There we awaited until the morning of the 5th, cruising the steamer, believing that if she left at the usual time she must pass us about noon of the 5th, and we could not possibly pass her. At 11:40 a.

m. on the 5th her smoke was first seen; at 12:00 position was to the westward of the entrance into the narrowest part of the channel, and about nine miles northeast from the light house, the nearest point of Cuba to us.

"We were all prepared for her, beat to quarters, and orders were given to Lieutenant D. M. Fairfax to have two boats manned and armed, to board her and make Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eastis and Macfarland prisoners and send them immediately aboard.

"The steamer approached and hoisted English colors. Our emblem was hoisted and a shot fired across her bow; she maintained her speed and showed no disposition to heave to; then a shell was fired across her bow which brought her to. I hailed that I intended to send a boat on board, and Lieutenant Fairfax, with the second cutter of this ship, was dispatched. He met with some difficulty, and remaining on board the steamer with a part of the boat's crew, sent her back to request more assistance. The captain of the steamer having declined to show his papers and passenger list, force became necessary to search her. Lieutenant James A. Greer was at once dispatched in the third cutter, also manned and armed.

Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eastis and Macfarland were recognized and told they were required to go on board this ship. This they objected to, until an overpowering force compelled them. Much persuasion was used and a little force, and at about 2 o'clock they were brought on board this ship and received by me. Two other boats were then sent to expedite the removal of their baggage and some stores, when the steamer, which proved to be the Trent, was suffered to proceed on her way to the eastward, and at 3:30 we bore away to the north and westward. The whole time employed was two hours and thirteen minutes.

"It was my determination to have taken possession of the Trent and sent her to Key West as a prize for resisting the search and carrying these passengers, whose character and objects were well known to the captain, but the reduced number of my officers and crew and the large number of passengers on board bound for Europe, who would be put to great inconvenience, decided me to allow them to proceed.

"Finding the families of Messrs. Slidell and Eastis on board, I tendered them the offer of my cabin for their accommodation to accompany their husbands. This they declined, however, and proceeded in the Trent.

"Before closing this dispatch I would bring your attention to the notorious action of her Britannic Majesty's subjects, the consul-general of Cuba and those on board the Trent, in doing everything to aid and abet the escape of these four persons and endeavoring to conceal their persons on board. No passports or papers of any description were in possession of them from the federal government, and for this and other reasons which will readily occur to you I made them my prisoners, and shall retain them on board until I hear from you what disposition is to be made of them."

The report of Lieutenant Fairfax to Captain Wilkes recites in detail the difficulties he encountered in making Slidell and Mason prisoners. It is as follows:

"I went on board the Trent alone, leaving two officers in the boat, with orders to wait until it became necessary to show some force. I was shown up by the first officer to the quarter deck, where I met the captain, and informed him who I was, asking him to see his passenger list. He declined letting me see it. I then told him that I had information of Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, Mr. Eastis and Mr. Macfarland having taken passage at Havana in the packet for St. Thomas, and would satisfy myself whether they were on board before allowing the steamer to proceed. Mr. Slidell, evidently hearing his name mentioned, came up to me, asking if I wanted to see him. Mr. Mason soon joined us, and then Mr. Eastis and Mr. Macfarland. When I made known the object of my visit the captain of the Trent opposed anything like a search of his vessel, nor would he consent to show his papers or passenger list. The four gentlemen above mentioned protested also against my arresting and sending them to the United States steamer near by.

"There was considerable noise among the passengers just about this time, and that led Mr. Houston and Mr. Grace to repair on board with some six or eight men, all armed. After several unsuccessful efforts to persuade Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell to go peacefully, I called to Mr. Houston and ordered him to return to the ship, with the information that the four gentlemen named in your order of the 5th were on board and force must be applied to take them out of the packet.

"About three minutes after there was still great excitement on the quarter-deck, which brought Mr. Grace with his armed party. I, however, deemed the presence of armed men unnecessary and only calculated to alarm the ladies present, and directed Mr. Grace to return to the lower deck, where he had been since coming on board. It must have been less than half an hour after I boarded the Trent when the second cutter, under Lieutenant Greer, came alongside (only two armed boats being used). He brought in the boat eight marines

and four machinists, in addition to a crew of twelve men. When the marines and some armed men had been formed just outside of the main deck cabin, where these four gentlemen had gone to pack up their baggage, I renewed my efforts to induce them to accompany me on board. Still refusing to accompany me unless force was applied, I called in to my assistance four or five officers, and first taking hold of Mr. Mason's shoulder, with another officer on the other side, I went as far as the gangway of the steamer and delivered him over to Lieutenant Greer to be placed in the boat.

"I then returned for Mr. Slidell, who insisted that I must apply considerable force to get him to go along with me. Calling in at least three officers, he was also taken in charge and handed over to Mr. Greer. Mr. Macfarland and Mr. Eastis, after protesting, went quietly into the boat. They had been permitted to collect their baggage, but were sent in advance of it under charge of Lieutenant Greer.

"I gave my personal attention to the luggage; saw it put in a boat and sent in charge of an officer to the San Jacinto. When Mr. Slidell was taken a prisoner a great deal of noise was made by some of the passengers, which caused Lieutenant Greer to send the marines into the cabin. They were immediately ordered to return to their former position outside. I carried out my purpose without using any force beyond what appeared necessary. The mail agent, who is a retired commander in the British service, seemed to have a great deal to say as to the propriety of my course, but I purposely avoided all official intercourse with him. When I finally was leaving the steamer he made some apology for his rude manner and expressed personally his approval of the manner I had carried out my orders."

Lieut. Greer, who was senior officer of the present navy until last Thursday, when he retired from active service, in a report corroborates what Lieut. Fairfax had to say, but adds the following comments, which are characteristic of him:

"When I first went on board with the marines, and at intervals during my stay, the officers of the steamer made a great many irritating remarks to each other and the passengers, which were evidently intended for our benefit. Among other things said were: 'Did you ever hear of such an outrage?' 'Marines on board.' 'Why, this looks devilish like mutiny.' 'These Yankees will have to pay well for this.' 'This is the best thing in the world for the South.' 'England will open the blockade.' 'We will have a good chance at them now.' 'Did you ever hear of such a piratical act?' 'Why, this is a perfect Bull Run.' 'They would not have dared to have done it if an English man-of-war had been in sight.'"

"The mail agent, a man in the uniform of a commander in the royal navy, was very indignant and talkative, and tried several times to get me into a discussion of the matter. I told him I was not there for that purpose. He was very bitter. He told me that the English squadron would raise the blockade in twenty days after the report of the outrage got home; that the Northerners might as well give it up now, etc. Most all of the officers of the vessel showed an undisguised hatred for the Northern people and a sympathy for the confederates."

The San Jacinto then proceeded to Hampton Roads, and after taking aboard coal and reporting to the navy department, continued to Boston and handed over her prisoners to the commandant of Fort Warren. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, approves Col. Wilkes' course in the following words:

"I congratulate you on your safe arrival, and especially do I congratulate you on the great public service you have rendered in the capture of the rebel emissaries, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, have been conspicuous in the conspiracy to dissolve the Union, and it is well known that when seized by you they were on a mission hostile to the government and the country. Your conduct in seizing these public enemies was marked by intelligence, ability, decision and firmness, and has the emphatic approval of this department. It is not necessary that I should in this communication, which is intended to be of congratulation to yourself, officers and crew, express an opinion on the course pursued in omitting to capture the vessel which had these public enemies on board, further than to say that the forbearance exercised in this instance must not be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for infractions of neutral obligations."

—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Knight of the Maccabees.
The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Nebraska, as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children, we tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed, F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at Hillsboro Pharmacy. Regular size 50c, and \$1.

Over 3,000 wheelmen participated in the annual parade of the Associated Cycling clubs at Chicago the other day.

THE DEACON WANTED PROTECTION

There once lived in the little city of Williamsport, Pa., an old judge of the name of Williams. This old judge was noted for two things: For getting mellow occasionally, and for being plucky and courageous under all circumstances—a gamey old man. It was a peculiarity of the old judge that whenever he got mellow he grew correspondingly religious. One night he wandered into a protracted meeting and seated himself upon the front seat, full of spiritual influence of some kind. The clergyman, engaged in his preaching, rose to a fervid pitch of eloquence, and in the midst of it exclaimed: "Show me the drunkard! Show me the drunkard! Of all men on earth the most unfortunate; show him to me." To the consternation of all present the judge arose, and unsteadily maintaining himself, exclaimed: "Well, sir, here I am." The clergyman, having realized upon his investment much sooner than he anticipated, didn't know what to do with it. They finally pulled the old judge down, and the incident had passed out of memory almost, when the clergyman again struck an impassioned period, and exclaimed in the honesty and fervor of his heart: "Show me the hypocrite! Show me the hypocrite! Of all men on God's green earth the most despicable. Show me the hypocrite!" The old judge rose the second time, and reaching his cane over to a certain shaky old deacon, exclaimed: "Deacon, why the devil don't you get up when you are called?"

"Who is my cousin?" A and B are first cousins A's children are first cousins once removed to B's and second cousins to B's children. A's grandchildren are first cousins twice removed to B's grandchildren. A's great-grandchildren are first cousins three removed to B's great-grandchildren. A's great-grandchildren are first cousins twice removed to B's children; third cousins once removed to B's grandchildren. And so it goes.

Persons who are subject to diarrhea will find a speedy cure in Dr. Witt's Colic and Cholera cure. Use no other. It is the best that money can procure. It leaves the system in natural condition after its use. I sell it. W. E. Brock.

THE CHIPMUNK'S INVECTIVE.

In order to call forth a chipmunk's best barking, it is only necessary to surprise him while he is at a distance from home, on a foraging expedition. Of course, the retreat is begun at once, and conducted with all possible haste until his rock of safety is reached. Here a halt is called, and if the danger is not imminent, he mounts his watch tower and proceeds without delay to hurl a tirade of abuse against the one who caused the stampede. The entire list of chipmunk invectives is repeated over again and again, and every remark is emphasized with a vigorous throb of the tail. Should you approach closer, he precipitates himself at once to the depths of an inner chamber, there to continue his remarks as long as he may think necessary.

On several occasions I have succeeded in capturing one of these pert little quadrupeds, and was each time highly amused at the faint squeaks that proceeded from under the rock, or from within the rotten stump where he was ensconced. The nearer the danger approached the sharper and more pronounced the squeak, until he was captured, when he seemed to lose heart and uttered a plaintive little wail, as if pleading for leniency at my hands.

Chipmunks are afflicted with a consuming desire to investigate everything in their neighborhood that presents to their trained eyes any points of unusual interest. A miner's shack is their chief care, and they will not rest until every article contained therein has been duly inspected. Anything that strikes them as being palatable is sampled at once, and if it suits their fancy a large portion is forthwith appropriated. It is unnecessary to say that such investigations are conducted while the miner is out.

I remember, once, when returning from a hunt, that as I approached camp a small white object darted under the edge of the tent and ran back again. I could not make it out at first, but waited patiently for further developments. In a moment, out came the white object again, followed by another; and it dawned upon me that they were chipmunks, and had been taking a dust bath in by sack of flour. I stood still awhile longer to watch their antics. Surely, they were having a time of it. In they would dart; then out again, sneezing violently and making vigorous efforts to brush the flour from their eyes with their forepaws. A movement on my part and away they went, leaving a white streak behind them.

When living in Arizona, I was accustomed, several times a day, to drive over a certain piece of road; and while I used to see hundreds of chipmunks playing among the rocks and enjoying the morning sunshine, there was one little fellow whose extreme audacity attracted me from the first. His burrow was under the corner of a deserted miner's cabin that stood near the road. He evidently considered the old shack as his individual property, and, if possession meant anything, the chipmunk had nine points of law in his favor. Slipping through the crevices of the logs, or frisking about on the roof was a part of the daily program, but whenever any one passed, in-

stead of making a hasty exit through the mouth of his burrow, his habit was to mount the ridge pole of the cabin and deliver a short philippic on trespassing on the domains of others. Sometimes he was pleased to declaim from the windows, and, occasionally from the corner of the eaves.

TO BE KEPT IN VIEW.

Warner Miller, of New York, made a speech before the Republican club last week, in Cleveland, in which he voices the idea of the great majority of the republican party. In his remarks, he said:

"We have heard it said that the tariff question is no longer one of ruling importance. With that statement I take issue. Any party which, in its financial policy, does not provide for enough revenue to keep up the country is a failure and must be driven out of existence. Is the democratic party a party for revenue only? Well, it has not produced revenue enough of late to pay the expenses of the country by about \$75,000,000. The republican party stands for a tariff, not only for revenue, but for a surplus also. From the day of election last fall down to the present time the prospect has been gradually growing better, and the full fruition of success will come to us in 1896, when the republican party will once more take charge of this country. We propose also to restore the reciprocity laws, enlarge and widen them. We propose to increase our merchant marine, if necessary, to Japan and to China, just opening to the commerce of the world. Further than this, the republican party will see to it that the Monroe doctrine does not go into innocuous desuetude. We will say to all our sister foreign countries, 'You are our natural allies, and we will be your defender.'"

"Now, then, briefly to the silver question. The probability that we will have international bimetalism is becoming greater every day, and I think it will be assured in a few years. We of the East have no grudge against you of the West. There is no desire in the East to legislate against silver. I believe silver will be restored to its proper place in the currency of the world at the proper time. I look forward to the restoration of the republican party in the belief that should it continue in power for the next thirty years, a season of prosperity will come to this country, such as it has never experienced before."

Rat Nearly Wrecks a Restaurant.

A Larkin street restaurant was nearly wrecked the other day by a most peculiar accident. As it was the noontime, business was lost for at least one day. The proprietor, who had been out on the street somewhere, went to a closet, donned his black apron coat and started to wait on a couple of ladies. He drew a napkin from the coat pocket to brush a crumb from the table cloth, when out jumped a rat nearly as big as a groundhog. The women were on the table in a second. Men up chairs and tables, trying to stamp on the animal, but it escaped all the blows aimed at it, and chased around and around the place looking for some avenue of escape for fully five minutes. By the time the restaurant eat woke up and caught the rat the place was a sorry wreck and half the patrons had disappeared.—*San Francisco Post.*

A USE FOR ABANDONED FARMS.

A new use has been found for abandoned farms. It is well known that in Scotland many of the largest landed proprietors depend largely upon the rental of their deer forests in the annual returns from their estates, and in England there are innumerable stretches of land which, at present agricultural prices, pay better to rent for shooting than for farming. It is suggested that many abandoned farms in this country can, at comparatively slight expense, be made to yield a fair return by being turned into game preserves. Game laws are every year to go further and further from home in search of game, and the time must come when the English plan of preserving game birds will have to be adopted, if there is to be any sport left in the country. Good, well-wooded shooting lands will then fetch high prices, and some wide-awake business men propose to be early in the field. The movement has been hitherto mainly confined to shooting and country clubs, which, having acquired runs of property, have prohibited the indiscriminate killing of game on their lands or of fish in their rivers by public; but it is probable that such acquisition and preservation will soon form a distinct branch of private enterprise. To show its possibilities a Connecticut farmer has bought up a lot of abandoned farms and swamp and wood land, aggregating about 3000 acres, and fenced it in. In this domain he intends to encourage the development of all kinds of game indigenous to that region—winged, finned or four-footed. He has one patch of twelve acres sown wholly to buckwheat, which will not be cut, but left for the "Bob Whites." These birds perish in great numbers in hard winters, as well as ruffed grouse, and plenty of brush will be left on the reservation for their protection and shelter.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO EXECUTIONS, issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, I, the undersigned, do hereby sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest 1/4 of section 32, township 2 north of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, and running the east side 80 rods, then north 61 rods and 3/4 feet; then west 80 rods, then south 61 rods and 3/4 feet to the place of beginning, containing 32 acres. Bids will be received at the office of W. D. Hare, at Hillsboro, Or.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1895.

EMMA SHELTON, Sheriff.

Administratrix of the estate of Frank G. Sheldon, deceased.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ORIGIN, for Washington County.

Alice Norton, plaintiff,

vs.

George Race Norton, defendant.

To George Race Norton, the above named defendant, the 15th day of July, 1895, and if you fail to appear and answer said complaint for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the entry of a decree in said complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for such other and further relief as shall seem just to the court, under the 27th day of May, A. D. 1895.

CARSON & FLEMING, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Castorol

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castorol with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without hesitating. 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 Curls.
- Castoria cures Diarrhoea 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 face-smile signature of *Castorol* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT PASSED by the fifteen regular session of the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled an act to require County Warrants to be cancelled, after seven years from the date of issuance, notice is hereby given that if the following named warrants are not called for and presented for payment within sixty days from the first day of July, 1895, they will be cancelled, and payment thereof will be refused:

Date of issuance.	To whom issued.	Am't.
September 7, 1881	Geo H. Henry	\$1.00
" " "	Margaret Volder	1.25
" " "	John Belinger	1.25
February 18, 1882	Wm Anderson	4.00
March 9, "	John Keating	2.00
May 5, "	C Meier	8.20
June 1, "	Wm Montgomery	1.50
July 26, "	Geo H. Henry	4.00
September 6, "	R T Hudson	1.75
" " "	Wm Montgomery	1.50
October 1, "	John Valero	1.50
November 8, "	Louise Jones	2.50
" " "	H. A. Kanner	2.50
" " "	Frank Smiley	1.50
" " "	Chas. Wilkins	2.10
" " "	Albert Wilkins	1.50
December 7, "	Henry Cox	1.20
" " "	Hubert Barnard	1.20
March 10, 1883	Wm Montgomery	4.10
April 10, "	M. H. Heskell	15.00
June 7, "	Albert Cox	2.10
" " "	Wm Montgomery	1.50
July 6, "	J. S. Holsinger	1.50
September 6, "	C. H. Peters	1.50
November 8, "	Samuel Doughty	1.50
January 9, 1884	Joseph Adams	1.75
" " "	David Williams	1.75
" " "	A. H. Farnum	1.75
March 10, 1885	A. H. Farnum	1.75
July 19, "	Josephine Hardy	4.00
September 6, "	Wm Montgomery	1.50
November 8, "	A. H. Farnum	1.75
January 9, 1886	Samuel Doughty	1.50
March 10, 1887	Wm Montgomery	1.50
May 5, 1888	Wm Montgomery	1.50
July 26, 1889	Wm Montgomery	1.50
September 6, 1890	Wm Montgomery	1.50
November 8, 1891	Wm Montgomery	1.50
January 9, 1892	Wm Montgomery	1.50
March 10, 1893	Wm Montgomery	1.50
May 5, 1894	Wm Montgomery	1.50
July 26, 1895	Wm Montgomery	1.50

Witness my hand and the seal of said County, at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 20th day of June, 1895.

W. D. HARE, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ATTACHMENT, issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, in favor of J. C. Hare, plaintiff, against Andrew Phillips, defendant, for the sum of \$7.50, costs, and for the further sum of \$20.00, 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 sale of said property.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, execution and order of sale, I, the undersigned, the 8th day of July, 1895, at the county court of the County of Washington, 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 the right, title and interest in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest 1/4 of section 32, township 2 north of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, and running the east side 80 rods, then north 61 rods and 3/4 feet; then west 80 rods, then south 61 rods and 3/4 feet to the place of beginning, containing 32 acres. Bids will be received at the office of W. D. Hare, at Hillsboro, Or.

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SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ORIGIN, for Washington County.

Alice Norton, plaintiff,

vs