HISTORY OF THE JACQUARD LOOM.

The history of the introduction of the Jacquard loom is a most instructive lesson of the advantage of free intercourse and rivalship between different countries. The inventor of that beautiful mechanism was originally engaged in a plaster quarry, afterward working at cutlery, type founding and weaving, having been a man who had never turned his mind to automatic mechanics, till he had an opportunity by the peace of Amiens, of seeing in an English newspaper the offer of a reward by the Society of Arts, to any man who would weave a net by machinery. He forthwith roused his dormant faculties, and produced a net by mechanism; but not finding the means or encouragement in the state of his country, he threw it aside for some time and eventually gave it to a friend as a matter of little moment. The net, however, got by some means into the hands of the public authorities and was sent to Paris.

After a considerable period, when Jacquard had ceased to think of his invention, the prefect of the department sent for him and said, "You have directed your attention to the making of net by machinery." He did not immediately recollect it, but, the net being produced, recalled everything to his mind.

On being desired by the prefect to make the machine which had led to the result, Jacquard asked three weeks time for the purpose. He then returned with it and requested the prefect to strike with his foot on a part of the machine, whereby a mesh was added to the net.

On its being sent to Paris, an order was issued for the arrest of its constructor by Napoleon, in his usual sudden and arbitrary way. He was placed immediately in charge of a gendarme, and was not allowed to go to his house to provide himself with necessaries for his journey. Arrived at the metropolis, he was placed in the Conservatoire des Arts, and required to make the machine then in the presence of inspectors; an order with which he accordingly complied.

On his being presented to Bonaparte and Carnot, the former addressed him with an air of incredulity in the following terms: "Are you the man who pretends to tie a knot in a stretched string?" He then produced the machine and exhibited its mode of operation.

He was afterward called upon to examine a loom on which 30,000 francs had been expended for making fabrics for Bonaparte's use. He undertook to do by simple mechanism what had been attempted in vain by a very complicated one; and taking for his model a machine of Vaucanson, he produced the famous Jacquard loom.

He returned to his native town rewarded with a pension of a thousand crowns, but experienced the utmost difficulty to introduce his machine among the silk weavers, and was three times exposed to imminent danger of assassination. The Conseil des Prudhommes, who are the official conservators of the trade of Lyons, broke up his loom in the public place, sold the iron and wood for old materials, and denounced him as an object of universal hatred and ignominy. Nor was it till the French people were beginning to feel the force of foreign competition that they had recourse to this admirable aid of their countryman; since which time they have found it to be the only real protection and prop of their trade.

It is in the production of the patterns of silk goods that the French have a decided advantage over other nations; they have probably little or none after the design is put into the loom.

The modes in which taste is cultivated in Lyons deserves particular study and imitation in this country. Among the weavers, the children and everybody connected with devising patterns, much attention is devoted to everything in any way connected with the beautiful, either in figure or color. Weavers may be seen in their holiday leisure gathering flowers and grouping them in the most engaging combinations. They are continually suggesting new designs to their employers, and are thus the fruitful source of elegant patterns. There is hardly any firm of consequence in Lyons in which there is not a partner who owes his place in it to his success as an artist.

The town of Lyons is so conscious of the value of such studies that it largely contributes to the government establishment of the School of Arts, which takes charge of every youth who shows an aptitude for drawing or imitative design of any kind applicable to manufactures. Hence all the eminent painters, sculptors, even botanists and florists of Lyons become eventually associated with the staple trade, and devote to it their happiest conceptions.

In the principal textile school of Lyons, every one of the students receives from the town a gratuitous education in art for five years; comprehending delineations in anatomy, botany, architexture and loom pattern drawing. A botanical garden is attached to the school. The government of France also greatly assists said textile school of Lyons with money. The school supplies the pupils with everything but the materials, and allows them to reap the benefit of their works. The professor of painting is a man of distinguished talent, well known to connoisseurs.

The French manufacturer justly considers that his pattern is the principle element of his success in trade; for the mere handiwork of weaving is a simple affair with the Jacquard loom. He therefore visits the school and picks out the boy who promises by taste and invention to suit his purposes best. He invites him to his house and gives him a small salary to be gradually advanced.

After three or four years, if the young artist's success be remarkable, he may have his salary raised, and when his reputation is once established, he is sure of the offer of a partnership. Such is the general history of many of the school boys of Lyons.

Even the French weaver prides himself upon his knowledge of design; he will turn over several hundred patterns in his possession and discourse on their relative merits, seldom erring far in predicting the success of any new style. By this disposition the minds of silk weavers in France become elevated and refined, instead of being stultified in gin shops as those of our weavers too frequently are.

In flower patterns the French designs are remarkably free from incongruities, being copied from nature with scientific precision. They supply taste to the whole world in the extent of their exportations.

In the Lyons school, collections of silk fabrics may be studied extending over a period of four thousand years, with explanations of the modes in which every pattern was produced, from the rude silk of the Egyptian mummies to figured webs of the last year.—Textile Record.

A WOMAN MINER.

A correspondent of the Mining and Scientific Press, writing from Carson, Nevada, says:

I have spent the month of June in the Humboldt Mountains, looking over good gold prospects. The main claim is called the "Lost Mine." It was opened thirty-one years ago, prior to the advent of the railroad. A shaft was sunk on the vein about 25 feet, it averaging about $75 per ton gold. At that time it would not pay, owing to the excessive cost of mining material and labor. During the past four years persistant searches were made for the mine, but each time were abandoned, until this spring when a cultured woman of the new age appeared in the person of Mrs. Ida M. Strobridge, in company with a young man lately employed on her father's ranch near Humboldt. She is a most remarkably bright woman, and will climb a precipitous cliff where the average man would not dare to venture. In addition to mining she looks after the business of her father's cattle ranch, and is quite a sportswoman and would carry off the first prize in a shooting tournament as she brings down her game every time. She wears a handsome brown denim costume, which she dons in climbing the very steep and rugged cliffs of the Humboldt Mountains. She has located five claims on the lode, laid out a new camp and named it after her father, "Meacham," and reorganized the district anew as the "Humboldt;" she has four men to work and is superintending operations herself. She has also located the water and springs flowing over the claims, which are nine miles east of the Central Pacific Railroad, at the Humboldt House. Such is the New Woman.

The Lost Mine can be traced a distance of 2,200 feet along the vein from 12 to 18 inches wide, and crops out from 6 to 24 feet in hight. It is a white and rose colored quartz, which, when broken, shows free gold quite plainly, and assays range from $6.50 to $350 per ton; the average is about $85 per ton gold. Mrs. Strobridge is now engaged running a tunnel under the shaft where the vein is showing up finely, and if the present appearance is maintained the New Woman will in due time be reckoned as a millionairess, and all by her indomitable will and perseverance. She is now sacking ores for shipment.

ARE NOT BRIGANDS.

"People in the East somehow have the idea that we are all outlaws and brigands out West, and especially in Arizona. They seem to have an idea that we pat a criminal—with the exception, of course, of a cattle thief—on the back, and call him a jolly good fellow," said George B. Scammell, of Prescott, Ariz., at the Wellington yesterday. "Now I want to say that this is an erroneous idea of the condition of civilization that country. Why, only a few days ago I attended a swell reception at Prescott, and I have attended receptions in New York, Paris and London, and I want to say that I never attended a more genteel affair in my life than the one out there in Arizona. The people out there represent the very best of Eastern families, and while there are a few outlaws, as there are elsewhere, these are dealt with under the law and justice meted out to them. I was on a jury in June that sat for ten days listening to the evidence against two men charged with murder, and after we went to the jury-room we took a ballot, and agreed to a verdict of murder in the first degree. These men were hanged three days ago. We have civilized laws, and our method of dealing with outlaws is to enforce these laws, and let these men who violate them know what to expect.

"Arizona is a rich territory, and has a mining interest second to none in the country. I really don't believe there is as great a gold field in the world, and I don't except Africa, where Paris capitalists have recently invested $63,000,000 in gold mines."

Stomach and bowel complaints are best relieved by the timely use of De Witt's Colic & Cholera Cure. Insist on having this preparation. Don't take any other. W. E. Brock

REMEDIES FOR SOCIAL DISCONTENT.

We quote a few paragraphs from an artical in the Forum by Henry Holt concerning remedies for social discontent. He would begin with the child and teach it the elementary principles of citizenship and of economics in the school. He says:

"The fundamental economic idea is, of course, the importance of Private Property as an institution. Certainly few people of common-school education ever hear anything more about it than in some form of 'Thou shalt not steal.' As an institution whose appearance and development of civilization itself—an institution, to attack which, by either force or philosophy, is to attack civilization at its root—the institution on which rests the main stimulus to energy, prudence, forethought, inventiveness, to all the virtues which produce and conserve, as the institution upon which all this depends, few people have ever heard of Private Property. If all had heard early and persistently socialism would be, to any mind of average sanity, nothing but a laughing stock.

As one of the corollaries of private property, though not of private property alone, and as sharing its functions in the foundation of civilization, next should be taught Contract. Most persons, when they think of Contract, think either of a big piece of paper covered with long words, or of somebody making a great deal of money (generally out of the government) in some heavy kind of outdoor work. As an obligation of more importance and more legal weight than a promise or an oath, and which can be incurred by mere spoken words, or, on one side at least, without any words at all, the notion of Contract is to most people unknown; and as probably the one feature most effective in distinguishing the highest communities in the world from mere patriarchal tribes, it is farther out of common apprehension than either stress. First of all, of course, should be taught the idea of mutuality—no rights without duties—no rights to another man's service or property without returning what he agrees to accept as equivalent service or property; also no right to withdraw from a contract without the other side's consent. Farther should be given the corollary of mutuality, that what a man wants society to give him he should not obstruct society's giving others. If he wants to work he should not, as he too often does in strikes, interfere with society's giving to others. All this will seem very matter-of-course to most of the people who read it, and yet there are not a few, even of their grade, in whom the sense of contract is very faint, while probably the workingman's faint appreciation of it is responsible for more wasteful strikes, and costs the laborer more sympathy, than all positive agencies put together. But in the upper industrial ranks, too, there is need of more teaching about Contract, and especially about its limitations—that, even in law, it must not involve the doing anything wrong or unwarrantably dangerous, or suicidal; and that in honor, while performance in all normal cases is the height of duty, it is not always the whole of duty; moreover, on the other hand, that insistance on full performance is sometimes the depth of meanness. On the first and last points, the leading case is that of our old friend Shylock. On the second point, anybody can think of cases where a contract unexpectedly leads one man to fortune, and the other to distress. In such cases, for the lucky man to insist that doing 'all that the contract calls for' ends his obligation, would be about as mean as Shylock. So too with employers who refuse to aid their employes in disaster, or begrudge them proper working conditions and reasonable sympathy."

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending 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.

TWENTY BIRDS THE LIMIT.

There is one section of the new game law which even the conscientious sportsman will find it hard to obey, and that is section 8, which limits a hunter's bag of upland birds to twenty a day. Just imagine, remarks the Oregonian, a hunter reaching his limit when his dog has staked a fine covey, and pheasants are flying in all directions. But the law is specific. It reads as follows:

"Section 8. Every person who shall, within the state of Oregon, sell, exchange or offer for sale or exchange, for money or anything of value, or shall take or kill for sale, or have in possession for sale or exchange, any grouse, pheasant, quail, rick-necked or China pheasant, silver pheasant, golden pheasant, copper pheasant, green Japanese pheasant, quail or bobwhite or prairie chicken, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as hereinafter provided; provided, however, that it shall be lawful to sell, or take or kill for sale any of the birds hereinbefore enumerated, during the period commencing October 15th of each year, and ending November 15th of the same year, except as hereinbefore provided in section 6 of this act; provided, further, that no person shall in one day kill or destroy a greater number than twenty of the hereinbefore enumerated birds; provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale, or have in possession in possession in cold storage or otherwise, any elk, deer, trout, grouse, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, geese, duck or quail five days after the open season for killing the same closes."

"This section was put in to stop hunting for market. It may be a little hard on the sportsman who only gets out once or twice during the season, and wants to do all the killing he can, but that cannot be helped. It is taken for granted that twenty birds is all that one family ought to consume in one day, and to kill more would be wanton slaughter.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Returning prosperity will make many rich, but nowhere can they make so much within a short time as by successful Speculation in Grain, Provisions and Stock.

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Originated by us. All successful speculators operate on a regular system.

It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of men in all parts of the United States who, by systematic trading through Chicago brokers, make large amounts every year, ranging from a few thousand dollars for the man who invests a hundred or two hundred dollars up to $50,000 to $100,000 or more by those who invest a few thousand.

It is also a fact that those who make the largest profits from comparatively small investments on this plan are persons who live away from Chicago and invest through brokers who thoroughly understand systematic trading.

Our plan does not risk the whole amount invested on any trade, but covers both sides, so that whether the market rises or falls it brings a stady profit that piles up enormously in a short time.

Write for convincing proofs, also our Manual on successful speculation and our Daily Market Report, full of money-making pointers. All free. Our Manual explains margin trading fully. Highest reference in regard to our standing and success.

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THOMAS & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
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BOYS' CURIOSITY.

J. Roake and his sons, Bert and William, are the proprietors of the Oregon City Iron Works. In the establishment is employed a young man named William Rowan. Mr. Roake Sr., has been away from the shops for a few days, and the boys have been experimenting in welding different metals together. They claimed that if he had been at home he would have frowned at the idea of wasting time with such projects. Yesterday they succeeded in welding a piece of iron and copper together in a very neat manner. This morning they continued their experiments, and succeeded in welding a piece of rolled sheet copper one-eighth of an inch thick to a piece of hard steel one-fourth of an inch thick, and the adhesion was perfect and the job neatly done. The steel was then tempered after the welding was completed. As soon as the welding is done, the piece is immersed in cold water, but the welding process is a secret they do not care to disclose. The piece composing the two united metals was given to Mr. L. G. Gurnett, one of the publishers of the Oregon Agriculturist, located in The Oregonian building. This evening the boys welded together two more pieces of copper and steel, and they believe, that with proper apparatus, they can succeed in uniting the two metals together in any desired shape. They will continue their experiments.

The importation of shoddy has increased over 1000 per cent in the last seven months. A full explanation of what this shoddy is and what becomes of it would be of interest to the American people. It was the republican policy to shut out the stuff as belonging to the Peter Funk and cholera microbe department of trade. It may be further remarked, that in 1892 the free traders exclaimed: "Give us free wool so manufacturers will not be tempted to put shoddy in the cloth." Like some other theories, it does not seem to work as it ought, or was prophesied.

Molasses Pavements.

Perhaps the oddest pavement ever laid is one just completed at Chino, Cal. It is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all of the success claimed for it, it may point a way for the sugar planters of the South to profitably dispose of the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand. The head chemist of a sugar factory at Chino, Mr. E. Turke, was led to make certain experiments, of which the new sidewalk, a thousand feet long, from the factory to the main street, is the result. The molasses used is a refuse product, hitherto believed to be of no value. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistency of asphalt and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly and becomes quite hard, and remains so. The peculiar point of it is that the sun only makes it drier and harder, instead of softening it, as might be expected. A block of the composition, two feet long, a foot wide, and one inch thick, was submitted to severe tests and stood them well. Laid with an inch or so of its edges resting on supports, it withstood repeated blows of a machine hammer without showing any effects of cracking or bending.

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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 Mary A. Bryan, plaintiff, and against [illegible] A. Marquam and Emma Marquam, his wife, and John W. Keas, defendants, for the sum of $19.50, costs, and for the further sum of $2,795, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the the 22d day of July, 1895, on the judgment of plaintiff, Mary A. Bryan, and for $250, attorney's fees, also the sum of $1,075, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 22d day of July, 1895, on the judgment of John W. Keas, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said of judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 26th day of August, 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 in the County of Washington, and State of Oregon, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five, township one, south range one west of the Willamette meridian, excepting ten acres out of the northeast corner thereof heretofore sold, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the cost and expenses of said sale.

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

Witness my hand this 25th day of July, 1895.
H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
9-13

Notice of Appointment of Executrix.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the last will and testament of Thomas Leahy has been duly admitted to probate by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, and that the undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of said will, and has been duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of her duties.

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

Hillsboro, Oregon, August 5, 1895.
11-15 ANN LEAHY,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Thomas Leahy, deceased.

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 W. A. Goodin, and against Lillian Stevens, C. T. Dodd and J. E. Showers, for the sum of $12.50, costs, and for the further sum of $250.80, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 18th day of July, 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 16th day of September, 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:

The north half of lots No. 1 and 2 in block No. 1, in South Park addition to the City of Forest Grove, all 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 15th day of August, 1895.
H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
12-16 By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy.

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 Albert Esperly, and against A. H. Bond and Jennie Bond, his wife, John C. Findley, James C. Mitchell and Emily Mitchell, his wife, C. A. Hughes and L. Hughes, her husband, Adgar B. Holmes, Geo. H. Smith and M. J. McKinnon, for the sum of $47.70, costs, and for the further sum of $670.00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 18th day of July, 1895, and $100.00, attorney's fees, 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 16th day of September, 1895, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described real property, to-wit:

The south 40 acres of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 34, T 2 S of R 1 W of Will Mer, the north line of said 40 acres being parallel with the south line of said section 34 all 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 15th day of August, 1895.
H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
12-16 By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy.

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 Oregon Mortgage Company, limited, plaintiff, and against Obadiah E. Hundley and Dora Hundley, W. H. H. Meyers and the First National Bank of Hillsboro, Oregon, defendants, for the sum of $25.40, costs, and for the further sum of $1,974.23, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 22 day of July, 1895, and for $200 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, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 26th day of August, 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 property, situate in the County of Washington and State of Oregon, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the west line of the John S. Cornahaver donation land claim, number forty-seven, in township one south range four west of the Willamette meridian, at a stone in the center of the County road, nine and nine hundredths chains from the northwest corner of said claim, thence south ten degrees forty minutes east (variation twenty-one degrees east) with said west line of said claim, thirty-one and twenty-nine hundredths chains to the northwest corner of Thomas W. Thompson's land; thence north seventy-six degrees twenty-eight minutes east thirty-five and ninety hundredths chains to the center of the road; thence north eighteen degrees forty-five minutes west, three and eighty-six hundredths chains; thence north one degree forty-two minutes east eleven and ninety-four hundredths chains; thence north seventy-nine degrees twenty-two minutes west thirty-seven chains; thence west three and forty-nine hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing eighty-seven and sixteen hundredths acres of land 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 25 day of July, 1895.
H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
9-13

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of sale made by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, on the 5th day of August, 1895, in the matter of the estate of William Jolly, deceased, and to the undersigned as executors of the last will and testament of said William Jolly, deceased, directed.

We will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of that tract of land belonging to the estate of William Jolly, deceased, lying, being and situate within Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing on the east line of the donation land claim of William Jolly and wife, in Sec. 19, T 1 N, R 2 W Will Mer 71.82 chains south of the N E corner of said claim, and at a point where the south line of the land heretofore sold by William Jolly and wife to Frank B. Jolly crosses the east line of said claim, and running thence south 87° 45' east, 13 chains, to the southeast corner of said F. B. Jolly tract of land; thence south 12.88 chains; thence west 13 chains; thence south along the east line of said Jolly claim about 20 chains, more or less, to a point 5.26 chains north of the southeast corner of said Jolly donation land claim; thence west on the north line of the land of Reiser and wife 22.84 chains to the Bennett tract of land; thence along the east line of said Bennett land to the center of McKay creek; thence northward along the center of McKay creek with the meanderings thereof to the southwest corner of the F. B. Jolly tract of land; thence south 87° 45' east 15 chains to the place of beginning and containing 74 acres, more or less, together with all of the right, title, interest and estate of William Jolly at the time of his death, or that has since accrued to his estate in or to the same. Said land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers, and will be upon the following terms of sale: One-third of the purchase price to be paid cash in hand. One-third of the purchase price to be paid one year from the day of sale, and the remaining purchase price to be paid two years from the day of sale. Deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum, payable annually, and to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold. Conveyances to be at purchaser's expense.

W. B. JOLLY,
12-16 FRANK B. JOLLY,
Executors of the last will and testament of William Jolly, deceased.

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 Imbrie, and against Geo. B. Markle, Clara Markle, Ida Markle Hessenbruch and Hessenbruch, the husband of said Ida, Van B. DeLashmutt, Maria C. DeLashmutt, The Oregon National Bank of Portland, and W. W. Catlin, receiver of the Oregon National Bank of Portland, for the sum of $82, costs, and for the further sum of $33,900, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 27th 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 judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1895, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10:30 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 those several pieces, parcels and tracts of land, lying, being and situate in Washington County, Oregon, and more specifically described as follows, to-wit:

First tract—Bounded by commencing where the east line of the Donation Land Claim of George H. Smith and wife crosses the south line of section 33, T 1 N R 2 W, Will Mer, and running thence west on base line 18.77 chains; thence south 46.46 chains to the south line of the Donation Land Claim of said George H. Smith and wife; thence west on said south line to the southwest corner of said Donation Land Claim; thence north on the west line of said Donation Claim to the northwest corner thereof; thence east to the northeast corner thereof, and thence south on the east line of said claim to the place of beginning, containing 554.37 acres.

Second tract—Being all that tract known and designated as the southwest quarter of section 4, T 1 S R 2 W Will Mer, containing 160 acres.

Third tract—Bounded by commencing at a stake about 20 chains east of the southwest corner of section 4, T 1 S R 2 W, Will Mer, and running thence south 5 chains; thence north 5 chains to section line, and thence west 12.5 chains to the place of beginning, containing 6.25 acres.

Fourth tract—Bounded by commencing at the northwest corner of section 9 T 1 S R 2 W, Will. Mer., and running thence east on section line 6 chains to the east side of creek; thence south 18.55 chains to the line of the O. C. R. R.; thence west on said line 6.06 chains to section line, and thence north on section line 17.75 chains to the place of beginning, containing 10.67 acres.

Fifth tract—Commencing at the southeast corner of the Donation Land Claim of Geo. H. Smith and wife in section 4 T 1 S R 2 W, Will. Mer., and running thence south to the northeast corner of the Donation Land Claim of Thomas Stewart and wife, in said section 4, township and range aforesaid; thence west to the southwest corner of the Donation Land Claim of Albert Stewart and wife; thence north on the west line of said Donation Land Claim to the northwest corner thereof, and thence east to the place of beginning, containing 120.92 acres.

Sixth tract—Bounded by commencing at the northeast corner of the Donation Land Claim of Thomas Stewart and wife, in section 9 T 1 S R 2 W, Will. Mer., and running thence south 2 degrees 18 minutes east on east line of said claim 32.66 chains to the center of the Hillsboro and Portland road; thence north 87 degrees west, along said road 21.74 chains; thence north 2 degrees 18 minutes west, parallel with the east line of said claim 31.58 chains to the north line of section 9, township and range aforesaid, and thence east on said section line 21.71 chains to the place of beginning, containing 69.75 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 8th day of August, 1895.
H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
11-15 By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy.

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 the First National Bank of Hillsboro, plaintiff, and against George B. Markle, Clara Markle, Ida Markle Hessenbruch, and Hessenbruch, husband of said Ida, Van B. DeLashmutt, Maria C. DeLashmutt, the Oregon National Bank of Portland, and W. W. Catlin, receiver of the Oregon National Bank of Portland, defendants, for the sum of $64, costs, and for the further sum of $6,086.25, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 27 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 judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 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 in Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly designated and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of donation land claim of Albert Stewart and wife in section three (3) town. one (1) south range (2) west, Will. Mer., and running thence west on north line of said claim to the east line of the donation land claim of G. H. Smith and wife in section four (4), township and range aforesaid; thence south to the southeast corner of said donation land claim of the said G. H. Smith; thence south to the northeast corner of donation land claim of Thos. Stewart and wife, in section four (4), township and range foresaid; thence east to the southeast corner of the donation land claim of Albert Stewart and wife, and thence north to the place of beginning, containing 156 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 8th day of August, 1895.
H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
11-15

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 the First National Bank of Hillsboro, Oregon, plaintiff, and against the G. W. Hart, M. M. Hart, Edward Constable and Amanda Sherman, defendants, for the sum of $60.85, costs, and for the further sum of $1,772.20, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 13th 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 9th day of September, 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 these several pieces, parcels and tracts of land lying, being and situate in Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly known, designated and described as follows, to-wit: Being the north half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 18 T 1 N R 4 W, Will. Mer.; also the east ¼ of the northeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of section 18, township and range aforesaid. Also all that portion of the homestead land claim of John McCoy, and all of that part of the donation land claim of John Hardin and wife, lying and being a part of the northwest quarter of section 17, township and range aforesaid, containing in all 50 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 8th day of August, 1895.
H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
11-15

BRICK LAYING.

JOHN RING, THE WELL-KNOWN brick layer and contractor, will execute all work entrusted to him, draw plans and specifications, and make estimates. Reference in Hillsboro: T. H. Tongue, S. B. Huston or D. M. C. Gault. Portland address, 516 Columbia St. 9-9.

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EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

South				North
8:50 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:10 A M
10:45 A M	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	6:00 A M

Above trains stop at East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Albany Junction, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, Drain, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

8:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:40 P M
5:25 P M	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	8:00 A M

Salem Passenger Daily:

4:00 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	10:15 A M
6:15 P M	Ar	Salem	Lv	8:00 A M

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8:50 A M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	4:25 P M
12:15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:00 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Central & Eastern Ry.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

4:45 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:25 A M
6:05 P M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	7:13 A M
7:25 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5:50 A M

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