HUNTING CRIMINALS WITH DOGS.

To take part in a man hunt, with bloodhound accompaniment, is an experience that does not come to every one. No animal can compare with man in cunning and fertility of resource in eluding pursuit, nor is any wild beast so dangerous when overtaken and rounded up. But cunning and skill avail him naught against the nose of the trained hound. Shrewdness has no resource against the decrees of fate.

The writer has taken part in one such hunt. Its recital may not be out of place as of a never-to-be-forgotten event, as showing how such affairs are conducted and how man and dog perform their respective roles.

In the heart of the cotton-growing regions of Texas is the little city of Mexia. It is a lively, bustling place during two or three months late in the summer and early in the autumn, when cotton is being marketed. During all the rest of the year it lies dull and torpid. But one spring afternoon, not many years ago, Mexia was awakened. A brutal murder had been committed out on the public highway southeast of the town and hardly a mile away.

It was early in the afternoon at a time when travel had ceased, or it would have been almost impossible to have committed unseen such a deed at such a place. Some incoming horsemen riding along had come upon the dead body of an aged, highly respected and well-known farmer, lying prone in the dust of the road, the head and face pounded out of all shape, evidently with a large stone found near by. The murdered man's team was standing peacefully at the roadside contentedly cropping the young grass. There was a blue-checked jumper, such as laborers wear, lying in the dust and dirt, its sleeves covered with blood. The garment had been thrown aside by the murderer evidently, because its appearance if worn away would be sure to attract the attention of any one he might meet. The motive of the crime was manifest. The old man's pockets were turned inside out and were empty.

The victim must have been knocked or dragged from his wagon seat, and there were marks in the dust of his having made a struggle before succumbing to the deadly blows rained upon his head and face. He had been in Mexia all morning making sundry purchases and had departed for home just after dinner. Hardly an hour could have passed from the commission of the crime to its discovery. The dead body, the stone and the checked jumper were taken up and brought into town.

No communities in the world act so quickly as those of the South under such circumstances. All other interests are laid aside and everything is subordinated to the determination to capture and punish the offender. On that day, in Mexia, armed and mounted men seemed to spring from the ground. A pack of a dozen bloodhounds came hurrying up from somewhere, led by a man who tooted a horn vigorously at intervals. The county sheriff and a number of deputies were on hand, and that official took command and directed the arrangements for immediate pursuit..

The sheriff ordered a deputy to take charge of the dogs and the volunteers to proceed forthwith to the scene of the murder, and from there to start the pursuit. The excitement was so contagious that I procured a horse and followed this deputy, the citizens and the hounds. I wondered somewhat at the time that the sheriff and his other deputies did not come with us instead of remaining in town. Later on I knew why this was, and then I wondered again why I had not thought of it.

It was a short ride to the scene of the murder. We all halted within a few spaces of the spot, except the deputy, who dismounted and went forward with the hounds. They were big fellows, the brown of their bodies shading to a darker color, almost a black on muzzle and tips. They knew something was in the wind, as they fawned upon and jumped about the deputy with much wagging of tails and occasional jealous snarls and snappings at one another. The deputy took from his saddle pocket the checked jumper that had been found near the murdered man. The bloody sleeves had been torn out that the smell of blood might not be confused with the scent of the former wearer. The deputy flouted the hounds with the garment just as a child would playing with them. They jumped at it, and first one, then another, catching it in his teeth, worried and shook it. This was to fix in the canine mind the scent of the jumper and its owner. Then the deputy replaced the garment in his saddle pocket, remounted, gave a comprehensive wave of his hand and arm all around, and shouted:

"Hunt him up, boys."

Here and there the dogs scattered, sniffing all around up and down the road and in the weeds and grass at the side. We watched them anxiously and impatiently, keeping still as so many mutes. All at once an old hound lifted his head and gave forth a long, quavering howl, broke through a barbed wire fence at the right hand side of the road, whining a little as the barbs tore his flesh, and took out, running a little south of west through an open field. All the other dogs raised their voices in answer and followed his lead. We could see them running across the open in a slow gallop, in exact single file, heads down, distances perfectly kept, with no hustling or crowding.

As they ran, first one then another would lift his voice in a constant succession of baying so that in the noise of their pursuing there was no intermission. The road we were on led away to the southeast, and I could not for the life of me see how we were to follow and keep touch with the dogs, as the pursuit took them away from us almost at right angles, and the ever prevailing barbed wire fences prevented riding across country. There was scant time, however, for speculation, and not time at all for inquiry. The deputy commanded, "Come on," and led us all straight down the road apparently away from the trail. But this apparent divergence was only for a few hundred yards, when we came upon an intersecting road running east and west. The deputy turned to the right and into this all of us following hard after. We could plainly hear the hounds away over in the fields to the right, and occasionally we could see them crossing the swells in the rolling country. They were a considerable distance in front of us, but our courses now ran parallel.

We crossed intersecting roads at nearly every quarter of a mile. It was plain that along every section line was a public highway. Keeping in touch with the dogs no longer worried me. The roads were so many in all directions that let the chase lead whither it might a road be sure to appear following that direction.

One quick gallop along an excellent and unobstructed road soon brought us up to and in line with the hounds. We then slowed up so as not to pass them, as their pace was not so fast as ours. This gave me opportunity for observation and reflection and I realized then that something was the matter with this hunt. There was not the slightest element of sport about it. It was a grimly earnest affair, with no suggestion of pastime. The laughter, the joking, the hallooing and hullabaloo incident to a chase after fox or deer were all conspicuously absent. There was no sound save the breathing of the horses and the rapid beat of the hastening hoofs. It was like a ride in an uneasy dream and strangely like in that a foreboding of evil was ever present and oppressive. Then the uncomfortable thought of what would happen to the fleeing wretch when overtaken came to me.

It meant not alone capture, but death in some terrible form at the hands of those citizens, just as certain as though the fugitive was poised for a moment on the brink of Niagara. Such thoughts as these and many others crowded into my perturbed mind as we rode on to the west nearly half a dozen miles. The hounds then changed their course, veering to the northwest, causing us in turn to take to the right up a cross road. We zigzagged two or three times, now running along a road heading west, and then along an intersecting one heading north, as the pursuit took a line diagonal to the general direction of the highways. Not once had the fugitive so far used any road in his flight.

Finally we turned into a well traveled way running north, at the base of a line of hills that rose almost abruptly over the surrounding country. Somebody had just remarked that we ought to be getting in sight of something, when the hounds broke into the road a few hundred yards ahead, and continued running in advance of us up the center of the highway.

We had described in our course an immense semi-circle, and were now, some five miles west of Mexia, whereas our start was east of that town.

A mile or so we followed the dogs up the road at the base of the hills, until the whole pack made a sudden swerve to the right and through an open gate. Inside was an inclosed field of some dozen acres. In the center stood a little lonesome shanty built of upright boards, the typical dwelling of the ordinary cotton-raising tenant. Around this the hounds circled, making the air ring with their furious baying. I began to regret my coming, not from any sympathy with the murderer, but from a loathing reluctance to witness such a sight as I knew to be forthcoming. We rode up. The deputy quieted the dogs and hailed the house. There was the sound of the clicking of hammers of six-shooters in the crowd. A face appeared at the window. It was that of a negro woman, and bore the marks of recent tears. To the deputy's command she responded by coming out and stating there was no one but herself in the house; that the sheriff with two men had been there and "tooken her man wid him." We searched the house. Her story was true as to its being empty. There were horse tracks other than our own around. It looked certainly as though we were anticipated. The chase was over. I was relieved, and could detect a fellow-feeling in the face of the deputy. The rest were indignant, and in their disappointment said hard things about the sheriff. Some suggested running him down and taking the prisoner away. But such suggestions came to nothing. The hounds lay around licking the places where they had come in contact with the barbs of the wire fences. They had done their part, and there was no call to disparage them.

After we had trotted back to town we heard the whole story. As soon as our party had gone to the scene of the murder the sheriff began to investigate. He knew that in case of a capture by any party of citizens there would be a lynching. He wished to avoid this, and the only possible way was to get in and capture the criminal himself before the crowd could get possession.

He found that in the morning the murdered man hired a negro bystander to help load some heavy articles in his wagon. In paying him the old man had displayed quite a sum of money in a negro's eyes—some $15 or $20. This negro wore a blue checked jumper. The sheriff found out the name of this negro and where he lived. He found also that a negro answering this same description had been seen following the old man as the latter was leaving town. The negro was also noticed picking up a large stone from the roadside, and being asked his reason for this replied to his questioner:

"It's none of your d——d business."

The inquirer had no desire to get into a difficulty and asked no further.

For the sheriff this was enough.

He took a deputy and rode out to the negro's home. It was the same house to which the hounds led us afterwards. The negro was caught just coming in. The sheriff delayed not for an instant, but took the prisoner to the nearest point on the railroad, flagged a train, and that night the murderer reposed in the jail of the City of Dallas, 100 miles away, and out of Judge Lynch's jurisdiction.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EASTERN AND WESTERN FARMING.

The census figures show that Lancaster county, Pa., is the leading county of the United States in the value of its agricultural products, the total being $7,657,790. Next comes St. Lawrence county, N. Y., with $6,054,160; then Chester county, Pa., with $5,863,800; then Worcester county, Mass., with $5,489,430, and then Bucks county, Pa., with $5,411,370. It will surprise the general reader to learn that the five counties ranking highest in this respect are not in the great agricultural empire of the West, but in the manufacturing region of the East, three of them in one state. This certainly does not indicate that the protection tariff under which the manufacturing industries of the country have been established has proved detrimental to the farmers. The fact is that such industries have provided an enlarged market for farm products, and thus made agriculture more profitable and increased the value of lands used for that purpose. There are many drawbacks to farming in the East, but the advantages of being close to a good market are sufficient to overcome them and to insure success where it would otherwise be practically impossible.

It is not to this fact alone, however, that the prosperity of the eastern farmers is attributable. They manage their affairs in a different way from that which is followed in the West. Their farms are comparatively small as a rule, and they cultivate them thoroughly, thereby obtaining the best results. Then they are also economical and careful to utilize everything that they produce, whereas the Western farmers, generally speaking, waste almost as much as they save, because of their larger farms and the loose methods that come from trying to accomplish too much. A good deal of this waste is unavoidable, of course, since the great staples must be extensively raised in order to yield a satisfactory return; but it might be materially reduced by the adoption of a better system of farming. The average Western farmer is at a disadvantage, furthermore, by reason of his obstinate reliance upon a single crop. He is wedded to corn or wheat, as the Southern farmer is to cotton, and will not see how much better it would be for him to diversify his products, and increase his income by adding to the sources from which it is derived. In time, he will certainly learn this important lesson, and whenever he begins to conduct his business according to the frugal and prudent Eastern plan, he will find it far more profitable.—Globe-Democrat.

The account of the last illness of George Washington, written by his private secretary, and recently published, leaves no reason for surprise that the disease, or rather the treatment, resulted fatally in the course of a few hours. Washington had caught cold by riding in a December rain, and woke at 3 a. m. with a chill. The fires in the house had gone down and Washington would not permit any of his family to rise until the usual time in the morning. Domestic remedies were then applied and his overseer bled him to the extent of half a pint. When the doctor arrived he was bled again. A second physician was summoned and the bleeding was repeated. The case now looked desperate. The two physicians had no hope, except in one expedient, and the patient was bled for the fourth time. Washington felt himself to be dying and gave his last directions with "the calmness of a stoic." With his excellent habits and fine constitution he should have lived fifteen or twenty years longer, and his attack would have yielded readily to modern treatment. History says Washington died of laryngitis, but history is sometimes more polite than truthful.

Diarrhœa should be stopped promptly. It soon becomes chronic. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure is effective, safe and certain. Hundreds of testimonials bear witness to the virtue of this great medicine. It can always be depened upon, its use saves time and money. W. E. Brock.

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 amount 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 steady 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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GENERAL GRANT.

Grant was a truth teller. As a boy he hated fibs, and learned to be exact in his statements. His father once sent him to buy a horse, authorizing him to offer $50, and if that should be refused, $60. He told the owner expected $60 for his horse, but the boy refused to give more than $50, and obtained the horse.

He tenderly cherished the associations of home. His father and mother he never ceased to reverence and love. When president, he valued their regard and approval. As children came along he took them to his heart. His sons were his companions and his daughter the idol of the house. For the wife of his youth and manhood he cherished a pure, tender affection. When he was in Pompeii, the guide offered to admit him to a building without the ladies. "I am much obliged to you," he said, "but I never go where I cannot take my wife."

Such was America's citizen and soldier, who, on the banks of the Hudson, waits the hour when, with loving hands, this cherished wife shall be laid by his side.—David Sherman, in Zion's Herald.

Root and His Four Songs.

The four great war songs on the Northern side were "John Brown's Body," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and "Marching Through Georgia." The first of these was potent in the earlier years of the war. The fourth was ahead of anything else in popularity in the last months of the great struggle. During the middle period "Tramp, Tramp" and "Rally Round the Flag" held the highest place in the affections of the patriotic. They are still known and loved and sung. Comparatively few of the present generation, however, were aware before this week that the stirring music of both these songs was written by the same man, Dr. George F. Root, of Chicago, who died on August 6th, in Maine. The modest musician did more for the Union than a good many brigadier-generals, and quite as much as some brigades.

The settlers in that part of Suislaw valley, known as Maple creek, are much elated over the prospect of a wagon road to connect with the stage road to Eugene. Business is improving, and many new houses and other improvements are under way along the proposed route.

Cholera Morbus is a dangerous complaint, and often is fatal in its results. To avoid this you should use DeWitt's Chole & Cholera Cure, as soon as the first symptoms appear W. E. Brock.

Lord Wolseley, who has just been made commander-in-chief of the British army, is one of the many men who have had occasion to regret a controversy with Jeff Davis. His lordship, several years ago, wrote a war article for one of the reviews, in which he severely criticised the military capacity of the confederate leader. Davis replied at length in self-defense, and concluded with an expression of surprise at the source of the attack made upon him. He said he had never had the honor of Gen. Wolseley's acquaintance, and had never heard of him except in connection with "an unrealized hope for the rescue of Gen. Gordon."

A word to editors: If you are "holding down" a post office, in addition to your other duties, don't criticise the present administration. A California scribe who tried the experiment now receives his mail from his successor. "Silence is golden."

Lloyd Lowndes, the republican candidate for governor in Maryland, is a native of Virginia, 50 years of age, and has represented in congress the Cumberland district in which he resides. He is one of the prominent business men of the state, and will be supported by many Maryland democrats who are opposed to the rule of Gorman.

Simplicity of Science.

Student—I learn that there are cases in which people have had a desire to eat soap. What is the cause of that?

Learned Professor—They are victims of sappessomania.

Student—Um—what does sappesomania mean?

Learned Professor—A desire to eat soap.

A Golden Brick.

The government assay office at Helena, Montana, is receiving a great deal of gold from the mines of the Northwest, and lately cast a brick eleven and one-half inches wide and three and one-half inches deep. The weight was 1,437 ounces, or nearly 120 pounds troy, and the value, at $20 per ounce, was $28,740. The question being asked why the gold is cast into such large and unwieldy masses, the answer given is that if it were run into small ignots for transportation to the mints, in case of a hold-up of the express, the road agents could not get away with and conceal a large brick so readily as they could the smaller bars or ingots

TOO MUCH GOES.

Speaking of the gold exports, Mr. Leach, formerly director of the mint, and now a New York bank officer, calls attention to the fact that their aggregate is far below the current product of our mines. He estimates this year's gold product of the United States at $45,000,000, besides some $5,000,000 in ore from Mexican mines, and $2,000,000 from the British possessions and Alaska, all of which comes to our mints. There does not seem to be any cause for alarm in the fact that a small fraction of this product has gone to Europe.—Globe-Democrat.

But if we had a good and healthy industrial system, properly protected, so that our balance of trade would not be destroyed by imports, we would soon accumulate a wealth that would put us above want. Then we would not have to whistle to keep up our courage, as does Mr. Leach in the paragraph quoted.

There is a lighthouse to every fourteen miles of coast in England, to every thirty-five in Ireland, and to every thirty-seven miles in Scotland.

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 Tho. H. Tongue, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, within six mon hs 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 $256.80, 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 Epperly, 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, Edgar R. 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 16th 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 6th 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.

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 northwest 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 10 per cent per annum, payable annually, and to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold. Conveyances to be at purchaser's expense.
W. R. JOLLY,
12-16 FRANK B. JOLLY,
Executors of the last will and testament of William Jolly, deceased.

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OF HILLSBORO.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

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

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Collections made on all accessible points.

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

Quinces.

The New York Experiment Station issues a bulletin relative to quince culture, which is quite extensive in Ontario, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara. A clay loam is recommended as the best soil, made friable by thorough cultivation and fertilization. Potash and phosphoric acid are the proper feeders, with a conservative use of nitrogen. The trees should not be more than 14 to 15 feet apart, and clean culture is recommended.

Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, says that the Atlanta Exposition will be "an entering wedge toward completing the unity of the North and the South," which goes to show that while his heart may be right, he is a little loose in his figures of speech

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, cost, and for the further sum of $35,000, 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; hence 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 12.50 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 32.06 chains 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, hu band of said Ida, Van B. DeLashmutt, Martha 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 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 the 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 aforesaid; 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 ½ 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 59 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. Refer once to Hillsboro: T. H. Tongue, S. B. Huston or D. M. C. Gault. Portland address, 346 Columbia St. 9-9.

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SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

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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BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS.

Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

7:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	5:40 P M
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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