HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

The reported marching of a British force through Brazilian territory to the Venezuelan boundary is all but confirmed. The act is tending to stir up wrath.

The militia of Idaho has at last made so good a showing of being in earnest that the prospective rioters of Mullen have been cowed into observing the law. They now say they never intended violence. Good.

The colonial legislature of British Guiana has refused to make an appropriation for maxim guns and a military road to the outposts near the Venezuelan boundary. This refusal is not likely to be satisfactory to Jo Chamberlain, colonial secretary in the British cabinet.

The London "Financial News" says that "practically ever peny that was subscribed here toward the recent American loan has been got back through the expansion in the exports of woolens and worsteds." This statement may add to the popularity of the democratic party in England, but it is calculated to make Uncle Sam go off into a corner to voice a whole lot of remarkes to himself.

The country would be sorry to have another season of tariff agitation, and yet, as Gov. Hastings observes, the tariff question can not be considered settled when the existing policy is running the government into debt at the rate of $50,000,000 a year. It is necessary to have an income equal to the outgo, even if a little tariff tinkering has to be done in order to accomplish such a result.

The rumor of a treaty between Spain and England was whispered last week, by which England is to acquire a small island commanding an approach to the Caribean sea, and thus to the Nicaragua canal. England seems to want proprietorship in that big ditch just now more than in any other thing. But, if there is such a thing as a Monroe doctrine, the United States cannot allow that gateway to be controlled by new proprietors.

It is to be hoped now that the Pure will give America a rest. The French have discovered frauds and boodlers in high places. As a result, last Saturday they had an uproar in the chamber of deputies, even coming to blows. Now, the cabinet has resigned, and the president will have to form a new ministry. There have been those who advocated a change in the modes of the American executive patterning after the French, but a conservative experience proves that our form of government is most staple.

Land owners of Washington are now considering the propriety of digging up the hop yards and devoting the fields to flax culture. It is proposed, if it shall be proven that flax will thrive on the Puyalup bottoms, to build a mill at Seattle, at a cost of $25,000. If Washington growers dig up their hops, it might be well for Oregon hop raisers to continue the industry yet for a time. But, since we have more land than we want to devote to hops, it would be well to study other industries in connection. And in the search, let not sugar beets be forgotten.

On Saturday last the London Times published news reports from its China correspondent, of the most alarming character for the peace of the world. Promptly the next day other English organs denied the truth of the statements. The Times correspondent stated that a treaty had been concluded between China and Russia by which the latter country was to be permitted to extend its Pacific terminus of the Siberian railroad to an open port within China territory, and to have permission to station a Russian fleet at Port Arthur. The denial carries less weight with it than the first report. A matter of so grave importance published in the Times is quite as likely to be true as an official message from a foreign ambassador. Later advices go to confirm the first report. Such a treaty was concluding, and if it is aborted it is only because of the premature publication of the main terms.

The Ohio democrats are making desperate efforts to carry the legislature to secure the election of a United States senator. One Calvin S. Brice, of New York, is reaching for the senatorial plum, and is supposed to be supplying the "boodle" for campaign "expenses." The receipt of $305,000, in one consignment at Columbus, was reported a few days ago, and this was only one of many. Considering the condition into which this tariff reform administration has placed the country, these pecuniary "arguments" may be quite potent. The old threadbare Morey letter trick seems to have been resorted to in one of the close districts. When Brice wants anything, he has a habit of buying it and paying for it. Where is the advantage in election of U. S. senator by direct vote of the people when a candidate goes into a state and buys his.

THAT MENACE.

It may be true and probably is, as the Oregonian says, that Canada is a menace to the United States, that she has harbors and stations from which she can send ships to bombard our cities. She can sail out of her lake creeks and do a wonderful amount of mischief. Yes, England through Canada and British Columbia is a kind of a menace to the United States. But while she is a menace to us, what are we to her. While English canoes are creeping along the tortuous channel to Seattle and Tacoma, what is to hinder the Monterey from scaring Victoria? And is not the Niagara river bridged? It is all nonsense to become frightened before we are hurt. Human nature is the same the world over. It averages up reasonably well. While our hands are of a tremble at the prospect of an invasion from Canada, it can be stated for a fact that English hearts are thumping at the prospect of a Yankee visit to Montreal and Kingston. Quebec, even, would not long laugh, for have we not seen the inside of Vicksburg and Petersburg. England has a lot of old tubs, to be sure, but the pesky things are liable to turn over in a calm sea and drown the whole crew. Our army is the finest that treads the earth. The spirit of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, and Lee and Longstreet and Jackson, is an example to our younger men more potent than English precedent.

What we have to do is to keep our wits about us, be enterprising, to extend trade and influence, be honest and dignified and modest, so that, when England so far forgets herself as to go beyond a menace, we may strike back and strike hard. England can't whip us and we have nothing to fear unless we neglect or refuse to call her bluff.

ECONOMY OR SILENCE.

A fortnight ago "Economy" offered a criticism on the management of city affairs that has elicited some notice from councilmen, but still they refuse to answer because the writer is incognito. "Economist" is able to take care of himself, and the INDEPENDENT need not go to his assistance, but since some of the points made are the same as the INDEPENDENT had already mentioned, it was hoped that the council could show that economy had been the watchword. Let us look at the matter again.

By the city treasurer's report, December 1, 1894, it appears that at that time there, were in endorsed warrants outstanding, $7,480.76, which added to the light and water bonds, swelled the interest-bearing debt of the city to $17,480.76. The rate of interest is 8 per cent. On December 14th the INDEPENDENT urged that new bonds, amounting to 15,000, bearing 6 per cent interest, be sold and the proceeds used for retiring the 8 per cent light and water bonds, and the balance to be used in paying floating warrants. Councilmen were mum. Indeed, it was not expected they would do aught else than legislate for the best interest of the city. Six months later, viz: May 7th, a resolution was adopted instructing the mayor to sell $15,000 of bonds for $15,300, net. So far as the INDEPENDENT's record shows, all the councilmen voted for this proposition. There was no action on this resolution, presumably because the bonds could not be sold at the stipulated price.

Later, July 2d, the proposition came up again on a resolution to sell $15,000 worth of bonds at 98, net. The vote stood 2 ayes and 3 nays. It seems the negotiators could not get $15,300 contemplated by the May resolution, but could get $14,700. If this was the best that could be done, we, the people, would have been satisfied. It would have been a saving. The interest on the new bonds, at 6 per cent, would have been $900 per year. The interest on $14,700 worth of paper that the money realized from the bonds would have paid is, at 8 per cent, $1,176. Had this change been made it is not easily seen how the city could have helped making $276 per year. Councilman Downs says he refused to vote for the proposition, because our bonds ought to be worth 100 instead of 98. That probably is true, but will the legislation of the council boost them to that desirable figure? The light and water bonds are now gone, along with the opportunity to make a desirable saving.

Some of the councilmen say that the broker required a unanimous vote, and since that could not be had, a negative vote was thrown. But why did not councilmen vote in the affirmative, and thus show good will toward retrenchment, as well as put the responsibility for the failure on shoulders that seemed willing to bear it?

There is another little matter that occurred along in July, that looks like economy had not been studied. It needs explanation. It will be remembered that in laying the road way on Main street, between Second and Third, two feet was cut from each plank used, and since there were two tiers of plank, two feet was cut from plank that laid a strip 800 feet in length, and since the plank are four inches thick, there was a wastage of 6,400 feet of lumber worth $38, a small sum, 'tis true, but worth saving.

The remark of Councilman Brown, that this council is the first that has attempted economy, is something of a reflection on former councils, whom the INDEPENDENT has never been hasty in defending, and helps its present position, since it what has been hinted of former councils are true, what is so plainly pointed out touching this one, is also true.

Electors, the city election occurs only a month hence. What think you?

MORE DUTIES OR A STAMP ACT.

Secretary Carlisle proposes to impose a stamp duty of two cents each upon bank checks. This for the purpose of raising revenue. It is, too, dust in the people's eyes. He realizes that there is an element within his own party unfriendly to banks. He would placate that element by letting it be understood that a stamp of two cents would be paid by the banks. The people who use checks will realize that a check is not current unless it is stamped, hence the drawer has to attach that bit of adhesive paper. The tax would be paid by the people not by the banks.

There is another fact about this proposition that does not throw down republicans. In the campaign of 1892 democratic orators spread the impression that they could administer the affairs of government without the use of money, or if cash was required it would come from some mysterious source unbeknown to the people. It got to that pass that great impatience was shown when a republican speaker mentioned the necessary raising of revenue for the ordinary expenses of government. Now, when in power, the democracy finds that it takes money to administer the affairs of government. It is further found that there is no hidden supply from which to draw, but that all funds to be used for public expenses must be contributed by some person. Republicans always recognized that truth, and taxed foreigners by imposing a duty on merchandise which they sought to sell in our markets. Democracy, through the Wilson bill and now through this scheme of Mr. Carlisle's, proposes to shift the burden of contributing revenue from foreigners to our own citizens. It doesn't seem just that foreigners should enjoy the protection of our laws without contributing support. The Wilson bill does not provide for revenue sufficient for expenses. Then let us have higher duties rather than a stamp tax.

WHAT THEY THINK OF CHANDLER.

The comments made by the London press upon the war predictions of Senator Chandler in his paper, the Evening Monitor, of Concord, N. H., October 28th, may be regarded as summed up by the Standard in the following utterance:

"Senator Chandler may excite enthusiasm among the riff-raff of the great towns, but his prophecies, we may be assured, will be received with indignation and disgust by the bulk of the people of the United States."

Having this estimate of public opinion, these same English journals may be astonished some day to find how many it takes to compose the American "riff-raff."

The brokers explain why Washington county warrants are not quoted at par is that they are unable to keep their money loaned. One would think, under such conditions that county warrants ought to circulate as currency.

The Globe-Democrat defines the Monroe doctrine as an indefinite quantity so far as the details are concerned, but in a general way it means that no European nation should be allowed to colonize any part of the western hemisphere, or monopolize any of its commercial advantages.

IS HE BELLICOSE WITH REASON?

Senator Chandler, one of the New England senators, has published his views at length on the diplomatic disagreement now adjusting between the United States and England. A part of his communication is in these words:

"England proposes to seize from the United States a portion of Alaska. She is destroying independent governments in all parts of the globe. She treats American sentiment and remonstrance with insolence and defiance.

"For vindication of the Monroe doctrine in the Western hemisphere and the protection of those independent governments in the Eastern hemisphere and islands of the ocean, it is necessary that the United States should prepare for war with England. It had better come now and be over than twenty years hence. It ought to define our position and say that if not assented to we shall maintain it. It shall take some time to prepare for an offensive war, but a defensive war can come none too soon. Let England come. Russia will be our sure ally. She is the great absolute monarch and the United States the great republic of the world. The former needs and is entitled to a seaport in a warm region, of which England persistently deprives her, but she wants no more territory. The United States wants the Sandwich islands and a foothold in the West Indies. Together they can defy the whole world. They must and will restrain the brutality and avarice of Great Britain. Let this be understood at once and let England strike the first blow if she chooses. A million of men and muskets will overrun Canada, and England's commercial ships will be swept from the ocean. Let England begin. We ought to begin if it is necessary to save to Venezuela the mouth of the Orinoco."

A MILD AND MUSICAL EAGLE SCREAM.

At the recent meeting of the American Bar Association at Detroit, Michigan, the address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Don M. Dickinson, who glorified the town and state as follows:

"A few days ago a senator of the United States from the great state of New York referred to the city of Detroit as situated on the shores of Lake Michigan!

"Now, we would have him know, and all the rest of our friends of the Atlantic coast who have never been west of Buffalo know, that a commerce passes the port of Detroit in but the seven months of open navigation seven times as great, in tonnage of merchandise, as the entire year's carrying trade of the North Atlantic highway, and more than twice as great as the combined entries and clearances of the whole world at the ports of New York and Liverpool together. In the summer of 1893 a member of the supreme court of the United States—one of the most eminent men produced by this republic, and one of the greatest judges who ever wore the ermine—spent a month within sight of the two endless processions of shipping that pass each other on this water road. Mere statistics had not greatly impressed him, but the actual view of the living facts filled him with astonished conviction. To that visit more than anything else, I believe, does our fresh water Neptune owe his belt and spur of knight; for in December, 1893, the court gave to our lakes and connecting rivers the full legal title and dignity of 'high seas,' ranking with the oceans and seas of the world. I say, in passing, that now, with our sister states of the Northwest, we are asking, with more and more urgency—nay, we will soon demand—from the United States, a free and, above all, a wholly American outlet to tide water, so that we may ship our goods to every open port on the earth without change of bulk.

"In agriculture, Michigan's resources can feed all the nations; in building material, we can build cottages and palaces for them all; we can gridiron the world with our iron and steel; and from our manufactories can equip the lines with rolling stock. We produce the most and best iron of any state or nation.

"Our copper product is now at least half of the world's supply. Copper mining is remunerative, but I suggest to our fellow citizens of the United States from abroad that it would pay us better if the government would open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of copper as money, impose the legal tender quality, fix a ratio (at any figure—that is not material) with gold and silver, and then maintain the parity of the three metals with all the financial resources of the republic, 'independently of and without waiting for the assent of foreign nations.' Michigan would like this, and if it should turn out well, we might, following Lycurgus, try it with our iron by and by. But that's another story, as Kipling would say."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Attorney-General Idleman has given it as his opinion that the failure of the last legislature to provide by special enactment for the publication and submission to the people of constitutional amendments adopted by the two last legislatures does not interfere with their proper publication now and submission to a vote. He says the secretary of state has a perfect right to go ahead and publish the amendments, using for that purpose the state funds appropriated for printing, and that the amendments can be voten upon with the same validity as though the legislature had taken these clerical steps.

Relative to the matter of issuing warrants for the amount of land payments as soon as quitclaim deeds are made to the state, Attorney-General Idleman is of opinion that Mr. Kincaid has no alternative; that he must issue the warrants upon presentation of deeds, but he must issue them upon the funds into which the money was paid, and that it is not for him to consider whether there is money now in those funds or not, or whether or not the warrants will draw interest. The law is simply mandatory, and must be obeyed.

THE LION ROARETH.

Victoria, B. C., October 25th.—(To the Editor.)—I see from late copies of your paper that yourself, the Chicago Tribune, the Times-Herald and other American sheets are indulging in some "tall talk," as you Americans say, about enforcing the Monroe doctrine. That is to say, you propose to prohibit Great Britain from enforcing her rights on the American continent. It is well enough to indulge in bluster, but that won't win. How are you going to enforce this Monroe doctrine if Great Britain says nay—with a big N?

Great Britain wants peace with all her neigqbors; she is never the aggressor in an unjust cause, but she will have her rights. She does not want any disturbance or contention with the United States, because her tr de with America is very great—greater, I suppose, than with all her colonies. But she will not be bluffed. Of this you may be sure. If you pursue this doctrine to the arbitrament of arms where would you be at?

I was down at Esquimalt harbor yesterday and took a look at the British fleet. It was a goodly sight to see, with the Royal Alfred at its head. This magnificent ship has four 10-inch rifles, which throw 500-pound shells for eight miles. If you provoke England to war the Royal Alfred alone can reduce your port of entry, Port Townsend, to an ash heap in twenty-four hours, and she can lie off behind Protection island and do it. Then she can in six hours go over to Bellingham bay, and do up Fairhaven and New Whatcom in a day; then in ten hours reduce Seattle and then Tacoma. All this can be done before you can get an American man-of-war out here.

You are entirely at our mercy, don't you know?

This same game can be played from Kingston and Halifax, on your Atlantic seacoast cities. Within forty-eight hours after the declaration of war, British fleets can burn down New York and Boston, as we once did Washington, or exact a ransom of £100,000,000. So hadn't you better stop talking of enforcing the Monroe doctrine? It seems quite absurd, you know. It don't scare the British lion a ha'penny. We do not want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do, we've got the ships, and we have the money, too.

We remain the friend of America in peace, but prepared for war.—British Subject, in Oregonian, October 29th.

Did any one ever hear more terrifying words? While the said Royal Alfred is doing deeds of destruction, how fares it with Victoria. This British subject must know that we have two or three 10-inch pistols.

On examining our semi-annual reports, we of Washington county may justly feel vain of our financial condition. Our resources when changed to coin will more than pay our liabilities. Indeed, since the date of the report published in another column, a call has been made for warrants that leaves the outstanding paper at no more than $9,88[illegible]3. There are some other counties in the state that have warrants outstanding to the amount of over $100,000.

A compromise has been effected in the Manitoba school controversy, by which parochial schools may be reopened, but must be supported entirely by Catholics, and those who patronize such schools will be exempt from taxation for the maintenance of the public school system. This arrangement is said to be satisfactory to both the Protestants and the Catholics, and yet it is in reality only a begging of the question, with the certainty that it will come up again in the near future.

The Prince of Wales has decreed that there will be no more international yacht races until the New York Yacht Club conforms to the desires of Lord Dunraven. There is no honor in racing with English tubs, anyhow. We have the cup; have demonstrated our ability to keep it, and would suggest to the Prince of Wales that cold water is a cure for his affliction.—Telephone-Register.

The Durant trial in San Francisco is about to end, while the Holmes trial in Philadelphia is just beginning. Durant is charged with murdering two young women in a San Francisco church, while Holmes is charged with murdering victims in several cities of the union to get their life insurance.

One wing—a bolting wing—of the democracy of New York cannot get the names of candidates on the official ballot. They can savagely even up with Tammany by voting the republican ticket, which they are disposed to do.

If Sherman is going to present McKinley's name to the next Republican National Convention, he should begin to cultivate the art of not making enemies for his friend by sring his own grievances in that relating.

The fact that wool is selling in Ohio to-day for about half what it was worth before the passage of the present tariff law will enable a good many democrats to vote the republican ticket for personal reasons.

Next Tuesday will be a deciding day in several states. Republican victories all along the line are expected.

It is nonsense to talk about the bicycle superseding the horse. We can't eat bicycles.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of H. Fleckenstein and John Mayer, partners, under the firm name of Fleckenstein, Mayer & Co., and against G. Reisner, for the sum of $——, costs, and for the further sum of $137.14, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 23d day of September, 1895, and for the costs and expenses of [illegible] and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, and for want of sufficient personal property, I did, on the 8th day of October, 1895, duly levy on the hereinafter described real property, I will, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 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: Lot No. 5 in block No. 5 in the town of Sherwood, formerly known as Smockville, 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 10th day of October, 1895. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy. 22-26

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

Royal Baking Powder

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SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Edward Constable, deceased; said writ being issued at the instance of Elizabeth Shute, administratrix of the estate of Edward Constable, deceased, and against W. L. Tower, Ellen Tower, L. H. Britting and E. H. Britting for the sum of $22.35, costs, and for the further sum of $478.00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 17th day of July, 1895, and $75.00, attorney's fees, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, and for want of sufficient personal property, I did, on the 23d day of October, 1895, levy on all the interest of the defendants in the hereinafter described real property; I will, on Monday, the 2d day of December, 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: Lot No. 5 of Five Oaks subdivision, containing 15.92 acres, 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 24th day of October, 1895. H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy. 22-26

CITATION.

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

In the matter of the estate of William Davis, deceased, citation.

To Mansia J. Lindsay, Guardian of Harley F. Miller, Mansia J. Lindsay, A. S. Dudley, Mary Dudley, Martha Whitmore, Helen J. Lewis, Hattie C. Davis, Lindsay Allen Dudley, Harley F. Miller and L. Lindsay, administrator of the estate of William Davis, deceased, and to all other persons interested in this estate, greeting:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington, at the Court room thereof, at Hillsboro in the County of Washington, on Monday, the 25th day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause if any exist, why an order should not be made authorizing the administrator of said estate to sell the following described real property belonging to said estate, being the east ½ of the N E quarter of section 17 T 2 S R 2 W Willamette, containing 80 acres, in Washington County, Oregon, and it is further ordered that service of this citation be made by publication in the Hillsboro INDEPENDENT, printed and published in Hillsboro, Oreg., for four weeks successively.

Witness the Hon. B. P. Cornelius, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington, with the seal of said Court affixed, this 23d day of October, A. D., 1895.

ATTEST: R. B. GOODIN,
22-26 Clerk.

Executrix' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, as executrix of the last will and testament of Christian Carl, late of said County, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to me at Glencoe, Washington County, Oregon, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them, properly verified, to me, at same place, for allowance, within six months from the date hereof.

22-26 EMMA CARL,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Christian Carl, deceased.
October 21, 1895.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been appointed by the Honorable County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, administratrix of the estate of August Gambella, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, at the office of Thomas D. Humphreys, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. ANNA GAMBALLA,
Administratrix of estate of August Gambella.
October 19, 1895 22-26

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, appointed administrator of the estate of Sarah B. Suess, late of said County, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, properly verified, for allowance to me, at my residence, in Cornelius, or at the office of Thos. D. Humphreys, in Hillsboro, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

October 14, 1895. JAMES C. SUESS,
Administrator of the estate of Sarah B. Suess, deceased. 21-25

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT letters testamentary have been issued to the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of James R. Shepley, deceased, out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present them, with proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to me, at Scholl's, in Washington County, Oregon.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 15th day of October, 1895.

S. W. SEELYE,
Executor of the last will and testament of James R. Shepley, deceased. 21-25

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of Wm. Bell, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator, in the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, and said Court has appointed Monday, the 18th day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the hour for hearing said account.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 16th day of October, 1895.

W. D. WOOD,
Administrator of the est te of Wm. Bell, deceased. 21-25

Assignee's Final Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I, the undersigned assignee of the estate of John L. Smith, insolvent debtor, have filed in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington, my final report and account as assignee of the estate of said insolvent debtor. And that said account will be heard and passed upon at the Court House in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on the 26th day of November, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.

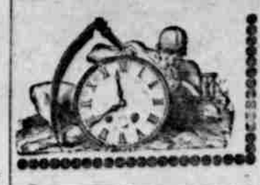
D. C. MILLER,
Assignee of the estate of John L. Smith, insolvent debtor. 22-26

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THERE WILL BE LET TO THE LOWest bidder, at the office of the County Judge, at Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on Thursday, November 7, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., a contract for the building of a bridge across Scoggin's Creek, near the residence of Lewis Wilcox. Specifications may be seen at County Clerk's office on or after Wednesday, November 6, 1895. The Court reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners' Court.
22-24 B. P. CORNELIUS,
County Judge of Washington County, Oregon.

L. V. BERCKMOES, WATCHMAKER



Second St., Near P. O., Hillsboro.

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Fine and Complicated Watch Repairing.

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Under excellent management, furnishes board and room at $2.25 per week. Many students rent rooms and board themselves at a total cost not to exceed $1.50 per week.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

For full particulars, address
PRESIDENT McCLELLAND,
Forest Grove, Oregon.

EXPOSITION OPENS .. OCTOBER 5

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Fine Music. Special Attractions Every Day . . . .
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SUMMONS.

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

John W. Shute, plaintiff,
v.
Annie B. Mays, L. B. Mays, J. A. Reid and J. P. Tamiesie, defts.

To Annie B. Mays and L. B. Mays, part of the above named defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit and in the above named Court, by Monday, the 25th day of November, 1895. Said day being the first day of the term of said Court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons.

And if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit:

That the plaintiff have judgment against you, and each of you, for the sum of $200, in U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon since September 2, 1893, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and the sum of $50, attorney fees, and the costs and disbursements of this suit. That the mortgage described in plaintiff's complaint be foreclosed, and the lands therein described and being a part of section 9, T 2 N R 3 W, in Washington County, Oregon, be sold, and the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment to the plaintiff of the several sums above named, and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you by virtue of an order made and signed by Hon. T. A. McBride, Judge of the above named Court, made and dated on the 16th day of September, 1895.

THOS. H. TONGUE,
17-23 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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