HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

The Salem woolen mills were burned this week. Loss, $75,000, covered in part by insurance. It is proposed to rebuild.

It is reported that an engagement November 17th, between Spanish troops and Cuban insurgents, resulted in favor of the latter. The Spaniards lost 500 in killed.

Congressman Hunter, of Kentucky, is prominently mentioned by republicans for senator from that state to succeed Blackburn. Wilson, a prominent republican campaigner in that state, is another senatorial possibility.

Official bulletins by way of Constantinople declare that the massacres in Turkey are the result of Armenian fomentations. Taking that view of the riots, it is a little remarkable that the Armenians have been the only ones that have lost their lives. One would naturally suppose that if the Turks are being attacked by Armenian mobs, that a few of them would be found among the slain.

Senators Hill and Murphy, of New York, and Senator Gray, of Delaware, were in consultation late last week with Secretary Lamont and later with Attorney-General Harmon. Wise ones declare that the subject matter considered at these conferences was the appointment of a supreme justice to succeed Jackson, deceased. It is further stated that Gray is the man. It is possible that, since Delaware has gone republican, Gray wants to get in out of the storm.

The Newberg people, in Yamhill county, produce figures to show that they have evaporated 133 tons of prunes this year and sold green fruit that would have made twelve tons more, bringing their fruit crop up to 145 tons. This is worth on an average of 4 cents per pound, or $80 per ton—equal to $11,600 for the crop. This was grown on an area of three by seven miles, wherefore it is seen that a neighborhood that has $11,000 dumped into it every year is fairly prosperous.

The sultan of Turkey has been assassinated by some member of his own household. This is inferred from the fact that the method of the deed was by poison. This had to be administered in his food or in his drink. This is not the first time that this government has changed the rulers of that almost barbarous country, for his immediate predecessors, his uncle and brother were assassinated. There are grave charges laid to the door of the dead sultan to the effect that he was privy to the atrocious massacres that recently have so terrorized civilization within his dominions. Now what? The powers were all but agreeing to assemble a force and compel the violent elements to keep the peace, and the sultan had come to know the necessity of the times, so that he remained at a telegraph instrument the night through last Saturday, issuing orders to the governors of his provinces. But there were two parties, and the half-formed plans are left unfinished. Russia is ambitious. England is grasping, but weak, though appearances are to the contrary. The peace of England is threatened. Later: Later dispatches do not mention the assassination of the Sultan of Turkey, and the first report is now discredited.

Mr. E. N. Ordway advocates the improvement of our main roads, raising funds therefor by the act known as the cross law. As Mr. Ordway presents the scheme, it appears to be innocent, but the claws are in existence and they are sharp, too. The law provides that a tax shall be levied for a period of ten years, upon the lands bordering on the road for a distance of three miles, assessed according to the benefits accruing. Mr. Ordway proposes that the first half mile shall pay 30 per cent, the second 25 per cent, the third 20 per cent, the fourth 15 per cent, the fifth 10 per cent and the sixth, or last, 5 per cent, making 105 per cent. What he proposes to do with the extra 5 per cent, he does not state. Mr. Ordway estimates the expense of improving the road at $4,200 per mile. As it has two sides, there would be a belt of land six miles wide liable for the improvement. Then a quarte-section farm, or a farm bordering on the road for a half mile and extending back a half mile would be taxed 30 per cent for the improvement, costing $1,050, or $315. A half mile of road to cost $2,100, of which the farms on one side would pay one-half and those on the other side the remaining half. But $315 may be extended over a period of ten years, which makes an annual payment of $31.50, with interest at 8 per cent on deferred payments. If default in any payment is made, then the whole sum unpaid becomes due. The sixth half mile pays $52.50, or $5.25 annually. The policy of bonding real estate for these sums is doubtful. It has to be done, however, but the INDEPENDENT desires to call attention to the sharp claws.

HOW THE PROMISE TURNS OUT.

The point most strongly urged by the free traders in 1892 was that free raw material would so cheapen manufactured goods that our artisans would be able to invade the markets of the world and compete with foreigners. Especially was the claim persistently put in the plea for wool. An addition was made. Cheap wool would drive shoddy from our shores, and Americans for once would have strong, firm, all-wool garments. Wool would be so cheap that the temptation to mix shoddy would not exist. We got free wool, and it is cheap. Note the result.

We are not able to spread our clothes on the backs of foreigners, but on the other hand the foreigners are invading our markets. But worse than that, our domestic woolens are adulterated with more shoddy than cursed us before. The duty of thirty cents per pound was removed by the Wilson bill, and now, according to the Inter-Ocean, 147 times as much of the vile stuff is imported as there was before, and since it is not imported to be thrown into the ditches, it is woven into cloth, and Americans wear 147-fold more of it than in former times. The whole scheme of tariff reform, as formulated by Wilson and Gorman, is a complete breakdown.

FIGURES AND FIGURES.

MR. EDITOR: The last Argus, in its leading editorial, has come to the conclusion that "it might be the proper thing for the city to bond the city for twenty years, and it might not." This is rather non-committal, but the drift of the article indicates that he is in favor of bonding for five years rather than twenty. If this is the issue, five or twenty years' bonds, it may be advisable to fully discuss the merits of both plans.

The only object in bonding at all is that such action would give some relief to the taxpayers during the present financial paralysis. Were money abundant it would be better to pay off all indebtedness at once, and stop interest. But during the present financial pressure this could not be done without ruining the taxpayers of the city. The inability to pay at once being an acknowledged fact, the only matter to determine is as to when and upon what plan shall this debt be paid. In determining this matter the council should be governed by such rules as experience has heretofore shown are most feasible.

Provisions for bonding to pay debts already incurred, or for improvements in the future, have seldom been for less than twenty years, often more. The reasons for this are many, and one of the most potent is that the bonds will bring a better price than for a shorter term. Bonds for twenty years, issued for Hillsboro, to the amount of $20,000, drawing six per cent interest, could, in all probability, be sold for their face, while for five or even ten years they could not be floated at par.

The only reason why time should be required, either by a municipality or an individual, is that it is inconvenient or impracticable to pay at present, and in fixing the day of payment, the reasonable probability of meeting the payment at maturity should be considered. If, owing to improvement in the financial outlook and enhancement of values, the indebtedness could be wiped out at an earlier day, this possible contingency can be provided for in a sinking fund.

I have carefully examined the figures in the communication of Dr. Tamiesie in the INDEPENDENT, and, if his statement is correct, am unable to agree with the editor of the Argus, that "the city could wipe out the warrant debt at the end of six years," unless by an increase in the already burdensome tax levy. The present levy of ten mills should be reduced rather than increased, as an increased levy will be required in the Hillsboro school district, or the efficiency of the school, of which the people of Hillsboro can truthfully boast, will be impaired. The interest of Hillsboro will not allow this. The suggestion of the Argus, to float new bonds running five years at a lower interest, after the warrants are paid, at the time estimated (six years from this date) is, I think, impracticable, but even were it probable that that could be done, why not float them now, and save the difference in the interest?

The conclusion, though claimed to be from "actual computations," arrived at by the editor, that at that time (I suppose the end of five years from the time the warrant debt is to be wiped out,) which would be eleven years from this time, the city would be "free from debt" and "have as assets the water and light plant, and the city hall" are visionary, to say the least. The cost of the water and light plant, at a conservative estimate, would be $30,000. The expenses of the city government and interest will be, say $4,000 annually. The receipts we will estimate at $5,000. The interest on the price of water-works and light plant, $20,000—exclusive of $10,000 bonds already provided for, at six per cent, would be $1,200.

The account at the end of the five years would stand thus:

Income for 5 years @ $5,000		$25,000
Expenses for 5 years, exclusive of int on bonds $2,000—	$10,000	
Int for 5 yrs on 20,000 @ 1,200—	6,000	
Am't paid for L & W plant	30,000	
Total	$46,000	
Indebtedness at end of 5 years		$21,000

Leaving the city assets, the "water and light plant and city hall" encumbered with a debt of $21,000.

Now, suppose the city sells its bonds at twenty years for an amount sufficient to pay off all indebtedness at this time and retire the present bonds, and pay off the present warrant debt. This would require the selling of bonds, drawing not to exceed 6 per cent, to the amount of, possibly, $20,000. These bonds would, in all probability, sell at par.

Now, let us see how the account would stand at the time they matured:

Income for 20 years @ $5,000		$100,000
Expenses, exclusive of interest, $2,000 per year	$40,000	
Int on $20,000 @ 6 per cent 1,200—24,000		
Bonds	20,000	
Total	$84,000	
Balance in treasury		$16,000

This gives an opportunity for a large reduction in taxes in the near future, even without estimating any increase in the value of property to be taxed. Looking to a conservative increase in such valuation it is evident that long before the bonds matured, a sinking fund would be provided that would pay them off and that by a much lower rate of taxation than at present. If it were thought advisable to buy the water and light plant, the account, at the end of twenty years, would be thus:

Income for 20 years		$100,000
Net income for water and light @ $1,326.60 per year		26,532
Total		$126,532
Expenses, exclusive of interest, 20 years @ $3,000	$60,000	
Interest on $30,000 @ $1 800—	36,000	
Bonds	30,000	
Total	$126,000	
Balance on hand		532

In this I have only estimated an income from the water and light plant equal to the present charges, shown in Dr. Tamiesie's statement, as paid to the company by the city, leaving all other income from that source at a balance expense of running the plant.

In this there is no estimate for increase in income from enhancement in valuation of taxable property in the future, which there is a reasonable assurance will far exceed any increase in current expenses. The estimate of expenses, exclusive of interest charges, is also placed at $1,000 per year more than at present. This, I think, is a liberal allowance for any probable increase within the next twenty years.

I think I have presented a fair contrast between the final results of the different plans so far proposed. Other and better plans may be suggested in the future. My only desire is that the best may be selected. Any improvement upon that now in view will be a gain to the taxpayers, and depends, for its adoption, upon who may be elected, on the first Monday in December, to the offices of mayor and councilmen. Let us hope that whatever change may be made will be to the best interest of the city.

ECONOMY.

GREENBACKS AS MONEY.

The secretary of the U. S. treasury attended the annual banquet of the New York chamber of commerce last Tuesday evening. During the progress of the dinner, he was invited to address the company. In the course of a short speech he said this of our paper currency:

"The fundamental vice in our currency system is the legal-tender note redeemable in coin by the government and re-issuable under the law. There are other defects, but this threatens the stability of the whole volume of our currency. So long as these notes are outstanding, the slightest diminution of the coin reserve excites a feeling of apprehension and distrust, affects the values of all securities, curtails investments and more or less systematically embarrasses the business affairs of the people. In attempting to provide a circulating medium consisting of its own obligations receivable in coin on presentation and reissuable after redemption, the government of the United States is engaged in a business for which it wholly is unfitted and which was never for a moment contemplated by its founders. It has a right to borrow money and issue evidences of debt, but it was never contemplated that it should convert itself into a bank of issue, and furnish legal tender paper currency for the use of the people. The treasury department ought to be and was intended to be simply a public agency for the management of the fiscal affairs of the government, as a government, not as a bank. No change in our currency system will afford relief unless it provides for the retirement of the legal tenders.

"The circulation of legal tenders has a tendency to drive out of use and out of the country the very coin in which the government is compelled to redeem them, and it has expelled millions of dollars from our borders. Although the government and our own people are compelled to receive them, they will not discharge international obligations, and gold must go out to settle all final balances against us. No other government in the world is required to supply gold from its own treasury to discharge the private obligations of its citizens.

"While the pecuniary loss to which the people have been subjected by the issue and continued circulation of legal tender paper has been almost incalculable, this has not been the chief injury inflicted upon the country. Theories that the government can create money by placing its stamp upon paper or other materials; that a legislative enactment can make 50 cents equal in value to 100 cents; that artificially inflated prices paid in a depreciated currency are better for the people than natural prices paid in a sound currency, and various vagaries now floating like bubbles in the political atmosphere, are all attributable to the long-continued use of legal tender paper."

BORN.

ROBINSON.—South of Hillsboro, November 20th, to the wife of Joe Robinson, a son.

HE DRANK WINE AND TOYED WITH IDLENESS.

The following editorial comment of the Oregonian, made just after Hall Green had taken potassium cyanide with suicidal intent, is so eloquent with warning that it ought to continue to thunder in the ears of every young man and in the hearing of every father and mother, as beat the restless waves upon the ocean's beach:

"A young man, scarcely more than a boy, lies upon a suicide's bier in this city to-day, his tragic and untimely death the effect—of what? Of the baleful influence of unearned wealth, with its attainder of idleness; of society—'good society,' so-called—with its late hours of feasting, drinking and reveling; of utter lack of responsibility, even of personal responsibility for the decent care of his own vital forces.

"Life presented to him, in its morning, opportunities for education, for usefulness, for manly endeavor, that men have toiled to middle age to win; yet he slighted them, or, worse still, he abused them. Travel came and took him where he wished, but he learned only lessons of frivolity, of dissipation, of idleness, from its opportunities. A long ocean voyage was given him, in the hope that he might recover his physical and moral tone and come back prepared to enter upon a life of business integrity and usefulness, but social festivities met him at the very threshold of his home and urged again upon him tempting wines, late hours and questionable pleasures. Even the family banquet spread in his honor presented a chalice to his lips that, to his enfeebled will, was brimming with destruction, the final draught of which he quaffed under the name of 'dog poison.'

"Sinned against by his environment, doubly sinned against by friends who should have guarded where they tempted, deprived of the healthful stimulus of industry through his growing years, without duties or responsibilities in life so far as he had been made able to comprehend them, this youthful wreck of humanity is entitled to the most compassionate judgment. If the accusing verdict, 'Ye knew your duty, but ye did it not,' follows the final summing up of this pitifully tragic story, it will apply less to the victim than to those who ordered the conditions that marred this life to its undoing.

"The warning that appears upon the surface of this recital is to young men, the late boon companions of the suicide, and to those who, confident in their own strength, are entering upon evil courses in the name of a 'jolly good time.' But it must appeal with deepest significance to those to whom nature delegated the shaping of this boy's course from the cradle, and who conspicuously failed to inculcate in him manly principle, habits of industry and a wise economy of time and resources. The ghastly effect in this case is apparent; the cause is equally unmistakable; and this plain speech is solely justifiable for the lessons it may afford to many who need them."

A STORY OF STATE POLITICS.

The Oregonian has this account of the political situation in the first congressional district in which we of this county are more or less interested:

While Mr. Binger Hermann, representing the first congressional district of Oregon, does not enter upon his duties as congressman for his sixth consecutive term until December 2, he is already engaged in an active campaign for re-election.

Mr. Hermann has been assiduously at work among his constituents for many weeks, cultivating acquaintance, new and old, but, with much astuteness, he is not entirely dependent upon his vigorous handshake or powers of instantaneous recognitions to push his campaign along. Instead of these, the representative of the first district seeks another term in congress from the fact that he is to be chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors, and, with such an honor awaiting him, it is held that his district should not desert him.

Mr. Herman, during his campaign is apologetic when called upon to explain his vote for free silver, given contrary to the wishes of his party and in opposition to the republican platforms, state and national, which he was supposed at least to respect. He leaves Portland today for Washington, to be present at the opening of the 54th session of congress, but has his departure in a manner, that what dubious frame of mind concerning his chances for a seventh term.

There is no denial from any quarter of the fact that a formidable opposition is being arrayed throughout the first district against the renomination of Mr. Hermann. This opposition is not confined to any locality, but seems to permeate the entire first district. Judge J. C. Fullerton of Roseburg, who in 1884 first placed Mr. Hermann in nomination for congress, in the republican state convention meeting in Masonic hall in this city, is now no longer numbered among his friends, and two years ago, his own county, Coos, repudiated him, as Douglas has also done.

While no one will now concede that Mr. Hermann will be defeated for renomination in the next republican convention, there is evidence of unusual activity among those in the first district who have a congressional bee humming beneath their respective bonnets. Among those who are mentioned as having ... W. I. Vawter, of Medford, Jackson county; Henry B. Miller, of Grant's Pass and Eugene; Theodore T. Geer and Charles B. Moores, Marion county, and Senator B. F. Alley, of Florence, Lane county. Mr. Hermann has more or less of a following, but not one of them so far has developed strength sufficient to alarm greatly the friends of Mr. Hermann, who boastingly claim that their man will win, hands down.

Mr. W. I. Vawter is a young man, but staunch republican, and has lived in Medford for a number of years, going there from Eugene. He has been engaged in the banking business, but of late directed his attention more particularly to the practice of law. The fact that Mr. H. B. Miller lives in the next county, though now temporarily residing in Eugene, will have the effect of splitting up the southern delegation from the start, with a strong likelihood of its strength being given to some outside candidate, if both men remain in the field.

While the men above named are looked upon as candidates for congressional honors, there is also considerable talk about springing a dark horse at the proper time. In fact, there may be two dark horses when the time comes, and their names are likely to be Robert Sharp Bean, the present chief justice of the supreme court, and Thomas H. Tongue, the well-known attorney of Washington county. It is true that several prominent republicans of Marion county are urging the name of Judge Bean as a proper man to succeed Binger Hermann in congress, but it does not seem at all likely that he will allow the use of his name in that connection. If he should, the second judicial district would likely stand as a unit for him, while the greater portion of the third district would also rally to his support. Many of the leading attorneys in the state are adverse to removing Judge Bean from the supreme bench. His term of six years will expire with next June, but if he desires, the probability of renomination and re-election to further judicial honors awaits him. Judge Bean is regarded by his closer friends as a man who would be far more content to remain as he is rather than to enter into the active field of politics, which he would have to do if he accepted a congressional nomination. Besides this, a place on the supreme bench of the state is a certainty for six years, while a seat in congress may always be regarded more or less uncertain.

While no one can exactly explain why, there seems to be a prevailing opinion that at the proper time the republicans of Washington county will urge the name of Thomas H. Tongue as the candidate for congress for the first district of Oregon. Mr. Tongue disclaims any idea of being a candidate, but he is none the less certain that he is taking an unusual interest in the preliminary skirmish and keeping a watchful eye on passing events. He seems to know that there is rebellion against Mr. Hermann, and every promise of a lively fight to succeed him. Washington county republicans are not the only ones who are saying pleasant things about Mr. Tongue. Republicans in Marion, Benton, Lane and Linn counties favor him, and should Judge Bean serve notice that he must not be considered a candidate for congress, Mr. Tongue may be converted from a dark horse, who may develope some surprising strength when the state convention gathers.

The fact that there is appearing organized opposition against him is not pleasing to Mr. Hermann, and even the possibility of being chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors may not prove sufficient to carry him through another term in congress. Whatever may be the final outcome, a fight is now on, with several candidates anxious for recognition, and Mr. Hermann will find himself busily employed to carry the day with such a formidable field against him.

ENGLISH "RIGHTS" IN THE UNITED STATES.

What do British trade-journals mean when they say that "the new tariff in the United States gives England those rights of which she was deprived by the McKinley tariff?" Do they mean that England has any inherent "rights" in the United States, by virtue of which she is entitled to smash capital, to glut markets, to starve workmen and to bring about general bankruptcy and beggary in this republic? Or is it the views that underlie recent British utterances concerning tariff and industrial matters in the United States, it will be well for Britons to prepare for a regular billion-volt shock in 1896, for our capitalists and laborers are fast awake to the truth that the interests of the United States are being sapped by the tariff now in destructive operation, and there is going to be a change in 1896 and 1897.—The Ohio Valley Manufacturer, Oct. 24, 1895.

The city charter of Dayton, Yamhill county, permits women to vote. At the city election, last Monday, 89 votes were polled, of which 31 were cast by the women. These ballots did not change the result—simply made the majorities in some cases larger

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County, upon a transcript of judgment issued out of the Justice Court of said County, in favor of Barney Gobbi, and against Alonzo Hunter, H. C. Hunter and Henry Bogby, defendants, for the sums of $12.25 costs, and the further sum of $82.52, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 16th day of March, 1895, 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 28th day of October, 1895, duly levy on all the right, title and interest of the defendants in the hereinafter described real property, and I will, on Monday, the 2d day of December, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described real property, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the County of Washington and State of Oregon, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point where the west line of B. B. Patton's land, which is in the donation land claim of Wm. Baxter and wife, intersects the north line of the county road known as Scholl's Ferry road; thence north fifteen and eighty-six hundredths (15.86) chains to a stake; thence west seventy-seven-four hundredths (7.74) chains to a stake; thence south eight and ninety hundredths (8.90) chains to the north line of said road; thence southerly along the north line of said road to the place of beginning, containing in all, 10 acres, more or less, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

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

Witness my hand this 30th day of October, 1895.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy.
W. M. REID, Attorney for Plaintiff.
23-27

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, and said writ being issued at the instance of Elizabeth Shute, administratrix of the estate of Edward Constable, deceased, and against W. L. Tower, Eliza 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, 1893, and $25.00, attorney's fees, and 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 18th day of October, 1895, levy on all the right, title and 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, 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

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER made at the May, A. D. 1895, term of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, to-wit: On the 20th day of May, 1895, authorizing and directing me to sell the real estate belonging to the estate of Godlove Litke, and hereinafter particularly described, I will, on the 30th day of November, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, in said County and State, sell to the highest bidder all of the right, title and interest of Godlove Litke, late of said County, deceased, at the time of his death, or since acquired by his estate, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lying and being in Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly described and bounded thus: Beginning at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 28, in T 2 S R 2 W of Willamette meridian, and running thence north 29 chains; thence east 30 chains; thence south 29 chains, and thence west 31.25 chains to the place of beginning, containing 90 acres. Terms of sale: one-third cash in hand on day of sale; one-third in one year from day of sale; one-third in two years from day of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by note drawing interest, payable semi-annually, from date until paid at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and secured by mortgage on the premises sold. Deed and mortgage at the expense of the purchaser.

October 30, 1895.

HENRY DILBERGER,
Administrator of the estate of Godlove Litke, deceased.
23-27

Executrix' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has taken out letters testamentary in the estate of Samuel Stollar, late of Washington County, Oregon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, properly verified, to the undersigned, at the office of Thomas D. Humphrey, in Hillsboro, Oregon, for allowance, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at her residence near Banner, Washington County, Oregon.

20-30 ELIZABETH STOLLAR,
Executrix of estate of Samuel Stollar, deceased.
November 16, 1895.

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, executrix of the last will and testament of Christian Carl, late of said County, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of Washington County, Oregon, are requested to present them, properly verified, to me, at my residence, near Forest Grove, Oregon, for allowance, within six months from this date.

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

Notice of Time.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, I, the, the 18th day of November, 1895, give to Charles S. Hobble his time to act and to trade for himself.

A. J. HOBBLE.
Witness: W. PATTS. 76

Notice to my Patrons.

MY BUSINESS IS SUCH THAT IT is absolutely necessary to make settlements. All persons owing me for past services will please settle their accounts and matured notes, within 30 days.

J. P. TAMIESIE, M. D.

Dead Letter List.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Hillsboro, November 16, 1895:

Mrs. Terrisa Esmond, Mr. F. Hill, Ezra Johnson, Ada Sherman, Prof. W. H. Strayer.

All letters not called for by November 30th will be sent to the dead letter office. One cent will be charged for each letter delivered.

MARY A. BROWN, P. M.

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 Nathan Noland, and against Link Geiger, for the sum of $43.25, costs, and for the further sum of $60.55, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 1st day of August, 1893, 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 5th day of November, 1895, levy on all the interest of the defendant in the hereinafter described real property, and I will, on Monday, the 9th 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:

Being a portion of the donation land claim of William Geiger, Jr., and wife, in T 1 S R 3 W, Will Mer, and more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a stone in the center of the county road which divides the husband's portion of said donation land claim from the wife's, 49.51½ chains south from the north line of said donation land claim, running thence north 11.27½ chains to a stone in the center of said county road, thence east 21.40 chains to a stake on R. Pollock's west line, thence south along said Pollock's line 11.27½ chains to a post, thence west 21.38 chains to the place of beginning, containing 24.11 acres of land, the same being a part of the wife's portion of said donation land claim, all situated and being 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 6th day of November, 1895.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy.
Barrett & Adams, attorneys for plaintiff.
24-28

DAIRY CATTLE SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL, ON November 21, 1895, for account of creditors and lein holders, sell at public auction, at Gaston, Oregon, about one hundred head of dairy cattle. There are about eighty cows, one-half of which are half breed Holsteins, and the other half selected stock. There are eight or ten pure bred Holstein heifers, and two fine pure bred Holstein bulls.

Terms of sale: All sums over ten dollars, six months time on notes with approved security; all sums under ten dollars, cash on day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. J. GASTON.

P. S. The above sale has been postponed to Saturday, November 21, 1895, at 10 o,clock A. M. J. GASTON.

19-27