HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

Entered in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Oregon, as second-class matter.

Subscription, in advance, per year . . $1 50

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Lord Dunraven charges fraudulent loading on the part of Defender's sailors at the last cup race. The New York yacht club has appointed a committee to prove the charges.

The victories which have given control of the national house of representatives to the republicans give the country assurance that there will be no more fool legislation in the direction of free trade and allow business some chance.

While we, of Oregon, are enjoying soft showers, the people in those states at the source of the Mississippi and around the great lakes are shivering as a howling blizzard passes over them. Not only does destruction result from the low temperature, but the fierce gales do great damage. Let us be glad and thankful that we are in Oregon.

Mr. Gates might have made his statement stronger by saying that he held his bonds for five months after the opportunity to refund, and until the council had, at the first meeting in July, refused to sell refunding bonds, though urged to do so by the mayor. That action being had, Mr. Gates commenced negotiations which were concluded, as he states, in August.

In October the Portland business men made attractions by an exposition and secured reduced rates so that the people from the whole state went there. When the country merchants complained of loss of trade, the city merchants laughed in great glee. Now, when there are cheap passenger rates to San Francisco, the business men of Portland take their turn kicking. Let us of the country laugh.

It is to be regretted that Senator Sherman permitted himself to make some unhansome reflections upon other statesmen, intimating that they were responsible for his defeat as a presidential candidate. So experienced a politician as Senator Sherman ought certainly to recognize the fact that the primal cause of his defeat was his inability to secure the solid support of his own state delegation.

The approaching congress will not be as vocal with melodies of cuckoos as was the last, and this will make the president feel very lonesome. Even Voorhees, gorged with official patronage, will not utter as much discordant noise as heretofore, and, outside of Senator Gray, of Delaware, we hardly know a bird of this variety that will assist in driving away dull care from the returned fisherman.

It really seems a little inconsistent, this thing of nations having to protect their missionaries with gunboats while engaged in promulgating the teachings of the meek and lowly Nazarene.— Yamhill Independent. What would our Newberg neighbor have us do—permit those barbarians kill and annihilate the messengers of Jesus of Nazareth? This same founder of our religion is not the "meek and lowly," as some of us may have occasion to know a little later on.

When congress assembles the president will miss those wild horses which, with wild tossing manes, carried Wilson upon their shoulders with snorts of triumph, when his free-trade bill had passed the house, and at word of command accepted it, in the fury of a stampede, upon its return from the senate, where 634 protection amendments had tainted it with so much of party perfidy and dishonor that the conscience of the good president would not permit him to sign it or to veto it.

An Eastern paper truly and tersely sums up the Turko-Armenian question in this paragraph: "The Sultan appeals for delay, the great powers confer, bluster and procrastinate, and the Turks keep on with their work of murder. And all this is due to the jealousy of the nations of each other. If Russia were permitted to deal with the Turk in the way it wishes to deal with him, and as he ought to be dealt with, the Armenian atrocities would come to a sudden stop. But England and the other nations will not allow this, nor will they interfere themselves. This is why the Sultan feels sure of his ground, and why the slaughter of innocent people is kept up."

Three years ago democracy was not a whit nervous over the effect on business likely to result from tariff legislation. Warning after warning passed unheeded. Now, however the same statesmen are much disturbed by the thoughts that tariff changes may be attempted at this congress, and at the bad effect on business to result. However, those worthies may compose themselves. Republicans will make no changes in the revenue laws, except along the line of protection to American industries. Merchants do not fail on an advancing market. It is a fall in prices that brings disaster. No business man in America will be injured by tariff laws proposed and effected by republicans. The foreigner may be scotched, but we are not bound to look out for his interests.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

From Secretary Carlisle's utterances and the drift of the administration papers, it is apparent that President Cleveland will urge the retirement of the national legal tender currency, commonly called greenbacks. It is a little remarkable that the administration is so prompt to urge measures calculated to unsettle the busines interests of the country. When the greenback swere first issued, it seemed a war necessity, and, as soon as the war was ended, the republican party commenced to retire that part of the circulating medium, but the democrats, seemingly for no object other than unreasonable opposition, opposed the policy, whereupon, for party tactics republicans discontinued its retiring scheme, and to meet the greenback craze, even inflated to some extent. It is perhaps not strictly just to the democrats to charge them with the entire responsibility for the greenback folly, since there was in places a sort of independent greenback organization, but they sympathized with the movement, and for office fused with the greenbackers. The movement opposed republican. That was enough.

Republicans recognize the defects of the greenback currency and would retire legal tender notes when it can be done without derangment of business, but to put away at one stroke so many millions of circulating medium is not good policy. It could only be done by selling interest-bearing bonds.

Is Secretary Carlisle sincere in his desire to promote the stability of the public credit? It was only a short year ago that he proposed a scheme of state banks and a wildcat currency. It really looks as though he is planning to promote private interests rather than serve the public weal. It is not yet out of mind that a company of European brokers made $11,000,000 by the last bond sale.

Say what you will, John Sherman is a safer finance minister than Secretary Carlisle.

WHAT WE OWE.

Much has been said of the indebtedness of the city, and the figures quoted have been estimates. However, to-day the INDEPENDENT is able to give amounts almost, if not absolutely correct. Treasurer Patterson furnishes the following:

Amount of outstanding endorsed warrants bearing 8 per cent interest	$8,004 66
Interest accrued	775 47
Total	$8,780 13
Light and water bonds	10,000 00
Total indebtedness	$18,780 13

What have we to show for this?

City's interest in light and water plant	$10,000 00
City hall, jail, firemen's hall and truck house	6,000 00
Fire apparatus	1,500 00
Total	$17,500 00
Uncovered debt	1,280 13
Total	$8,780 13

This deficiency is easily accounted for with the statement that by reason of a change in the assessment laws we collected no taxes for even running expenses for the year 1893. Wherefore, it will be seen that no great mistake has been made till this year, when the council refused to refund $15,000 dollars of debt at a lower rate of interest. The duty of our citizens, next Monday, is to choose a ticket of representative men, be they merchants, mechanics, professional men or laboaers, only that they shall be skillful in the management of business matters.

HAVE THOUGAT THE MATTER OVER.

From action that has followed the utterances of the New York Times, it is surmised that it is in some way in the confidence of President Cleveland. The Times is a free trade organ, and thinks that since in 1892 the people lost their heads and voted for its tariff reform, there will be and ought to be no effort made to correct the mistake. The claim is made that there is no proof that the people have changed their minds. The people, however, more clearly view the matter. At every opportunity since the 1892 blunder, conclusive evidence has been produced that the country has reflected, and deliberated--conclusive evidence except to the Times and President Cleveland. Wilson knows there has been a change, and Gorman and Hill and Hoiman and Bland and Campbell and Hardin and Blackburn, together with a lot more in New Jersey and Delaware, and even in Massachusetts. The people have thought the matter over and Mr. Cleveland will know it next year if he does not now.

EXPENSIVE EDUCATION.

The telegraph abstract of Secretary Morton's report that has been given to the public indicates that he has revised his opinion supposed to have been held before his elevation to a cabinet appointment, and by very many democrats yet, to the effect that agriculture is unprofitable. Democrats have been fond of circulating statements that the condition of the farmers was generally deplorable, their farms heavily mortgaged, and their crops unremunerative.

The Secretary of Agriculture assures us that the mortgages on farms do not exceed 16 per cent., a less incumbrance on capital than is to be found in any other line of industry. He tells us that the average value of farms is $4,000, and that these farms, besides feeding families averaging six persons, and forty million subjects of students, have supplied five billions of dollars' worth of products for exportation to foreign countries. Very aptly the Secretary asks: "How can any one dare to assert, in view of these facts, that farming is generally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to those who intelligently follow it."

It has been the fashion in the past for democratic and populist demagogues to bewail the condition of the farmer; to assure him that the protective tariff made the manufacturer wealthy at his expense, and to assert that the farms of the country were overburdened with mortgages. A position in the cabinet has afforded Mr. Morton an opportunity to discover that all these statements were untrue. An intelligent and industrious farmer is generally prosperous. In raising corn, hay, wheat and other products he is as much of a manufacturer as the "robber baron" who works with other machinery under the roof of a factory, and republicans have recognized this, and always extended to the farmer the same protection as to his brother manufacturer. It is only true, as Secretary Morton says, that there is less mortgage incumbrance upon farms than upon any other line of industry, but it is equally true that upon an average very many more commercial men and manufacturers fail in business and meet with disaster than farmers. Farmers generally are certain to raise enough to support their families, which many city men are unable to do. A seat in the treasury gave Mr. Carlisle an insight into the folly of free silver coinage. We are glad to see that a cabinet position has given Mr. Morton equally valuable information. This method of educating statesmen, however, is very expensive.

TAKING ACCOUNT OF LOSSES.

How serious the recent disturbances have been in Turkey may be judged by the subjoined news report of the associated press:

Now, that matters seem to be quieting down here and in the Asiatic provinces, people are beginning to form estimates of the amount of damage done and the number of lives lost during the recent disturbances. Well-informed Armenians estimate the losses through the events which have just taken place in Anatolia alone at $50,000,000 and the number of victims at 40,000. Of course, these are Armenian estimates, but there seems good reason for believing that the property destroyed, the number of lives sacrificed and the terrible outrages committed are far beyond anything hitherto estimated or described.

But this is not all. People competent to pronounce an opinion upon the subject say that, with the coming of winter, there will be many more deaths from exposure and famine, and that even the prompt collection of relief funds, food and clothing cannot avert much loss of life and great suffering. Famine is threatened in a number of districts, and there seems to be no way of preventing it.

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY.

The following letter has been received in Boston from a reliable person in Constantinople:

The Turks have induced some of the subsidized European papers to speak of these crimes as Armenian out-breaks, etc., but the ambassadors have full reports which they ought to publish that refute these, and show conclusively that within a day or two after he signed the order for reforms the sultan ordered the Armenians to be massacred in order that there should be no question of an Armenian majority in any of the provinces. The people sought all the spoils obtainable, and did not execute the sultan's wish to the fullest. But the loss of life has been awful.

"Moreover, there seems to be no way of preventing more massacres of the same sort. It is the most awful crime of the century, because it is persistently falsified by its author. Everywhere the story is the same; a deliberate preparation and then a story sent to Europe that the Armenians attacked the inoffensive Turks and were reduced to order after a few had been killed.

"Worse times are in store for us, Europe is divided in council, and the Turks finding that nothing is done for this crime, will go on to extremities. The highest and most solemn court has declared that the sultan cannot lawfully be restained in the exercise of his will, since he is the representative of God for the whole earth. From 15,000 to 20,000 people have been slaugtered during the last month, and in consequence no less than 100,000 persons heretofore dependent on them for their food are now in want. The coming winter will witness a vast amount of suffering. This is the case, not alone at Sassoun, but all over the land where the occurrences have taken place.

The Canadians are alarmed over the American project of cutting a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, and are demanding that the British government shall protest. The average American regards the objection as being an objection of great "cheek." When Canada dug her canals, she did so without asking the permission of the United States. But after all, suppose the Americans do not choose to stop work on the big ditch, what is Canada or even England going to do about it? They don't propose to come over into Illinois and dam it up, do they?

The Louisville, Ky., Commercial thinks that the administration, as a starter toward a more active and decided foreign policy, might, with credit, recall our misrepresentative at the court of St. James.

HOW THEY SPENT THEIR TIME.

Robert Smalls, one of the colored members of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention, in a recent speech, asked the following pointed questions which it would be difficult for the Carolina Caucasians to answer without some feeling of shame and mortification:

"What have you made of this State? We have here a climate equal to that of any region the world over, a soil that responds bountifully to the husbandman, water power sufficient to turn every spindle in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. What have you done with this magnificent domain? Since 1865 you have seen great states arise in the North and Northwest, outstripping you in wealth, population, education and influence, while you remain poor and impotent. In 1865 you had it in your power to use the negro. He was your laborer and your natural friend, as he is now. You might have raised him up to bless and enrich the commonwealth. But, while new states have been born and have passed you in the race, you have wasted your time in crushing the negro, instead of moving up on a high plain, where there is more room, and leaving some field open for him. Is it not so? Can you deny it?"

SOME THINGS EXPECTED.

The news reports detail speculations touching the contents of the president's message. The report states that there are good reasons for the belief the president will strictly adhere to his previous utterances in regard to the tariff and financial questions, and it is altogether probable that these subjects, with that of our foreign affairs, will occupy nearly the whole message, to the exclusion of all other matter. It is believed the president will commend the present tariff as a step in the direction of lightening the burdens of the people, and, though it has thus far failed to bring a sufficient amount of revenue to satisfy the needs of the government, it may be expected to do so under normal business conditions. It is believed he will point out that already the increasing receipts from customs and internal revenues show a gradual return to business prosperity, and that, in the near future, receipts from these sources will meet all the legitimate expenses of the government. It is not, therefore, thought that Mr. Cleveland will recommend any additional revenue taxation, either by increasing the duties now existing or by adding new subjects.

Another matter which, undoubtedly, will figure largely in the message to congress will be the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The president will endeavor to show that he has done all that it is possible to accomplish to carry out the directions of the last congress and effect a settlement of this difficulty by arbitration. He will refer to the foreign correspondence of the past year, including Secretary Olney's last and most pressing note to Ambassador Bayard and the reply of the British government, which there is reason to believe will amount substantially to a repetition of its willingness to a limited, but not a full, arbitration.

It is believed the message will show that the president has made clear to England the deep concern the United States feels in the affair and its desire for the peaceful settlement of this question. It is expected the Venezuelan question will be laid before congress for an expression of its will as a further guidance for the executive.

In the realm of foreign affairs, the subject which, it is expected, will claim the greatest share of attention at the hands of the president, and from its nature will require the most statesmanlike and cautious treatment, will be the Cuban insurrection. While there is good reason for the belief that the president has steadily adhered to the views so forcibly expressed by ex-Senator Edmunds that, while contentions exist on the island, there is no warrant in international law or precedent for recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents, there are indications that very recent events, and notably the adoption by the insurgents of a policy of wanton destruction of private property, including vast sugar estates belonging to American citizens, may oblige him to change the passive attitude he has heretofore occupied in favor of a more vigorous and positive line of action.

The government inyestigating engineers appointed to make an inspection of the Nicaragua canal line are about ready to file a report. It is unofficially stated that the report will not be as favorable to the project as other surveyors have claimed. The estimated cost is far in excess of the figures heretofore named. The report, it is understood, will require further investigation to be made before the government can safely exploit the enterprise. The cutting of an isthmus can be done, but the digging of a ship canal across a continent is another matter.

Lloyd Montgomery, a lad of ungovernable temper, has confessed that he shot his father, then his mother, and then their neighbor, McKercher. All this because his father upbraided him for his lazy habits, and enforced his words by slapping the boy's face. He killed his own father and his own mother. He does not know why he did it, only he was mad. If there is anything in heredity, society owes it to itself to see that this boy is punished by death. No further risks are to be taken.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. GATES' ANSWER.

KLAMATH FALLS, OR., Nov. 24, '95.

ED. INDEPENDENT: In your issue of November 8th, Dr. Tamiesie makes a statement implying that it were useless to sell refunding bonds, for the reason that I had too soon sold the bonds to be refunded, thereby placing it out of their (the council's) power to accomplish anything in that line. I hope the doctor will pardon me, but I must object to this statement going unnoticed, for the reason that with some it might place me in a false position. During the winter of this year I had affirmed that if the city wished the old bonds at par to refund them, I would see the opportunity was given them with a reasonable time in which so to do. They had from March 1st until August 1st. Along during July in Portland, I met a cashier of one of the banks there, when the following dialogue took place between us: "Well, Gates, I understand Hillsboro is trying to repudiate its bonds or hang you up on any sale." "No sir; there may be a few repudiationists in our city, as in any other city, but the great majority have as much consideration for the honor and integrity of Hillsboro as anyone here has for Portland." "Well, old man, that may be so, but the impression here is otherwise, and lately some of your people offered a block of town warrants here for discount or collateral, and they were refused for this reason, and that while early in the year they were worth ninety cents they were now worth only eighty cents, indicating very plainly what your own people thought of the credit of the town. My advice to you is to cut loose from any obligation on the bonds, and see that they are sold at once." On my return home about the 1st of August, through the mayor of the city, I served a written notice of withdrawal of option, and immediately negotiated the sale of bonds, and within ten days they were transferred at four per cent premium. Three years or more previous to this I had sold the bonds guaranteeing they would or should bring par at any time, reserving the right to sell them at any time whenever I could get par or more for them. It was on this reservation that I had given the option to the city, so when I learned that we were in bad odor, I did what every other practical man would do, protected myself. The city had plenty of time to refund if they so desired. It took me only ten days to do what they had for five months squabbled over.

Pertinent to this, if I were to offer any suggestion to the voters of Hillsboro, without intending any disrespect for the present council, (for of my personal knowledge there are among them some of our best citizens), it would be to elect as councilmen only sound practical citizens who have at heart the honor and integrity of our city; take them from the ranks of the merchant, laborer, mechanic or professions (there are plenty to choose from) and do not be drawn into any entanglement of church society, saloon or light and water interest.

Yours Truly,
H. V. GATES.

Improved Pig-Trough.

A pig is bound to do three things if he can, and most generally he can, viz.: Get his forefeet in the trough when eating, crowd out his fellows, and gnaw the trough. A durable and cheap trough may be made after the plan shown in the illustration, which will circumvent most of the pig's roguery. The bottom is a two-inch plank, ten inches wide; the sides are plank eight inches wide. The end pieces are cut from timber four by six. It is put together with spikes. At distances twelve or fifteen inches apart, pieces, two inches thick by six inches wide, are securely spiked across the top of the

SERVICEABLE PIG-TROUGH.

trough. The pieces are set on their edge, and the upper corners beveled to permit nailing. These pieces prevent the pig from crowding his neighbors, and from getting all four of his feet in it, for they rise so high that he can't stand. To keep him from eating the trough, nail thin band-iron on the exposed portions. This trough is easy to clean out with a spade, and the food may be evenly distributed.—American Agriculturist.

A Correction.

Young Mr. Dolley (as sounds of a feline misunderstanding float on the air)—There seems to be an insurrection among the cats to-night.

Miss Amy—Or a mew-tiny.—Lippincott's.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Impresario—Do you sing chest-notes? Signora Harlemotti—No, sir! Everything in my reppytory is dead new.—Puck.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of Minerva C. Brown, deceased, has filed his final account in the above entitled matter, in the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, and said Court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of December, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the hour of hearing said account.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 27th day of November, 1895.

FRED J. BROWN,
Administrator of the estate of Minerva C. Brown, deceased. 27-30

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT Reports Show Royal Baking Powder Superior to all Others.

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 sum of $12.25, costs, and the further sum of $82.32, 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 29th day of October, 1895, duly levy on all the interest of the defendants in the hereinafter described real property, and, I will, on Monday, the 21 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:

All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate in the County of Washington and State of Oregon, and described 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-eight hundredths (15.88) chains to a stake; thence seventy-seven and seventy-four hundredths (77.74) chains to a stake; thence south eighty and ninety hundredths (80.90) chains to the north line of said road; thence southerly along the north line of said road to 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 29th day of October, 1895.

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

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 28th 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, of, 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 southeast corner of the northeast ¼ of section 18, T 2 S R 2 W of Willamette meridian, and running thence north 20 chains; thence west 31.25 chains; thence south 20 chains, and thence east 31.25 chains to the place of beginning, containing 62.50 acres, upon the following terms: Sale to be for U. S. gold coin, one-third cash in hand, on day of sale; one-third in one year from day of sale, and one-third in two years from day of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by note drawing interest, payable 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 on the estate of Samuel Stollar, late of Washington County, Oregon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them, to the undersigned, at the office of Thomas D. Hazelhurst, in Hillsboro, Oregon, for allowance, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at her residence near Bethany, Washington County, Oregon.

29-33 ELIZABETH STOLLAR,
Executrix of estate of Samuel Stollar, deceased.

November 16, 1895.

BRICK LAYING.

JOHN RING, THE WELL-KNOWN brick layer and contractor, will execute all work entrusted to him, draw plans and specifications, and make estimates. Reference in Hillsboro: T. H. Tongue, S. B. Huston or D. M. C. Gault. Portland address, 549 Columbia St. 9-9

Notice to my Patrons.

MY BUSINESS IS SUCH THAT IT is absolutely necessary to make collection on all outstanding accounts and matured notes, within 30 days.

J. P. TAMIESIE, M. D.

Forty - One Dictionaries

BY 274 EDITORS AND SPECIALISTS. COST OVER $960,000

The owner of a copy of the Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary has a complete library of 41 Special Dictionaries, each the work of Specialists, the product of nearly five years' labor of the most profound Scholars in the World who use the English language.

NEARLY 50,000 COPIES of this great work were ordered before it was completed; and within eight weeks after its completion, it was in use in eighteen different departments of the Government at Washington, including the Supreme Court of the United States, Smithsonian Institute, Department of Education, etc. etc.; in all departments of the Government of Canada; in the Schools of New York City, Brooklyn and other large cities, and in Leading Universities and Colleges of the Country. It is the Most Comprehensive, defining 301,505 Vocabulary terms—more than double the number found in Webster's International. It is the Highest Authority, being the joint product of the ablest scholars in the English-Speaking World.

Published by
THE FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.,
New York, N. Y.

PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
PORTLAND, OREGON, January 23, 1895.

To the Patrons of the Portland Public Schools:—

The undersigned having purchased and carefully examined the Standard Dictionary of the English Language, published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, cordially recommend it to the parents and guardians of pupils in the Public Schools as, in our judgment, the best Dictionary for school and family use with which we are acquainted.

I. W. Pratt, City Superintendent; Frank Rigler, Principal High School; F. S. Rosser, Principal Failing School; O. A. Adams, Principal Stephens School; M. L. Pratt, Principal Williams Av. School; C. J. Lockwood, Principal Multnomah School; R. F. Robinson, Principal Central School; N. S. Downs, Principal Homestead School; Geo. A. Peebles, North School, Salem, Oregon; E. H. Anderson, Salem, Oregon.

Prices low. Sold only by subscription.

S. HAWORTH,
Publishers' Agent,
Newberg, Oregon.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Jacob Hoffman, deceased, late of Washington County, Oregon, by the County Court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified as by law required, to the undersigned at the office of Thomas D. Hazelhurst, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1895.

ANNA HOFFMAN,
Administratrix of the estate of Jacob Hoffman, deceased. 26-29

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 $42.55, costs, and for the further sum of $20.55, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 1st day of August, 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 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, 40.55½ 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 E. 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, and 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. BRAMHOUSE, Deputy.
Barrett & Adams, attorneys for plaintiff. 25-28

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 sixty 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

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

CHRISTMAS

Will soon be here, but we have been here for years and are still here ready to do all kinds of work intrusted to us . . .

HAVE YOU PRESENTS

To sell? If you have, tell what they are through these columns, and you will not have to carry them over for next year.

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO.

L. V. BERCKMOES, WATCHMAKER

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

.. WATCHES, CLOCKS .. JEWLERY, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Fine and Complicated Watch Repairing.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY - - -

THREE COLLEGE COURSES

- - - CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY

The Academy prepares for College and gives a thorough English Education, the best preparation for teaching or business. All expenses very low. Board and rooms at the Ladies' Hall $3 to $4 per week, including electric light and heat.

THE COLLEGE DORMITORY

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.

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

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

THE LEADING DRUG HOUSE

—THE—

HILLSBORO PHARMACY

Careful supervision by experienced physicians! Accurate dispensing by competent and painstaking pharmacists!

The Hillsboro Pharmacy orders its drugs from the most reliable manufacturers only, and is thoroughly supplied with every requisite necessary for properly conducting a first-class prescription business. The proprietors are ever watchful that the most-approved latest remedies are continually being added to the stock as the sciences of medicine and pharmacy advance. Being possessed of peculiar advantages in purchasing its supplies, owing to its business rule of taking trade discounts for cash from the best houses, the retail prices are consequently lower than those of most dispensing drug stores.

All the leading articles of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, including the FINEST PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, SPONGES, ETC., are on display.

A large and excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES also on hand.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds always in stock.

The finest WINES and LIQUORS supplied in cases of sickness on prescriptio

THE HILLSBORO PHARMACY,
Union Block, ... Hillsboro, Oregon.

DELTA DRUG STORE

Next Door Bryan-Laidlaw Store. Main Street, Hillsboro, Oregon.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO QUALITY AND ACCURACY IN DISPENSING.

A PINE LINE OF TOILET ARTICLES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. AT LOWEST PRICES.