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, FEBRUARY 14.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A republican convention for the state of Oregon is called to meet in the city of Portland, on Thursday, April 9, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for presidential electors and state and district offices, except congressmen, and of electing four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will consist of 237 delegates, chosen by the several counties as follows:

Baker	5	Lane	11
Benton	5	Linn	10
Clackamas	12	Lincoln	2
Clatsop	7	Malheur	3
Columbia	5	Marion	19
Coos	4	Morrow	3
Crook	3	Multnomah	48
Curry	2	Polk	8
Douglas	9	Sherman	3
Gilliam	3	Tillamook	3
Grant	5	Umatilla	9
Harney	2	Union	8
Jackson	7	Wallowa	3
Josephine	4	Wasco	7
Klamath	2	Washington	11
Lake	3	Yamhill	9

"The same being one delegate-at-large from each county and one delegate for every 200 votes and one for every fraction over one-half thereof cast for the republican candidate for governor at the election held in this state on June 4, 1894.

"The committee recommends that the primaries be held on Saturday, March 21st, and the county conventions on Saturday, March 28, 1896, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county committees.

"All voters in favor of the republican principal of protection to American industries and American labor, the upbuilding of a home market, a sound financial policy and a patriotic enforcement of the Monroe doctrine are cordially invited to unite with us."

GEO. A. STEEL, Chairman.
WILLIAM KAPUS, Secretary.

Portland, Or., February 5, 1896.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION—1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

"A republican convention for the first congressional district, of the state of Oregon, is hereby called, to meet in the city of Albany on Tuesday, April 7, 1896, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress and two delegates to the national convention. The convention will consist of 122 delegates, to be chosen by the several counties, as follows:

Benton	5	Lake	3
Coos	4	Lincoln	3
Curry	2	Linn	10
Clackamas	12	Marion	19
Josephine	4	Polk	8
Jackson	7	Tillamook	3
Douglas	9	Washington	11
Klamath	2	Yamhill	9
Lane	11		

"The same being one delegate-at-large for each county, and one for each 200 votes, or fraction over one-half thereof, cast for the republican governor at the election held June 4, 1894.

"The committee recommends that the primaries and county conventions be held in accordance with the recommendation of the state central committee.

THOS. H. TONGUE, Pres.
J. A. WILSON, Secretary.

ATTENTION, REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Central Committee of Washington county, at the court house in Hillsboro, on March 4, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. Members of said Committee from each precinct are requested to be present.

By order of
G. W. PATTERSON, Chairman.
J. C. COREY, Secretary.

The Cuban insurgents have made an eloquent appeal to the U. S. congress for recognition as belligerents.

A census for the entire world is proposed for the year 1900. The United States had a population of 5,308,483 in the year 1800, and will have not far from 80,000,000 in 1900. Those who question the success of a republican form of government should consider these figures.

Under the new constitution the mayors of the cities in the state of New York have the power to veto all bills relating to their corporations, and a bill thus disapproved must be passed again by the legislature before it can become a law. The effect of this enlargement of the power of mayors will be watched with interest.

An annual appropriation of $100,000 for stone roads is made in New Jersey, and the counties where the improvements are carried forward add double the amount furnished by the state. The roads are made from fourteen to sixteen feet wide, and experience has shown that the stone should be crushed small and evenly. A hundred miles of road has been built within two years, and two-thirds of the counties in the state are actively engaged in the work. It is refreshing to find Jersey teaching so many new wrinkles to the big commonwealths that surround it.

WAR IS TERRIBLE.

Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, a member of the English cabinet, made a speech January 16th, in which he takes occasion to consider America—British politics. This speech was considered so good, and adjudged to be suitable to placate American anger toward the British that an enthusiastic Englishman sent it to the New York Post to be distributed to the American newspapers. To pay the expense of this, the correspondent sent his check for $100 to the Post. Balfour's opinion of Americans is kind; his picture of the horrors of war is vivid and true, but he certainly misjudges the American nation when he attributes to us a light desire for war. America will never commence hostilities, but, when attacked, the Yanks and the Johnnies will fight. America has always been for peace, and in a practical form. She is now. But the case stands thus:

A dispute between Venezuela and England, over a boundary, has existed for forty years. Venezuela claims that England is encroaching. England admits the dispute. The United States, as a disinterested friend to both parties, advised submitting the matter to arbitration. Venezuela consented, but England refused. Our secretary of state, in a dignified state paper called Salisbury's attention to the Monroe doctrine and stated that our government would insist on its observance. Salisbury replied that the Monroe doctrine was not recognized as international law by any power in Europe, hence is not binding on England. Then President Cleveland sent his message to congress—the English call it his war message. He signified to congress the willingness of his administration to maintain the Monroe doctrine, but first he wished to know which power, Venezuela or England is in the right. To determine this he asked for a commission to examine the testimony and report to this government the true boundary line. That is all.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech, admits that England recognized the Monroe doctrine when it was first pronounced, and has since. So far as England is concerned, it is good law. France recognized it in 1865, by recalling her troops from Mexico. So far as France is concerned, it is good law. And the American people will see that it is good law, and binding upon any other European nation that attempts to disregard it. The Monroe doctrine may not be international law, but Europeans will observe it as truly as they observe our revenue laws, and we will defend the one as quickly as the other. We do not regard war as a pastime, as a light matter, we know better; we have had a more recent experience than England, but we will not allow a foreigner, though he speak our language, though he profess the same religion, to presume upon these things to break and count for naught our most sacred traditions.

TONGUE IN PORTLAND.

The Portland Multipor Club celebrated Abraham Lincoln's birthday, February 12th, by a banquet at Portland hotel, which was attended by prominent politicians and officials from all parts of the state. Among the many speakers was Hon. Thos. H. Tongue, from Hillsboro, who responded to the toast, "Lincoln as a lawyer," in these words:

"A good many years ago, during the days when Grecian power and civilization were at their height, one of her famous orators proclaimed that the character of a city was known by the men they crowned. It is no less true to-day that you can tell somewhat, indeed largely, of the character and temperament of communities or nations by the character of the men whom they delight to honor. Judged by this standard, the widespread, intense and rapidly increasing interest shown in the life and character of Lincoln presages only good to the commonwealth. We cannot love and admire Lincoln, as we are beginning now to love and admire him, without in some degree striving to acquire the qualities of heart and brain which made him the greatest American of the century.

"The people of the United States know little of Lincoln as a lawyer. His public life was interwoven with events of such magnitude, of such intense interest, so vital to the life of the nation, that it has absorbed all our attention. The people have been accustomed to contemplate Lincoln upon a wider arena, before a larger tribunal, where the issues to be tried were of unprecedented importance, where millions of free people were his judges, and the nations of the earth his witnesses. Yet, as the child is said to be the father of the man, we must look to Lincoln's early life and to his career at the bar to discover by what method he developed those elements of character that the world admired in the president. In the technicalities of his profession, in knowledge of the rules of practice and proceeding, in ability to thread the intricate pathways by which the temple of justice is sometimes approached, Lincoln did not excel. If his success at the bar depended upon that, his legal career would have been a failure. The circumstances of his life and the qualities of his mind alike unfitted him to surpass his fellows in this department. But in spite of his deficiency in this direction, if deficiency it was, he was a great lawyer and a leader among leaders. In cases of doubtful justice, he was a weak antagonist, but when the justness of his cause enlisted his sympathies and called out all his powers, he had few equals, and no superiors.

"It is an interesting fact, that the faculties and qualities that brought Lincoln success at the bar, were largely instrumental in bringing him success as president. His legal career, as well as his early life, was the training ground upon which he prepared himself for the national events that awaited him. The severe struggles and hardships of his youth, the intense application necessary to raise himself above his early surroundings, and fit himself for his chosen profession, developed in him that disciplined strength and power so needed to bear the burdens that were laid upon his shoulders in after life. The peculiar circumstances of his life, passing upward through every gradation of society, brought him in close contact with all classes of people. It gave him that keen insight into the characters and feelings and modes of thought and manner of reasoning, the motives and impulses that actuated the people, that was so serviceable to him, both as a lawyer and as a national leader. With knowledge of the character of his countrymen came confidence in their sound sense, honesty and integrity. No man in our history ever so intimately knew, or so thoroughly trusted the common sense, the common justice and the common honesty of the common people. Here was a trait of his character, and a part of his equipment that distinguished him from all other public men. In winning verdicts, or saving the nation, Lincoln appealed neither to the hovel, with its vice and temptation, nor to the palace, with its scheming and enlightened selfishness, but to the great masses of the common people. He knew every pulsation of their hearts, and that they beat in unison with his own. He trusted them, relied upon them. In the trial of his cases he brushed aside technicalities, he conceded largely on minor points, but the elements of right and justice in his cause were portrayed so vividly in language and reasoning understood by the average juror, that it is questionable whether in his matured years, he ever lost a cause he should have won. Here was Lincoln's strength He based his claim for verdicts or judicial decisions not upon refined technicalities, but upon the broad principles of right and justice. In bringing out the real merit of the controversy, in bringing to light and explaining to the comprehension of the average man the righteousness of his cause, Lincoln exerted all his strength and wielded all his faculties. In this domain, his reasoning powers were honest, true, and went right to the mark. They neither deceived himself, nor others. Having done this, he relied implicitly upon the average jury to uphold the right, and condemn the wrong. His trust was not betrayed. The confidence between Lincoln and the common people was mutual. They understood each other, trusted and upheld each other. This was as true in his public career, and upon public questions, as in the practice of his profession. No other man of our time, or of any time, has trusted and been trusted by the common people so completely. They placed their judgment and conscience in his keeping. He absorbed and reflected their thoughts and their feelings, and gave them back to them in his own language. How absolutely essential the faculty of convincing and winning the confidence of the average man was in putting down the rebellion can be guessed at, but never known. Victory for the government could not be won by the slums or by millionaires alone. The sturdy arm and unflinching devotion of the common people were needed. No victory could be achieved without them. But they must first be convinced that the war for the preservation of the union was necessary and just. No other man could so completely convince their judgment and win their support as Lincoln.

The touching sentiment with which he closed the first inaugural were meant for them. His earnest words went right to the heart, and did their work. The common people, the great middle class, rallied to the support of Lincoln, as they would have rallied to the call of no other man, and a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," did not perish from the earth. Were I asked to name the faculty that brought Lincoln the greatest success, both in winning verdicts and administering the government, I should say it was this ability to convince the judgment, satisfy the conscience and reason, and win the confidence and support of the common people. And in this respect, Lincoln has imparted something of himself to that political party that looks to him as its real founder and matchless leader, and the embodiment of its best principles. Its successes have not been due to either the upper or lower strata of society, but to the sterling honesty and strong common sense of the great middle class.

As I contemplate the struggles and hardships of Lincoln's early life, wielding a woodman's axe by day, intently perusing his evening studies by torch-light; climbing on wooden pegs to a bed of dry leaves in the corner of a loft at night, gradually raising himself by sheer strength from a lowly condition, through every gradation of society to the highest rank to which a civilized man can attain, to be the chosen ruler of a free people. I wonder whether any other process but this would have made Lincoln as we know him. Had he been born to luxury and ease, his pathway through life, smoothed for him by other hands, his culture thrown around him like a garment, and his education, from the alphabet to the bar, paid for by the toil of others, would the rebellion have been crushed by his arm, and under his leadership? Lincoln was the greatest and best American. He was the highest product of free institutions. He represented conscience and right in law and statesmanship. He was the best type of a good lawyer and a good citizen. A well-written life of Lincoln, well studied, should be in the office of every young lawyer. It would almost enjoin its study as a duty. A thorough comprehension of his life, character and methods would be valuable to any practitioner, or to any one entering public life.

But the contemplation of Lincoln's life, to me, always brings sadness. Among the purest joys that life can give, is to have warm, true friends, who are worthy of you, and to be worthy of their friendship. If Lincoln could have lived out the full fruition of his life, until his countrymen knew him as they now know him, no statesman of any age would so completely have won the love and admiration of his fellow countrymen as he. No statesman of any age would have been so worthy of his country, or would have had a country so worthy of him. Lincoln and a glorious union of free people were inseparably connected, and together will be immortal. But he was not spared to enjoy this contemplation. Few were his joys. The darkness about his origin clouded his life, hard toil was his portion, the vengence of an assassin and a martyr's crown were his rewards. And strange to say, upon the head of this man who never knew hatred, who at all times had charity for all and malice toward none, who never heedlessly wounded the feelings of the most lowly, unrelenting malice poured out all the vials of its wrath, and the venom of its vituperations.

"It seems that no light ever elevated above the heads of the multitude shone with so pure a ray, but silk moths tried to obscure it. Reckless of the fact, I think, that their burning wings but intensify the light. There never was a shining mark which envy and hatred did not attempt to pierce with its poisoned shafts.

"Lincoln was not exempt from the pain inflicted by this class of his countrymen. When I contemplate his unrequited toil, and the needless anguish caused him, I feel myself getting quite orthodox. There should be, for his sake, some place in the beyond, where virtue and right will be triumphant, and wrong and injustice meet their just reward. There should be a hell for the punishment of his enemies, who maligned his character, who vilified his motives and brought him so much misery and pain. There should be a heaven for his reward. If there is a heaven, as I believe there is, I care not what were his speculative beliefs, Lincoln will be there. There, at least, the tongue of his slanderers will be still. There, at least, we may hope to see him in peace, sadness banished from his brow, a smile upon his lips, his countenance aglow with rapture, while, pointing to four million of broken fetters, he drinks to the full, the joys of knowing that those who wore chains here, are children of the king over there."

American newspapers are not permitted to send news reports from Cuba, except such items as are favorable to the Spanish cause. There is a rumor, though, that a general and severe battle has been fought and that the insurgents are victorious.

BATTLE AT BIG HOLE.

The death of Gen. Gibbon at Baltimore last week, brings to mind some campaigning which our Wm. Annans had with Gibbon some years since. In the chase after Chief Joseph, Gibbon led a detachment which came near the Indians when they were camped on Big Hole, a tributary of the Missouri. Gibbon was on the Bitter Root, a tributary of the Snake. These two streams had their sources in the same hill. Our Annans had charge of Gibbon's transportation. Gibbon's scouts reported that Chief Joseph was camped on a flat on the east bank of Big Hole, some of their tepees being not twenty feet from the river bank, which was at this place, four feet high. The flat back of the Indian camp was dotted with clusters of willows, but in between these clusters was open ground. Gibbon planned a night march and an attack at daylight. He left instructions with Wagon-Master Annans to send him 2,000 rounds of ammunition if he did not return in an hour after the attack was made. Just at break of day Gibbon and his soldiers stepped into the water and waded the river. As the soldiers reached the further side, the sleeping redskins were rudely aroused by the murderous fire of the soldiers armed with the terrible needle-gun. What savages that were unharmed by the volley ran for the willow clumps above mentioned. The soldiers plunged after them, but the Indians were armed with the effective Winchester rifle, which they handled as experts. Their hot fire soon drove Gibbon and his men to a knoll, where, with their trowel bayonets, they dug a rude ditch into which they crawled. Annans heard the firing, and as no word came he loaded a mule with 2,000 rounds of cartridges, which he sent to Gibbon by two scouts. One of these scouts and the mule were killed. The other got back and reported. Annans crept to the top of a neighboring hill, from which, aided by a glass, he saw how Gibbon was surrounded. With his squad of teamsters, he could do nothing toward relief. But not to let his chief be massacred, he sent a courier to Howard, who was twenty miles down the Bitter Root. A detachment was hurried up and the beleagured Gibbon relieved, though not before he had lost half his men and been twice wounded himself. Annans rejoiced then, and does now, that those 2,000 rounds of ammunition were not available to the Indians, because they used Winchesters, while the soldiers used needle-guns.

Looking over the ground afterward, great piles of empty shells were found at the roots of the willow trees, where an Indian had stationed himself and pumped lead for a day into the troops. Gibbon went to the hospital, and our William was attached to the command of Howard for other adventures.

Judge Wm. Galloway's nomination to be receiver at the Oregon City land office, has been confirmed.

Hunter, the republican candidate for U. S. senator from Kentucky, lacked but one vote last Monday of an election.

LINCOLN'S MEMORIAL DAY.

The Ladie's Aid Society of the Congregational church observed the anniversary of the birthday of the savior of our country by a supper and a musical and literary program, at Grange hall, Wednesday evening. The collation served by the ladies from 5:30 to 8 o'clock was certainly no less provocative of the appetite than it was satisfactory to the criticalness of the censorious palate. At about 8:30 the program was begun which gave general satisfaction to the large audience assembled. It was composed of speeches and vocal music by a single and double quartette. Major McCulloch read some interesting reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, which were attentively listened to and well received. The remarks of Hon. W. D. Hare were timely, appropriate and favorably expressed, and lessons of life of importance to the young and old were deduced from the career of the great president. Rev. J. S. Griffin also referred to the work which he was doing at the time—saving the Northwest to the Union. Most enjoyable and fitting were the selections rendered by the quartettes. It is pleasing to report that the affair was a signal success from both a financial and social standpoint. The ladies having the entertainment in charge beg to tender the speakers and musicians their keanest appreciation and thanks for their valuable services which rendered the evening so profitable and enjoyable.

Dead Letter List.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Hillsboro, February 8, 1896:

H. L. Flower, Miss Stella Kelley.

All letters not called for by February 22d, will be sent to the dead letter office. One cent will be charged on each letter called for.

MARY A. BROWN, P. M.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Hillsboro Pharmacy.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUMMONS.

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

C. F. Plympton, Plaintiff,
v.
Eugene D. White, Emma G. White, Richard Morton, Mary A. Morton, William Kerron, First National Bank of Madison, Wis., W. H. Nunn, W. S. Powell and J. J. Shipley, partners as Powell & Shipley, William P. Lord, Harrison R. Kincaid and Paul Metschan, Commissioners for the sale of School and University lands in the State of Oregon, and for the investment of funds arising therefrom, Defendants.

To Richard Morton, Mary A. Morton and the First National Bank of Madison, Wis., 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, by the first day of the next regular term of the above entitled Court, following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, which day will be Monday, the 16th day of March, 1896, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint.

The relief demanded therein is for a judgment against the above named defendants, Eugene D. White and Richard Morton, and each of them, for the sum of fourteen hundred and eighty-five (1485) dollars, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from June 25 1895; one hundred and fifty (150) dollars attorney's fee, beside cost and disbursements, and for a decree foreclosing a mortgage upon lots seventy-four and seventy-five in Steel's addition to Beaverton, in said County and State, made, executed and delivered by said last named defendants and their wives to Flora E. Merrill, on June 25, 1891, to secure the payment of a promissory note for fourteen hundred and eighty-five (1485) dollars, payable to her order three years after date, and bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum, from date. The makers of said note being said Eugene D. White and Richard Morton, which said note and mortgage have been duly assigned for value to the plaintiff herein.

And for a decree barring and foreclosing all of you from any and all right, title, interest and equity or redemption in and to said real property, and for general relief.

This summons is published by order of Hon. Thos. A. McBride, Judge of the above entitled Court.

Made the 30th day of January, 1896.

THAYER & McCOY,
36-42 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of George Graham, plaintiff, and against Jacob Pennings, Annie Pennings, John Witt, John Schmitt, —— Schmitt, his wife, and Benjamin Birdsell and Mary Birdsell, as executors of the last will of Erwin E. Birdsell (deceased), defendants, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that plaintiff have and recover off and from defendants, Jacob Pennings and Annie Pennings, the sum of $16.25, costs, and for the further sum of $482, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 18th day of December, 1895, and for the sum of $50, attorneys' fees, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 24th day of February, 1896, 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 part of the H. H. Hendrix and wife donat on land claim in T 1 N R 3 W of Willamette meridian in Washington County, Oregon, as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the Wm. Porter donation land claim in the NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 23 T and R aforesaid, running thence south along the line marking the eastern boundary of the donation land claim of John Butt, 17.45 chains, intersecting the northern line of the land claim of B. Q. Tucker; thence east along said line 6.87 chains; thence north 17.45 chains to the south boundary of the aforesaid Wm. Porter claim; thence west along said line 6.87 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 12 acres, more or less, together with right of way 16 feet wide to the public road east of said premises, 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 23d day of January, 1896.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
Barrett & Adams,
35-39 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUNSET LIMITED

SEASON OF 1895-1896.

WILL RUN

TWICE A WEEK

BETWEEN

San Francisco and New Orleans

OVER THE GREAT

SUNSET ROUTE

LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO

TUESDAYS & SATURDAYS

From Tuesday, November 5, 1895.

The most complete, modern, elegantly equipped and perfectly arranged Vestibuled Transcontinental Train in America. New Equipment, especially designed and built for this service.

DIRECT CONNECTION IN NEW ORLEANS FOR ALL EASTERN POINTS. QUICK TIME.

BRICK LAYING.

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

Notice to Stockholders.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE capital stock of the Washington County Speed and Driving Association:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the capital stock of the Washington County Speed and driving Association has been fully subscribed, and you are further notified that a meeting of the shareholders and subscribers of such stock will be held at Hillsboro, Oregon, on Saturday, the 29th day of February, 1896, at the hour of 2 P. M. of said day, at the hall of E. J. Lyons, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of such corporation, and to elect directors therefor. 38-39

E. J. LYONS,
THOS. TALBOT,
CHAS. S. NAVICK.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, an administrator of the estate of James McCormick, deceased, late of Washington County, Oregon.

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

Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, February 12, 1896.

38-42 JAMES MORGAN,
Administrator of the estate of James McCormick, deceased

Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon.

BOYS MAY BE HAD (AND SOMETimes girls) for (1) ordinary service at wages; (2) upon indenture, [to work, attend school, and be brought up somewhat as your own;] and—(3) children may be had for legal adoption. Address

W. T. GARDNER,
Supt. Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, 100 feet square, in Portland, a half block distant from the electric car line. This property is offered at a low price for cash, or for acreage property outside the city limits.

For full particulars, enquire of or address MRS. MARY CLAFLIN,
Beaverton, Or.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Elizabeth Ritcher, executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel C. Ritchey, deceased, has this day filed her final account in said estate, and that the 4th day of February, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., is set for hearing and determining objections, if any, to the same.

B. P. CORNELIUS,
32-36 County Judge.
December 31, 1895.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

... NEW BUSINESS ...

Having rented the Warehouse at East end of Madison Street Bridge and Railroad Track, East Portland, for a term of years, I am prepared to handle Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, Hay, &c.

I WILL DO A COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Also Buy and Sell. Cheap Storage. Side-track to building. 1700-foot floor space. I Load and Unload Cars. Truck to any part of the City on short notice. I have as good a stand as there is in the City for Business. I will have a Chop mill in connection. I solicit a share of your orders.

P. S.—When Farmers put their load of Grain, Feed or Hay in my hands to sell, I will keep their horses over night free of charge. No Feed Free.

Thanking you for past Patronage,

I Remain yours,

A. S. DUDLEY,

314 Hawthorn Avenue. EAST PORTLAND, OREGON.

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.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JANUARY 2, 1896.

Fortunes are lost annually, directly and indirectly, by people who cannot do their own figuring, write their own letters, or keep their own books; and who do not know when business and legal papers which they must handle every day are made out correctly. ☞ All these things, and much more, we teach *thoroughly*.

Hundreds of our graduates are in good positions, and there will be openings for hundreds more when times improve. *Now* is the time to prepare for them. Besides, a business education is worth all it costs, *for one's own use*. Send for our catalogue, to learn *what* and *how* we teach. Mailed free to any address.

Portland Business College,

A. P. Armstrong, Prin. Portland, Oregon. J. A. Wesco, Secretary.

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 drug stores.

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

A large and excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES

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.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been, by the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, appointed executor of the will of Thomas Seth, deceased, and has duly qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me, with proper vouchers, at the law office of S. B. Huston, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from this date.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this February 5, 1896.

JOHN T. SETH,
Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Seth, deceased. 37-41

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

DEATH TO FRUIT PESTS.

To make the Orchard pay you must spray, winter and summer, with Prof. Brown's Insect Exterminator. The only Insecticide known that will kill all Insect life without injury to Tree, Fruit or Foliage.

Endorsed by the State Board of Horticulture of California, Oregon and Washington. Used by many Nurserymen and Orchardists. My winter wash is the only solution that will kill the woolly Aphis, (use only while the foliage is off.) My summer wash is a sure destroyer of the codling Moth Eggs, and all insects except Woolly Aphis, (use just after the blossoms fall off.) My Hop house wash kills all insects that infest vines, vegetables or plants.

The ingredients used in my formulas can be found in any drug store, costs much less than other washes. (Full and explicit directions for mixing and using.)

Knowing I have a sure remedy, some unprincipled parties are now selling imitations. Therefore, to discourage all such parties I have concluded (for a short time only,) to reduce the price of the three formulas to $2.50 by mail to any address. Formulas Copyrighted, January 14, 1896. P. O. Box 2257. By W. H. Brown, Entomologist, San Francisco, California.

Mention this paper. 6-49

NORTHERN PAC. R. R.

YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE.

IS THE

Only Dining-Car Line to the East

THE

ONLY LINE TO THE YELLOWSTONE NAT'L PARK

AND THE

ONLY LINE RUNNING UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPERS TO THE EAST WITHOUT DELAY.

Leave	TIME SCHEDULE	Arrive
11:00 A.M.	Pacific Express to all points East.	8:20 P.M.
11:00 A.M. 11:30 P.M.	Tacoma Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and all Pacific division points.	8:20 P.M. 7:00 A.M.

Tickets issued to all points in the United States and Canada. Lowest rates; quick time; unequalled accomodations.

A. D. CHARLTON,

Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent, Portland, Or.

255 MORRISON ST., COR. THIRD.