HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

Entered in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Oregon, as ... matter.

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

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 257 delegates, chosen by the several counties as follows:

Baker	5	Lane	11
Benton	5	Linn	10
Clackamas	12	Lincoln	3
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,

WILLIAM KAPUS, Chairman.
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 late Committee from each precinct are requested to be present.

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

How would it do for the Salem Statesman to prepare original articles instead of quoting from the INDEPENDENT?

It is current gossip, on the streets, that G. A. Sanford stated last Saturday morning that he had come to Hillsboro prepared to clean out the Hare crowd, and that he was going to do it. An inspection of the ballots polled in the populist convention leads one to believe that he was able to make good his threat.

Washington county can furnish three candidates for congress—Hon. T. H. Tongue, on the republican ticket; Hon. S. B. Huston, on the democratic ticket, and Hon. W. D. Hare, on the populist ticket. It is doubtful if any other county in the district has a man in their respective parties equal to either of these.

A drunken wretch named Carl Albright, living at Marshfield, Or., shot and killed his wife Tuesday last, at that town. Mrs. Albright was a hard-working woman, earning a support for herself and her worthless husband by days' work at the washtub. She was respected by her neighbors. Albright was arrested, though not till he had been twice shot. The wounds are not fatal, more is the pity.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

The people of the state of Oregon should look carefully into the qualifications of the men they send to congress. To fit a man for that position, he should have some other qualifications than that of a beggar for appropriations. He should, at least, be as much in the Willamette and its tributaries as in the Coquille. He should be something more than an errand boy to the departments. He should have other qualifications than that of writing numerous nicely framed letters, giving a peculiar hand shake, or of manipulating the press dispatches for his own advertisement. He should be able to take rank with the public men of the United States on the floors of congress. He should be able to discuss public questions, to have ideas and express them fearlessly and intelligently. He should be able to take part in the legislation upon all the leading subjects coming before congress. He should be able to make himself heard, listened to and respected on the floor of congress, when the interest of his constituents, his state, or the nation demands it. In other words, he should be active, alert, vigorous, intelligent, and should be able to be a part of the national legislature, and to impress himself upon legislation. He should be especially well informed on all measures that affect the state of Oregon. There is no one question likely to come before the next congress in which Oregon will have a deeper interest than that of the tariff. When the era of protection is restored, Oregon's interests should be properly guarded- and she should secure her share of protection for her industries. Unless all signs fail, the next congress will frame a new tariff bill. The manufacturing interests of the United States will undoubtedly be well looked after. The manufacturing centers are thickly populated; numerous congressmen represent their interests. They are usually selected with special fitness for that purpose. They are well informed upon the particular interests of their locality. If they lack information, well-organized industries supply all the information needed. But Oregon is not a manufacturing state. There are few manufacturing interests in Oregon that need protection, and such as are would be accorded the same consideration as those in other parts of the union. Oregon is an agricultural state, and her principal interest will be in the agricultural schedules. But the farmers and stock raisers of the United States have few representatives in congress. They have no organizations to push their interests, few to look after their welfare.

When the Wilson bill came to the senate and three or four hundred amendments were made to it, scarcely one of these touched or improved the agricultural schedule. Almost every other industry was accorded some consideration except the agricultural and live stock industry. They received nothing at the hands of the senate. Scarcely a product raised upon the farms or gardens, or hills or valleys of Oregon that is not subject to strong competition. The United States imports immense quantities of all classes of live stock, which herdsmen and flock masters are engaged in raising. Horses, cattle, sheep are imported by the thousand. This is not all. The products of the farm are subject to like competition. It is true, Oregon raises but little barley; but when California barley finds a market in Milwaukie and Chicago, Californians buy our oats at good prices. When they cannot so sell it, they feed it to their own stock, and we are without a market. Hay, potatoes, butter, eggs, onions, prunes, apples and all classes of fruits and vegetables and farm products are imported in immense quantities from other countries.

Oregon will be much more interested in the duties imposed upon this schedule of imports than upon iron and steel. The congressman then from Oregon should be well informed upon this matter. He should know what her products are, what protection they need, where the strongest competition comes from, and how it should be provided against. His associations and surroundings, his friendships and his interests should be such as to impel him to look after this portion of Oregon's interests, and should have the vigor and ability to make himself heard and felt upon these questions.

Above we see our needs—now it is in order to look about for a man who can espouse our cause. Washington county cannot name the present incumbent, because he although having been in the midst of the tariff debates has not contributed anything to the cause. He has not even made any canvasses at home in his own interest. He went to congress before the tariff question became a burning issue. He has been kept there by his friends, hence he has had no spur to urge him to an effort. He has been out of the state for a long time and is not familiar with the needs of farmers, indeed it is doubtful if he ever can become familiar with agricultural interests, seeing he has been principally trained to commerce and politics.

These objections can not be urged against our favorite, Hon. Thos. H. Tongue. He has been in the midst of all the political contests waged in the state for the past ten years—indeed, he has been a leader. He has met the best men the opposition could send against him. He prepared himself to meet them—did meet them. He was not worsted. He knows what range interests should receive the fostering care of the government, for he is a stock breeder. He knows the farmers' needs along the lines of tariff protection, for he is a farmer. While he is acquainted with manufacturing needs, he is better fitted to do battle for the farmer, the herdsman and the stock breeder than any man in the state.

Because of these, our needs, and because of the fitness of our candidate, do we, of this county, unite in urging him upon our party friends in other parts of the district, for a worthy successor to Mr. Hermann.

TONGUE'S VINDICATION.

Something has been said from time to time touching the attempt of Attorney Whaley to have Hon. Thos. H. Tongue, of this county, disbarred, which means prohibited from practicing his profession before the courts of this state. The state bar association investigated the charges last summer and dismissed the complaint. Not being satisfied, Whaley carried the matter to the supreme court. That tribunal took the matter up last week, and after listening to the testimony of witnesses and the arguments of counsel, rendered a decision completely exhonorating Mr. Tongue. The court concluding the findings, says:

"There is no unwarranted ulterior or designing purpose made manifest on the part of Mr. Tongue to gain an improper or undue advantage, or to violate any public or other duty enjoined upon him as an attorney, or of the proprieties which should at all times be punctiliously observed by such an officer."

The decision was rendered on Monday. Tuesday's mail brought dozens of letters of congratulation from friends, far and near. Along with the letters came many messages of satisfaction over the wires. Mr. Whaley has not injured Mr. Tongue in the least.

POPULIST CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR: It would be difficult to find a more incongruous combination of political cranks than that assembled in Hillsboro on the 15th, and run by Sanford, Sweeny & Co., under the name of populist convention. Former political affiliations of the materials of which it was composed were indicated by its abusive denunciation of republicans and the republican party, and a studied, ominous silence as to the errors of democracy. "Republican thieves" were the favorite expressions of these models of purity and consistency, one of the most blatant of whom fattens on the taxes that he says are wrung from the dear people, and whose anti-monopolist howlings have been, in a measure, silenced by a free pass on the railroad. While one of these self ordained apostles of pure politics was howling himself hoarse with his denunciations of the republican party, for not keeping its pledges of retrenchment and reform, which pledge, if fully carried out, would have removed him from the list of "papsuckers" that fatten on the labors of others, the thought would come to the front that the trite saying that "the receiver is as bad as the thief" was in his case well illustrated.

The stereotyped favorite expression of "keeping in the middle of the road," which was so forcibly and practically illustrated by the travels of Coxey and his army of birds hatched in the populist incubator, was endorsed by noisy speeches and stirring resolutions that evidenced the fact that the delegates to this mudslinging convention must have come in the middle of the road, and an Oregon winter road at that.

The working of the convention made it evident that there was discord in its elements, and that abuse of republicans was the only thing in which there was practical unanimity. One man was so regardless of his surroundings as to enter a mild protest against the wholesale abuse generally indulged in, but he was howled down at once, and for the balance of the time was prudently silent.

It looked for a while as though the determination fully expressed by some of the leaders to throw the Hon. W. D. Hare in the ditch, would be a success. Under the somewhat peculiar plan of nominating delegates, (placing only two in the field at a time,) several such Simon-pures as Brown, Sweeny and others, left him the hind teat to suck. His friends were rallied, and by shrewdly bucking him against Heidel, a warm personal friend, brought him under the tape a safe winner. The election of delegates was completed by the defeat of Dunbar by Kelley, the hero of Pumpkin Ridge. Then an effort to instruct the delegates how they should vote at the state convention was defeated, and nothing was required of them but to "keep in the middle of the road." As the apostle of pure food and pure politics, at a salary of $1,000 per year and the trimmings, wanted a further opportunity to besmirch the republican party, he resurrected a resolution, that appeared to have been lost in the scramble for delegateship, and which, being to all appearance sufficient to gratify this want, the convention adjourned.

A LOOKER ON.

An explosion of dynamite, at Johannesberg, South Africa, occurred last Tuesday, which wrecked a large area of the city and caused great destruction of life. Forty dead bodies had been recovered, and 200 wounded. It was an explosion of the largest quantity of powder on record that has accidentally been set off.

ASYLUM CASE REHEARING.

The supreme court is asked to give the Eastern Oregon asylum case a rehearing, and the new argument is brought forward that where an appropriation is made in direct violation of the constitution, the money cannot be expended, but is wasted and cannot be lawfully applied by anyone for the purpose intended by the legislature.

For instance, if the next legislature appropriated $500,000 to remove the capitol to Bandon beach, on the Pacific ocean, contrary to the provisions of the constitution, does anyone pretend that a court decision upholding that would bind the people? No one would.

The only argument that the Eastern Oregon people plead is that of local interest, and their right as citizens and taxpayers to receive some of the benefit accruing from locating a public building there. If the fifteen counties of Eastern Oregon, with 70,000 people, have a right to have an asylum in contravention of the constitution, then the 100,000 people of Multnomah county have a right to have a complete set of state institutions, as they need them much more. The six counties of Southern Oregon have 47,345 population, and are entitled to an institution, and so on.

Is the constitution to be grossly violated for local, personal and political reasons? This has been done too much. It must stop somewhere. The present constitution is probably a better one than the people would get if a new one were made. The people must stand by it. They have stood back and seen it violated in this present high-handed way, and in a dozen small ways by selfish, log-rolling, you-tickle-me-and-I-ll-tickle-you politicians. It should not be forgotten that Governor Thayer made a good official and refused to take more than $1,500 a year. Judge Waldo made a good judge and refused to take more than $2,000 a year. Oregon public men must get back to the constitution, or the people have no checks upon the violence, extravagance and corruption of legislatures.—Capital Journal.

AFTER THE WAR SCARE.

"Venezuela has recovered from the excitement of her recent war scare," said Joseph Machado Pinto, a prominent citizen of that country, who has just arrived in New York from Caracas. He declared that the effect of the late international dispute with Great Britain had been to strengthen and popularize President Crespo with all classes of people.

"His intelligent and vigorous attitude in the Guiana question has tended to concentrate the spirit of patriotism among all Venezuelans. One other decided effect was to increase the intense friendliness of our people for all Americans."

England now asserts that she can not submit to the uncertainties of a court of arbitration the homes of 40,000 Britons. If those Britains have gone over the line it is their own choice, and they ought not complain. Besides, settling in Venezuela ought not to give them any rights. Such a doctrine carried out would give British subjects rights if they should buy land and settle a colony in the United States. Yet we could never consent to that, and the Venezuelans, simply because they are weak, ought not to be asked to cede territory on such a demand.

The proposition which England is now considering is the appointment of two commissioners to act with a like number named by our government, to enquire and report where the boundary line extends between Venezuela and British Guiana. Now, while this might be a satisfactory arrangement for the United States and England, Venezuela might have serious and valid objections. It would seem that the South American republic ought to have some voice in fixing the boundary of its own farm, either by an arbitrator from its own citizens or one of its own choosing.

Maceo and Gomez, the Cuban insurgent leaders have united their forces. This is just what the Spaniards have been trying to prevent, hence it looks as though the new captain-general has not made much headway.

Prof. Garner, of Virginia, announces that monkeys have a language whose alphabet he has perfected. He asserts that some monkeys display more intelligence and possess greater fluency of speech than many natives.

While we read of the thermometer being 30 or 40 degrees below zero in the East, we may be thankful that we live in Oregon, where the sun is shining, and flowers blooming.

THE AFRICAN.

He Has a Sense of Honor and Justice and Is Not Cruel.

No one is more convinced than I am that the African races are inferior to the English, French, German and Latin races. I do not place him below the other colored races; possibly because I have never lived among nor attempted to understand the eastern races, and possibly because I have lived among and attempted to understand the Africans. Certainly the so called Hamitic races have never produced an even fourteenth rate sculpture, picture, machine, tool, piece of cloth or pottery; neither have they ever risen to the level of picture writing, let alone a written character, and I am personally acquainted, to the point of exasperation, with their cryptic, complicated ways of communicating ideas with strings of cowries and pieces of leaf and stick. Only the other day I had to steer a course with a chart made of bits of plantain leaf of different breadths, denoting the size of the villages I was to pass through, and placed at intervals that denoted the distance between the villages.

I do not say I did well with that chart, but I have done quite as badly with the best admiralty one. But these ingenious devices do not equal the rock writing of the South Americans, the pictures the red Indian paints on a raw elk hide, and are infinitely below those spirited sporting sketches of mammoth hunts, etc., left us by the cave men.

In mental and moral affairs the African is by no means so strikingly inferior as he is in handicrafts. He has both a sense of justice and honor, not much worn by daily use, and very easily eliminated by a course of Christian teaching. But it is there, and if you know the way, you can rouse it and make it work. In rhetoric he excels, and for good temper and patience he compares favorably with any set of human beings. The worst of his personal sins is sloth. This chiefly arises from his not having anything to do in a definite up to time way, for he is happy and industrious when under good white direction. No one who has been on the coast can fail to have noticed the Kroo boys singing and dancing and laughing over their often heavy work. The cooper and the carpenter and their fellow countryman from Accra, the cook, are far happier than the Africans in the bush—yea, even the cook, whose conscience should be a burden to him on account of the manslaughters he has committed with his abiding greasiness.

Of course you will point out their customs, but I must say, in spite of what I have heard and seen, that I do not consider the west African cruel. One must remember that in their culture there are no prisons or hospitals or workhouses, no regular police force, etc. In the matter of their sacrificial rites, I think one should try and understand the underlying ideas before one thinks harshly. The feeling, for example, regarding the importance of burial rites is quite Greek in its intensity. Given a duly educated native of the Niger delta, I am sure he would grasp the true inwardness of his Alcestis far and away better than any living European can.

To provide a proper burial for a dead relative means to them providing for that relative a happy after life, and so to do is the surviving negro's greatest duty. Its only rival in his mind is the desire to avoid having a funeral for himself, and even this passion goes under in the mind of a good negro, and he will risk his own life to carry out what he considers his duty to the dead, even when he is well aware that the killing of slaves will mean hanging for him when "them big consul" knows of it.

The greatest horrors on the coast arise out of the belief in witchcraft. Toleration means indifference with all men, I believe, and the negro and Bantu are not indifferent about their subjects.—Mary Kingsley in London Observer.

Now, that the better element of the populist party are retiring, it would be well to allow the slingers of billingsgate of that party to run their ticket and suffer the defeat their low insolence deserves.

The Glasgow "Herald" announces that Gladstone is greatly inclined to stand again for parliament, in order to support the Armenians. This may or may not be true, but if Gladstone is to re-enter public life, to set the torch to Christian opinion in England, it will be no more than Salisbury deserves for his amazing conduct at the head of the British government this winter.

Reports have reached London, England, that Dr. F. Nansen, who sailed from Christians for the north pole June 24, 1893, reached his destination, found land there and is returning home. The doctor sailed in a specially built ship known as the "Fram." Nansen is a Swede and aged about 35 years. He has had experience in voyaging in the Arctic regions. When he left home in 1893 he had thirteen companions. He was heard from in 1894.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1 at Hillsboro Pharmacy.

TAX NOTICE.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY: You are hereby notified that the taxes levied for the year 1895 will be due and payable on and after Monday, February 24, 1896, at the Sheriff's Office, Hillsboro, Oregon.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax-Collector for Washington County, Oregon. 29-43

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.

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

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

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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 Phil 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 costs 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 3Rth 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 donation 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 33 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. Tuckerj 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.

... 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.

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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.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JANUARY 2, 1896.

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

For full particulars, address

PRESIDENT McCLELLAND,
Forest Grove, Oregon.

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,

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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

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
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