

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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

Subscription, in advance, per year . . . \$1.00

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors.
D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

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 officers, 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 . . . 3
Clatsop . . . 7 Malheur . . . 3
Columbia . . . 5 Marion . . . 19
Coos . . . 4 Morrow . . . 3
Crook . . . 3 Multnomah . . . 48
Curry . . . 2 Polk . . . 10
Douglas . . . 2 Sherman . . . 3
Gilliam . . . 3 Tillamook . . . 3
Grant . . . 5 Umatilla . . . 9
Harney . . . 2 Union . . . 10
Jackson . . . 7 Walla . . . 3
Josephine . . . 4 Wasco . . . 3
Klamath . . . 2 Washington . . . 11
Lake . . . 3 Yamhill . . . 9

"The same being one delegate-at-large from each county and one delegate for every twenty 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 22d, and the county conventions on Saturday, March 23d, 1896, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county committees.

"All voters in favor of the republican principle 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.

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 Linn . . . 3
Clackamas . . . 12 Marion . . . 19
Josephine . . . 4 Polk . . . 8
Jackson . . . 7 Tillamook . . . 3
Douglas . . . 2 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 1, 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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A republican convention for the county of Washington is called to meet in the city of Hillsboro, on Thursday, the 24 day of April, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to attend the first congressional convention, to be held in Albany, April 7, 1896, and eleven delegates to attend the state republican convention, to be held in Portland, April 9, 1896, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will consist of 118 delegates, chosen by the several precincts, as follows:

N. Forest Grove . . . 5 Wapato . . . 7
S. Forest Grove . . . 5 Gales Creek . . . 6
Buxton . . . 3 Dairy . . . 6
Condit . . . 3 Columbia . . . 6
Washington . . . 3 Tatlatine . . . 6
East Butte . . . 6 West Butte . . . 5
E. Cedar Creek . . . 7 Dilley . . . 3
W. Cedar Creek . . . 7 Beaverdam . . . 3
Beaverton . . . 3 Mountain . . . 2
S. Hillsboro . . . 3 Reedville . . . 5
N. Hillsboro . . . 6

"The same being one delegate-at-large from each precinct and one delegate for every twenty votes, and one for every fraction of twelve and over thereof cast for Gov. W. P. Lord at the June election, 1894.

"The primaries to be held in the several precincts on Wednesday, March 20th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Central Committee, Dated March 4, 1896.

G. W. PATTERSON,
Chairman.
J. C. COREY,
Secretary.

Caster, an American chemist, has perfected a method to extract caustic soda from salt by electrical means, which will revolutionize the methods of previous production and reduce the price to its cheapest limit. An immense plant has been established at Saltville, Va., and German and English capitalists have also established one upon the Murray. It has made Caster a rich man.

INVITING IMMIGRATION.

From the beginning, we of the Pacific coast have felt the need of a more dense population. We recognize that we have great natural advantages and opportunities, but we also know that we need help to develop them. Spasmodic efforts have been made from time to time looking to the advertisement of our state, and there are none to say that the money thus invested has been wasted. Our population has increased; some of our mines have been opened; some factories have been instituted and some of our prairies have been fenced and our transportation lines have been extended in many directions.

But the time for a halt in these efforts has not been reached. More ought to be done—must be done. Just now the state is not able to take hold of the matter, hence what is done must be undertaken and carried forward by private enterprise. Recognizing this, seven of the fifteen gentlemen who so successfully managed the mechanic's fair in Portland last fall, voluntarily took up the scheme of maintaining an immigration board with headquarters in the city of Portland. These gentlemen set about raising the sum of \$30,000, to be spent during the year 1896 in advertising Oregon, Washington and Idaho. This sum has been subscribed, and the subscription is enormous and unexampled of gold in the banks had shown the lowest prices on record. Might there not be a reason for the fall in prices independent of the appreciation of gold? The fact was that the fall in price of nearly every article was due to foreign competition, which was due to an increase in production and a more effective use of capital, owing to a wider system of credit, the use of the telegraph and the vast extension of the railways of the world and the improvements in the mercantile marine.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also said that, while admitting the evils of India consequent upon the fall in the price of the rupee, he pointed out that the other gold-using parts of the empire must be considered. The government was willing to enter into an international conference of open negotiations, but it was not prepared to abandon the gold standard for the United Kingdom. Some of his colleagues, like Mr. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, did not agree with these views; but they were all agreed that they were not justified in proposing or accepting a change in the gold standard of the United Kingdom.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who was chancellor of the exchequer in the liberal cabinet, and who is now the opposition leader in the house of commons, replied to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Motions in parliament, he said, were becoming less bimetallic every year. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement, he said, was worthy of his position, and will be understood in Germany, as well as in America. It was not creditable that there should be any doubt regarding England's view on this subject. In his opinion, the resolution for Mr. Whitely was the euthanasia of bimetalism.

Proceeding then to argue that the fall of prices was due to other causes than the appreciation of gold, he warned the country against altering India's currency system, which, he said, was without doubt most suitable for her. The adoption of bimetalism would place England at the mercy of monetary zollverein and would more effectively injure British commerce than anything that could be done on the high seas. It was not on a divided cabinet, he concluded, that the responsibility should be taken of tampering with England's currency.

Arthur Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, whose strong sentiment in favor of bimetalism is well known, replied to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, expressing this sentiment and saying nothing could persuade him that it was in conformity with civilization and common sense that we should tolerate the present inconvenient and ruinous system. He regarded the resolution as an indication that England was prepared to hear her fair share in establishing an international agreement for the use of both metals in the currency on a reasonable basis, just to debtor and creditor alike.

Mr. Balfour admitted that it was absolutely impossible to force upon the commercial and banking class a form of currency which they distrusted and he was not prepared to accept; but in his judgment the whole trend of civilized opinion was in the direction of the double standard.

Secretary Carlisle is to be the administration candidate before the democratic national convention for president. He will represent the gold wing of the democracy.

Rev. Dr. Brown, of San Francisco, who has been on trial in that city, has been acquitted of the charge of moral turpitude, but he is found guilty of unministerial conduct. This verdict, from a committee organized to convict, ought to be satisfactory to the defendant.

Harry Watkins' speech before the populist club here last Monday evening was a disappointment to many of our citizens, especially to republicans. Republicans expected argument, though in support of a faulty cause, but instead, they had stories and some of them not up to a high standard of purity. Mere declamation and a jingle of words will not win votes. But mind you, republicans are not complaining. They are satisfied with such palaver.

NEEDED REFORM AND HOW SHALL IT BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Mr. EDITOR: As the time approaches when elections will be made for candidates for the legislature, it is prudent on the part of the voters of Washington county to determine what changes in the laws, especially those bearing upon the question of taxation, are desirable. That the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes are grossly inequitable, is so plain that no argument is necessary to prove the fact, but this being admitted, will not of itself insure the required changes. This fact has been conceded for years, but our legislators, dominated by the money brokers of Portland, have heretofore shaped legislation in their interest, regardless of the interest of taxpayers generally. Their war against equal taxation culminated in the session of 1892, in the passage of an act on the recommendation of Gov. Penoyer to repeal the law allowing deductions for indebtedness and the mortgage tax law. The passage of this act practically released from taxation one-third of the property of the state, and that the most productive, and doubled the taxes of that class of persons who were so unfortunate as to be in debt, while credits no longer uncovered by this law almost entirely escaped taxation. Three-fourths of the money, notes and accounts in the state were no longer listed as by law required, and the lists in the assessor's office were, so far as this species of property is concerned, only valuable as evidences of moral perjury. The only remedy for this dishonest evasion of the spirit, at least, of the assessment law, is the enactment of a law allowing with the proper safeguards, deductions for indebtedness, and the only feasible way to secure this much desired object is to vote for no man for the legislature who is not unqualifiedly in favor of such enactment. Pledges are good in their place, but the man who wants to do right is, when reform is demanded, worth more than the one whose pledge is necessary to hold him to the line.

The law so amended that taxation will be equitable, the next and equally important safeguard in the interest of the taxpayer is the initiation, by the enactment of proper laws, or changes in those now in force, of a rigid economy in the expenditures of the money collected. To this end the present salaries of many officers should be reduced to what would be more reasonable than the present. In fact, the people would be much better served by a return to the fee system, which required every man to pay his own bills. Under the salary system, especially in the offices of clerk, sheriff and recorder, many persons are indirectly forced to pay for services rendered at the demand of other persons in which they have no interest. When men want the services of these officers they should settle the charges themselves, without calling on their fellow taxpayers to help them pay their bills. Let either plan be followed, however, the fees or salary, as the case may be, should be greatly reduced.

A large reduction should be made in the appropriations by the legislature. The last legislature is to be commended that it made quite a reduction from the preceding, but a further reduction of \$100,000 should have been made. No appropriations should be made for any institution, whether charitable or educational, unless absolutely controlled by the state, and to none unless on a rigidly economical plan. All commissions should be abolished, or the expenses of the same greatly reduced. While these reductions in appropriation, and the repeal of the laws that furnish the excuse for much of this extravagance ought to be brought about, it will be wise to avoid the folly of some former legislatures that failed to see that the true policy was as it still is, to pass needed amendments to the laws in force rather than to repeal, and then attempt to remedy the evils by new laws on the same subject. The road and school assessment laws have been doctored in this way several times, and like the clearly swept house referred to in holy writ, were left in a worse condition than at first. When the change above referred to was made in the assessment laws, no effort was made to amend the law so as to ensure the equal taxation of all property and prompt collection of the taxes, and the result is that the uncollected taxes in the state amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a large percentage of these delinquent taxes are left as such through favoritism, and not from lack of ability to collect. The shameless exposure of these delinquencies in Multnomah county is in point. No proper penalties under the present salary law is provided to ensure the prompt payment into the treasury of fees collected by the various officers. In some counties they have set the county courts, as well as public opinion, at defiance, by retaining the fees so collected. I am proud to say that in Washington county there has been no such quibbling on the part of our county officers. Fees collected have been promptly paid over to the county treasurer.

The law in relation to fees, generally known as the "Butler Bill," but would be better entitled an "act to encourage litigation at the expense of non-litigants," should be repealed or amended so that the public would not be required to pay the costs of private litigation. This law, however, is only a step further than the many laws only at it is done in the

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action, while the salary law does the same thing indirectly. There is, especially in Portland, a demand for a repeal of the state board of equalization, but if no better reason can be given than that it increased the assessment on— in that county, the board should be retained. The salary of its members, however, should be reduced one-fourth, and a like reduction in all salaries would be a proper move in the interest of economy. The notoriously unequal assessments in the different counties renders an equalization board absolutely necessary. And being composed of a member from each judicial district ensures a more intelligent accomplishment of the object of its organization, than if composed of the governor and state officers. Demands for reform to be successful should be reasonable, and the voters of the state will do well to consider that the most objectionable changes in our laws in the last ten years have been pressed upon the legislature by a class of howling reformers, led by self-elected committees. I have been looking with some interest at the reform taxpayers' committee that has sprung into existence in the city of Portland, for the avowed purpose of controlling the election of members of the legislature in Multnomah county. The names of many of its active movers hardly encourages us to expect much satisfaction from the outcome of its efforts. It might give some confidence if there was some assurance that candidates would be selected outside of the committee. I think the only reform committees necessary in Washington county will be a full attendance at the primaries of the republican, democratic and populist parties. This in the end will ensure the best selection of candidates from all these parties, and let the election go as it may, an honest effort will be made when elected to carry out all necessary reforms.

TAXPAYER.

One of the big and significant facts of American political history is that the country has always been most prosperous when the democratic party was not in power.

Kentucky is a republican state which has not yet quite overcome the democratic habit of reaching for the hip pocket when parliamentary problems are to be solved.

England has decided upon a military expedition into the Sudan, a country far in the interior of Africa. There are some intimations that this enterprise is undertaken with the knowledge and consent of the three continental powers said to be allied for defense at least—Germany, Austria and Italy. This is a little hard to understand, considering the friction that but lately existed between England and Germany. France will, without doubt, oppose the move, aided by Russia, her ally. This opposition, though, may not extend to armed resistance. But war or not, America will not be damaged. Indeed, England, on the one hand, will be so busy that she will be reasonable in the Venezuelan negotiations, while France, on the other, will not care to mix up in Spanish politics.

If Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, can't be elected senator in the ordinary way, then he proposes to be elected by Southern methods. He, all day Saturday last and Sunday, gathered his forces preparatory to counting the votes on Monday. One little detail, however, he overlooked. Kentucky is a republican state, and Bradley is governor. He may not have acted as promptly as the good citizens of both parties may have desired, but he acted, and secured possession of the state house. The senate, democratic, may try to impeach, even may secure a majority, but the only effect will be to increase the republican majority. This Kentucky contest is making votes for a change of the law governing the manner of choosing U. S. senators. Whatever the theory may have been, or is, it is apparent that the election of senators by popular vote is more practical than by the present method.

Three engineers of high reputation have been looking into the project of a ship canal from the Ohio river, at Pittsburg, to Lake Erie, and have just submitted an entirely favorable report to the Pittsburg committee. They agree that the canal can be constructed at moderate cost, and that the water supply is abundant. The traffic between Pittsburg and the lakes is now carried by ten railroads, and amounted last year to 53,000,000 tons, chiefly iron ore, coal and lumber. Finally, the engineers make the surprising statement that the canal would pay for itself in three years, as the annual saving in freights would be one-half. It is probable that Pittsburg will now take hold of the enterprise with a determination to push it through in the course of a few years. The length of such a canal by shortest, or air line, route is about 115 miles. This proposition will have to be observed, however, that there shall not be too many outlets of the great lakes opened, or there will soon be no lakes. Already an elaborate canal of the

March 3, 1896, Congressman Hermann introduced a bill in the house of representatives, which is known as H. R. 6783. It directs the secretary of the interior to place on the pension roll the names of surviving honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the military and naval service of the United States who actually served ninety days or over. The pension to be paid is one cent per month for each day's service rendered; provided, in each case where the service so rendered was less than 800 days, the pension shall be \$8 per month. This bill, introduced at this late date, has been sent to each member of the G. A. R. Post at Forest Grove. The members of the Hillsboro Post did not receive copies, doubtless because the roster of the newly organized post has not been received at Washington. Several of the G. A. R. men at Forest Grove have, without reserve, expressed contempt for this method of electioneering. It is not intended that the bill shall be adopted, and Mr. Hermann ought to have thought twice before he allowed himself to lend his name to this enterprise.

A land slide at Portland last Sunday morning wrecked the residence of Mr. McDonald, living near the power house of the cable railway company. A 16-year-old daughter was killed and a cousin who was watching at the bedside of McDonald, who was sick with typhoid fever. It is a repetition of the old story—making a fill in a gulch and trying to support it with a wooden bulkhead made of plank.

Mexico and Central America are waiting for the final action of the United States before those nations recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. Venezuelan journals are urging the Caracas government to recognize the insurgents.

Upon what hypothesis do Mr. Hermann's friends claim five votes from Washington county in the Albany convention? Washington county is for Tongue—eleven votes. Trickery, even, can't turn them.

As convention time approaches, Hon. T. H. Tongue is gaining in popularity, and we, his friends, expect to be permitted to vote for him in June for congressman. His nomination is all but assured.

The Kentucky legislature adjourned without electing a U. S. senator. Joe Blackburn will be out after March 4th next. Gov. Bradley's prompt action in calling out the soldiers prevented bloodshed.

BORN.

H. BERLIN—February 27th, to the wife of W. T. Heberlin, of North Plains, a son, HARVEY. At Mountlake, March 13th, to the wife of Thos. Murphy, a son.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

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

Richard Lander, Plaintiff,

Elizabeth J. Patton, Matthew W. Patton, administrator of the estate of Robert J. Patton, deceased; Le Robert J. Patton, deceased; A. Martha L. Hammon, her husband; Sarah F. Hammon, her husband; Martin, her husband; William T. Patton and Emma J. Patton, his wife; Matthew W. Patton and Marie A. Patton, his wife; James E. Patton, Joseph J. Patton, Etta L. Patton, Donald W. Patton and C. A. Heim, Defendants.

By virtue of an execution, judgment, order and decree, duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled Court, in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed, dated the 10th day of March, 1896, upon a judgment rendered and entered in the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1896, in favor of Richard Lander, Plaintiff, and against Elizabeth J. Patton, Matthew W. Patton, administrator of the estate of Robert J. Patton, deceased; Martha L. Hammon and Graham Hammon, her husband; Sarah F. Hammon and Donald Martin, her husband; William T. Patton and Emma J. Patton, his wife; Matthew W. Patton and Marie A. Patton, his wife; James E. Patton, Joseph J. Patton, Etta L. Patton, Donald W. Patton and C. A. Heim, Defendants, for the sum of \$2,966.20, with interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1896, at 8 per cent per annum, and the further sum of \$250, attorney's fees, and the further sum of \$45, costs and disbursements, and a so the costs of said writ, commanding me and requiring me to make sale of the following described real property, to-wit:

That certain tract or parcel of land situated in the County of Washington, State of Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 23.98 chains S and 34 chains W of the S. W. corner of Sec. 35, T. 1 S. R. 4 W. of the Will. Mer. running thence S 17.00 chains; thence W 11 chains; thence S 20 chains; thence E 8.00 chains; thence S 20 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 150 acres, which said land was duly recorded on the 31st day of October, 1890, in book "U" at page 66 thereof of the records of mortgages of said County.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment, order and decree, and in compliance with the commands of said Court, I have levied upon, and will, on Monday, the 20th day of April, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County of Washington, State of Oregon, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, the United States gold coin, of which the above named defendants, or either of them, had on the date of the mortgage to this writ herein, namely, the 20th day of October, 1890, or since had in and to the above described real property and to the above execution, judgment, order and decree, interest and cost and all accruing costs.

Hillsboro, Oregon, March 19, 1896.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
R. P. Graham,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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