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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

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	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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A republican convention for the county of Washington is called to meet in the city of Hillsboro, on Thursday, the 2d 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 precints, as follows:

N. Forest Grove	5	Wapato	7
S. Forest Grove	8	Gales Creek	7
Buxton	3	Dairy	6
Cornelius	6	Columbia	6
Washington	5	S. Tualatin	5
East Butte	6	West Butte	5
E. Cedar Creek	7	Dilley	3
W. Cedar Creek	7	Beaverdam	3
Beaverton	8	Mountain	2
S. Hillsboro	8	Reedville	5
N. Hillsboro	6		

The same being one delegate-at-large from each precinct and one delgate 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 25th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

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

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

The Critic, a new populist paper, has commenced its issue in Corvallis. It claims to be "independent in all things and fearless in none," whatever that may mean. It is the paper that W. T. Hoffman, who was killed by the press falling upon him last week, was to have been editor of.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

To get just revenue laws has always been desired by fair legislators, and now political conventions are giving attention to the matter, which shows that the people are not slumbering. The INDEPENDENT has not changed its opinion on the mortgage tax law, which has, in time past, been expressed. The law, with a few necessary amendments, was a good one, and should be re-enacted in an improved form.

But, as has so often been stated before, the mortgage tax law imposed no tax that was not before laid, and its repeal in no wise relieved the holders of notes from the obligation to discover them to the assessor for listing and taxation. The old law made it easier to find these notes. But now that it is repealed our county court is going to adopt another plan to find them. The assessor is to make a list of all notes secured by mortgage in this county. When the assessor's roll comes before the board of equalization and it shall be noticed that any of these secured notes are not listed the owners thereof will be cited to appear before the board and show cause why their assessment shall not be raised. This will probably be a tedious proceeding, but it is a net that will ensnare all attempting dodgers.

And it is just that notes bearing interest should pay a tax. They are about the only class of property that is producing an income. In these times it is a good venture that pays a ten per cent dividend or an eight, either. Our court is to be commended for taking this step.

The Clackamas county republican convention instructed its delegates to support Mr. Hermann for congress.

Mexico issues two kinds of bonds, a gold bond and a silver bond. The price of the former in gold is 94 cents, and of the latter is 47 cents.

During the last year of the McKinley law we imported $700,000 worth of hay, but during the first year of the Wilson bill we imported $2,100,000 worth, or three times as much. How badly we need that $1,400,000 in our business?

This is the way the republicans of Wisconsin define a sound currency: "We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained." This idea carried out will just about coin the American product and put a proper tariff on foreign silver.

The criticism of the grand jury, on the official bonds of the county officers, is one of form only. Sheriff Ford's additional bond, as tax-collector, was given in less than half an hour after he knew what sum was required of him. This was before official information was given him, but on reading the report of court proceedings, as published in the INDEPENDENT. That the bond has not yet been approved is in no wise the neglect of Mr. Ford, since he does not approve his own bond. However, the bond is just as good before it is approved as afterward. People are getting into a rather commendable habit of disregarding technicalities, and will hardly lay up a grudge against Clerk Goodin for administering the oath of justification to his own bondsmen.

We, on the outside, have known for a long time that there are two factions in the republican party of Multnomah county—one known as the Simon ring and the other the antis. The party machinery seems to be in possession of the first-named class, and by it is the machine run. It is not wisely run, either, for the votes seem to be with the other party. The ring has named all the judges and clerks who will preside at the primary, and permit only those to vote whom they recognize and approve, and then they further pass upon the votes that are polled. Thus they have the power to name the delegates who nominate the ticket. But here comes in the unwise part of the matter. Of what use is it to name a ticket when the antis have the votes? The majority is not going to submit to such domination, and the ring ought to recognize that fact. This is a year when republicans can not afford to try experiments. The country is interested in this matter, and being so interested, it has a right, at least, to advise. Both factions ought to be represented on the primary election board, and the majority, honest majority of those who have voted and expect to vote the republican ticket should be permitted to rule.

PROHIBITION TICKET.

The prohibition party held its state convention in Portland on Wednesday. The delegate from Washington county was G. B. Bunyon. The candidates named are, congressmen—first district, N. Christiansen, Newberg, Yamhill county; second district, Rev. Wilmot Whitfield, Portland; presidential electors, D. Bowerman, Salem; C. E. Haskins, Springfield; C. J. Bright, Wasco; Leslie Butler, The Dalles.

These men are expected to run upon the following one idea platform:

"The prohibition party of Oregon, in convention assembled, presents the following declaration of principles:

"Believing the liquor traffic to be a foe to civilization, the arch-enemy of popular government, and a public nuisance, the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests, we declare for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, exportation, importation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, the manufacture and sale of such liquors for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes to be conducted by the government without profit and under strict regulations.

"Recognizing and declaring the suppression of the liquor traffic to be the dominant issue in national, state and municipal politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one issue, with us agree, in the full belief that the party thus created will be endowed with the requisite wisdom, patriotism, courage and ability to take up and speedily settle all social, financial, economic and industrial questions that may present themselves."

This platform was not adopted without opposition, but the ministers quoted scripture and carried their point.

Because Hillsboro has organized the first and, so far as the INDEPENDENT knows, the only lodge of Patriotic Sons of America of which our state can boast, our town enjoys the distinction of receiving a visit from Gen. Weaver, who claims to be always a reformer and continually. First he was an abolitionist. His tender age prevented him going back further. Then he was a republican. After that a greenbacker. In 1892 he was a populist. Now he is a silver-slder, for it is understood that he came out here to disband the populist party and start a new one. Has the General seen all of his "reforms" grow to successes? At the court house, Monday night, a good audience greeted the speaker, who interested his listeners and, indeed, entertained them, though he is not as good a speaker as many of our citizens had expected. Indeed Hon. W. D. Hare, of our own city, is his superior in eloquence and clearness of statement, and far ahead of him in close logical reasoning. General Weaver is, however, a good speaker, but hardly up to the exacting demands of a Hillsboro audience.

The Jacksonville Times, democratic, gives this picture of a county ruled by populists: "The political situation grows more interesting in Klamath county as the time draws near for holding conventions. The management of county affairs by the populist officials is very unsatisfactory, even to the populists themselves. The populist assessor made mistakes in the assessment roll last year to the amount of $61,000, and then charged the county $164 more for his work than is usually charged. Sheriff Fitch has done little but draw his salary, and although C. N. Gordon has camped on the trail of the Topsy grade stage robbers, and is landing them one by one behind prison bars, yet Newt. will be allowed to camp out in the cold while the present incumbent will be renominated. Still the cry last year was cut down the salaries all around."

Dr. Tamiesie very properly asked Gen. Weaver, last Monday night, to explain why a Mexican dollar that contains a few more grains of silver is worth only half as much as a silver dollar of U. S. mintage. The question was pertinent, but the speaker did not satisfactorily answer it, for the same question was by two other persons put to him, though in different forms. Neither of these gentlemen got a satisfactory answer. There is one, however. The U. S. government maintains the parity, not parity, between gold and silver. True silver can not be taken to the treasury and exchanged for gold, but silver will buy currency, and currency is exchangeable for gold.

Mexico has adopted free coinage of silver, so both gold and silver is a legal tender in payment of debts there, but gold has disappeared just as it would here. The disappearance may have been a little more rapid there than it would be here under free silver coinage, because our commerce is greater, but when the balance of trade is against us as it is now, under the Wilson tariff law, to the tune of twenty or thirty millions a year, the time will come all too soon. It is just as certain as death to an individual man.

For the year ending July 4, 1894, when the McKinley law was in force, there were imported into the United States 1,592 head of cattle. From January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896, one year of the Wilson tariff law, there were imported 237,000 head of cattle. There are pastures enough in the United States for every hoof of this immense herd. And yet there are men who would rather juggle with fiat money than to save own citizens.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean last week, in an article supporting Wm. McKinley for the republican nomination for president, uses this strong sentence: "Without disparagement to any other man named for the presidency, it can be said, and said truly, that McKinley's name leads all the rest, and whether this is because of the man or his principles does not matter, for he is equally honored with either.

The McMinnville Transcript declares that "Mr. Herman will be nominated on the first ballot and Yamhill will furnish the votes to do the job." What! do the job with those nine votes when Washington has eleven! We will see.

THE RECIPROCITY IDEA.

Only because it was a republican law, the present administration, when it came into power, repealed the reciprocity law under which we were so rapidly building up a foreign trade in South America. The American association of farmers are now asking for the re-enactment of the law. A few days ago, T. C. Zorich, president of the association, sent a strong letter to the sub-committee of the ways and means committee. In this letter he says:

"My view of this matter is taken from a purely business standpoint, without regard to any political consideration, for there is probably no feature of our tariff system, past or present, which has come so near as reciprocity to being a purely business matter. To this fact may be attributed the enthusiastic support which the principals of reciprocity have received from men of widely differing political views."

He refers to what he regards the benefits derived by the act of 1890, and says that it requires but a glance at the conditions under which the treaties of commercial reciprocity were negotiated to reveal how much was gained by this country and how little was given in return. The varying effects of trade with Brazil under that treaty and after its repeal are cited. He then continues:

"It is in our dealings with Cuba that the benefits of reciprocity have been most strikingly shown. Sugar, which formed the largest item in our imports from Cuba, was placed upon the free list conditionally, upon the reasonable treatment of American products in those countries from which sugar was imported into the United States. Under normal trade conditions Cuba would have looked to the United States for her supply of breadstuffs, but, in order to control the trade of her West India colonies, Spain imposed a duty of nearly $5.50 per barrel upon American flour. Under the reciprocity treaty which Secretary Blaine negotiated with Spain, the duty on flour was reduced to $1 per 220 pounds; large reductions were made in the duties on other breadstuffs; the duties of fifteen leading commodities was reduced one-half and about forty items were added to the free list.

"Under three years of reciprocity our trade with Cuba reached the highest point ever touched, showing an increase of $8,000,000 in exports and $14,000,000 in imports. Upon the passage of the customs law of 1894, which compelled the abrogation of the treaty, Spain immediately retaliated by raising the flour duty to $4.75 per 220 pounds, which caused a great falling off in our exports of that article.

"I wish to give particular emphasis to the importance of our relations with Cuba under the reciprocity treaty, because that island is our best customer to the southward. With the advantages enjoyed under reciprocity, the United States was assured the practical control of Cuban trade."

He argues that reciprocity commends itself as a sound and judicial business principle; that it should be considered upon a non-partisan political basis; that practical application demonstrated the ability of reciprocity treaties to extend and enlarge our foreign trade under exceedingly favorable conditions; that they rendered valuable service in effecting more cordial relations between the United States and other nations; that reciprocity treaties, particularly with Latin-American countries, are necessary as a matter of self-protection, for treaties of this character are being or have been negotiated between European governments and South American countries. President Zorich concludes:

"In the interests represented by this association, I desire to urge with all possible emphasis the necessity for such treaty relations with foreign nations as shall insure the most possible favor to American products in the markets of the world."

Word comes from McMinnville that there will be, in the convention of Yamhill county, a good working majority unfavorable to the renomination of Mr. Hermann, and that Mr. Tongue is the favorite.

It is a good thing for republicans that Weaver came to Hillsboro. Before that time they were nothing but common thieves and robbers. He said they are honest men. Thereby is the self-respect of the populists' neighbors raised.

Gen. Weaver, a question. "Certainly." You stated, as a fundamental political proposition, in your Hillsboro speech, that the "demand for money is equal to the combined demand for all products of the country." "I make that claim with emphasis." Well, General, good. Now suppose the volume of money be doubled, and since doubling the volume of money will not double the volume of products, will not the cost of the products be doubled? "Certainly." Well, then, how much better off will ragged Jerry be who would have to earn a dollar under the new condition, when he is not now able to earn a half dollar?

Times were good just after the war of the rebellion, yet there was less money in circulation then than now. Why? There was an immense amount of work to be done. The North was to be repaired and the South was to be rebuilt. Railroads across an almost trackless empire were to be built, and these same roads opened up thousands of square miles of territory that then could be settled. This new region absorbed all labor that could be spared from the older centers. Then American inventive genius constructed labor saving machines, and what was before done by hand, imperfectly, perhaps, is now done by machines, wherefore the hand workers were discharged. There were new machines all along the industrial line and the stream of idle mechanics increased in volume. Think you, this had no effect on the times? One example: A single printing establishment in Portland adopted machines and discharged forty men. It was the salvation of the business, but what became of the men? That is not the only office in Oregon that uses machines. So with almost every business. Then came the free trade mania. By removing the tariff on American products, manufactured and raw, we could not control our market. Foreign merchandise came in so that our factories had to close down and turn another crowd of laborers out on the country. We could not hold our own market—not to mention invading the markets of the world. Now, the populists would still further diminish the opportunity to labor by closing the gold and silver mines, for they would make money out of cheaper paper. Taking employment from so many laborers, it is no surprise that hard times are on us.

General Weaver stated that Iowa's big crop of '95 was worth less than the little one of '94. Well, that is the usual result of over-production. It is what republicans stated would follow when free trade locked the operatives out of the factories. They would cease to be consumers and become producers. An overproduction aided in Iowa by that rainstorm, resulted. The reciprocity stimulus was withdrawn by the free traders, wherefore we could not exchange products for sugar and coffee, but used coin instead. Is it a wonder that the "cereals" yet remain in the "corn crib."

The republican primaries, held in this county on Wednesday, were largely attended, and unanimous in the choice of delegates who favor Mr. Tongue for congress. It is not too much to say that these conventions show that Mr. Tongue is more ardently supported by his friends in this county than the local candidate in any other county in the district.

This is the same Weaver that smelled the eggs in Georgia in 1892.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, 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 the Hillsboro Pharmacy.

GALES CREEK.

Hurrah for Mitchell and Tongue!

Our primary meets to-day to elect delegates to the county convention. Our delegates will be Mitchell and Tongue men.

N. C. Lilley and Mr. Iler are invoicing goods. Mr. Lilley will resume business the first of next month in his old stand. His friends wish him success. He is the pioneer merchant of Gales City.

Taylor Raines is putting up a new board fence while lumber is so cheap.

Dr. Ward made a plaster cast for Z. B. Haines' broken leg yesterday. Mr. Haines is improving nicely. All danger of blood poisoning is past.

W. H. Lyda is running his mill on full time with a complete crew. He is getting out 125 M of lumber for the Forest Grove Milling Company.

Thomas has Mr. Robinson, of Forest Grove, employed moving his barn and making other improvements.

School opens at Gales City and the Lyda school house next Monday.

Mail Carrier Phelps is still complaining of bad roads.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Paul Labbe and wf to Thos Talbott lt 70 Cornelius environs 250
Robt A Patterson to Prescott Sawyer s w ¼ of s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 16 t 1 s r 4 w 250
Fleckenstein Meyer Co to J P Mohrmann lts 5 6 7 and s bl 1 Sherwood 225
Fleckenstein Meyer Co to J P Mohrmann lt 8 bl 5 Sherwood 250
David Keen and wf to E A Hyde 12 acres sec 26 t 1 n r 4 w and pt of lt 4 bl 42 Forest Grove 500
Flora E Hinman to E A Hyde pt lt 2 bl 35 Forest Grove 125
David Smith and wf to E A Hyde 4.10 acres of Robt Tupper's d l c 328
Wolf heirs by H P Ford sheriff to W Sedlak 40 acres sec 11 t 1 s r 3 w 1120
Clarence Carr and wf to J H Walker 1.36 acres of the J H Walker d l c 60
A B Mulloy and wf to G T Hedrick 26.36 acres of s e ¼ sec 3 t 3 s r 1 w 1000
Jos B Johnson and wf to Sarah E Turnbow 10 acres of the Geo Richardson d l c 1100
U S to Alexander Raymond s e ¼ sec 35 s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 34 t 2 n r 5 w w ½ of n w ¼ sec 3 t 1 n r 5 w ..... cert'
S R Bond and wf to A J Raymond 4.60 acres of sec 14 t 1 n r 4 w 200
S R Bond and wf to D N Raymond 8 acres of sec 14 t 1 n r 4 w 200
S R Bond and wf Alfred J Raymond 8 acres of sec 14 t 1 n r 4 w 200
Frank B Ingersoll to Ladd & Reed Farm Co pt sec 13 t 1 s r 1 w 75
U S to Z Baker and wf w ½ of n e ¼ and the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 2 t 2 s r 2 w ..... pat'nt
Sarah Baker to Wm D Baker 87 acres sec 21 2 s r 3 w 1
Sarah Baker to Marshal Baker 4 9 r 3 w 57.93 acres 1
Olive May and H W Scott to Ettie B Doll n e ¼ sec 14 t 1 s r 5 w 160 acres 1000
H W Scott and wf to Ettie B Doll s e ¼ sec 19 t 1 s r 4 w 160 acres 2000
Ida Tongue and wf to Frank Sabalsky n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 13 t 2 s r 3 w 250
W N Barrett and wf to Ira Warren 40 acres of the s w ¼ of sec 3 t 2 s r 3 w 800
Nancy S and J A Clearwater to John W Saxton l s 2 and 3 bl 39 S Coast add to Hillsboro 1000
John W Saxton and wf to Nancy S Clearwater s e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 4 t 2 n r 4 w and 10 acres adjoining 2500
J W Miller and wf to Ab Uglow s ½ of n w ¼ sec 3 t 1 s r 3 w 1
G W Patterson and wf to Philip Streib, w ½ of n e ¼ sec 3 t 3 s r 1 w 165
Thos Carlin to S Hermann s e ¼ and w ½ of n e ¼ sec 34 t 2 s r 1 w, also the n ½ of n e ¼ of sec 3 t 3 s r 1 w 320 acres 2650
J A Reid et al by H P Ford sheriff to E D Shattuck n e ¼ of the s w ¼ sec 17 t 2 s r 2 w 458
J W Masters and wf et al by H P Ford sheriff to E D Shattuck 40 acres of the Noah Job d l c secs 1 and 2 t 1 s r 3 w 738
Jenette and Geo Kirkwood to W O Donaldson all of lt 12 and s ½ of lt 11 bl 7 Simmon's add to Hillsboro 700
J H Lambert to Jos Long tract 36 Peach vale 300
J Lowenberg and Jas Steel trustee to Merchant's Nat Bank of Portland N ½ of n w ¼ sec 30 t 1 s r 5 e also undiv ½ of s e ¼ of n e ¼ and n w ¼ of s e ¼ and lts 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 of sec 6 t 1 n r 1 e also 30 acres of A T Smith and wf d l c in t 1 s r 3 w 1
W A Bellinger to Anna L Bellingner pts lts 3 and 4 bl 11 Forest Grove 1

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family pills are the best.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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 Northern Counties Investment Trust (Limited,) plaintiff, and against Marie Zeitfuchs, Ulrich Zeitfuchs and Henry Weinhard, defendants, for the sum of $17.50, costs, and for the further sum of $650.65, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 23d day of March, 1896, 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 27th day of April, 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, all of the interest of the above named defendants in the following-described real property, to-wit:

A part of the donation land claim of Peter L. Spencer and wife, in section 16, T 1 S R 1 W of the Willamette meridian, and commencing, for a more particular description of the same, at the N E corner of said donation land claim, running thence S 7.00 chains, thence W 7.00 chains thence N 7.00 chains, thence E 7.00 chains to the place of beginning, containing five acres, more or less, 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 26th day of March, 1896.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.

Snow & McCamant, attorneys for plaintiff. 44-48

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

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

Richard Lardner, Plaintiff,
v.
Elizabeth J. Patton, Matthew W. Patton, administrator of the estate of Robert J. Patton, deceased; Martha L. Hammock and Grason Hammock, her husband; Sarah F. Martin 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.

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 19th day of March, 1896, upon a judgment rendered and entered in the said Court on the 16th day of March, 1896, in favor of Richard Lardner, plaintiff, and against Elizabeth Patton, Matthew W. Patton, administrator of the estate of Robert J. Patton, deceased; Martha L. Hammock and Grason Hammock, her husband; Sarah F. Martin 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 $2,866 20, with interest thereon from the 16th day of March, 1896, at 8 per cent per annum, and the further sum of $250, attorney's fees, and the further sum of $38, costs and disbursements, and also the costs of and upon 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, namely:

Beginning at a point 23.68 chains S and 34 chains W of the S W corner of Sec 30, T 1 S R 4 W of the Will Mer, running thence N 17.50 chains; thence W 11 chains; thence N 20 chains; thence E 45 chains to township line between T 1 S 4 W and T 1 S 3 W; thence S 37.50 chains; thence W 34 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 150 acres, which said was duly recorded on the 31st day of October, 1890, in Book "U," at page 98 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 writ, 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 Court House, in the City of Hillsboro, said County and State, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for United States gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the above named defendants, or either of them, had on the date of the mortgage to plaintiff herein, namely, the 20th day of October, 1890, or since had in and to the above described real property to satisfy said 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. 43-6

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

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