

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, JUNE 19.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President
Wm. McKinley, of Ohio.

For Vice-President
T. R. Bland, of Missouri.

For Presidential Electors
T. E. GERRI, of Marion County,
S. M. YOHAN, of Lane,
E. L. SMITH, of Wasco,
J. F. CAPLES, of Multnomah.

FROM ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The National Republican Convention met at St. Louis, on Tuesday last. Full reports have been sent out from day to day, even from hour to hour, but they may all be summed up in the statement that a sound money platform, endorsing gold and opposing unlimited silver coinage has been adopted, and that Wm. McKinley was nominated by acclamation. Good!

THE SOLDIERS' FISH.

The disturbance at the mouth of the Columbia river with a thousand "Union" fishermen on one side and the good order and welfare of the state on the other became so serious that on Tuesday morning last the governor sent the state soldiers to Astoria on a requisition from the county court of Clatsop county. Men, American citizens, with wives and children to support wanted to fish at 4 cents per pound for salmon caught and delivered to the canneries. At this price two men to a boat could make from \$80 to \$120 per day. But the "Union" forbade them. If the scab fishermen escaped the ambush on the shore at night, his boat was seized in the morning and his fish thrown in the river. The sheriff of Clatsop county had one patrol boat for fifty or sixty miles of the river front. The sheriff claims that he can protect the scab fishermen, but they continue to lose their catch. It is true that there had been no armed mob attack on fishermen or canneries—no packing houses had been burned, yet the conspiracy existed just as truly as though it had been evidenced by the smoking timbers of Kinney's packing house, and at the council where the acts of violence are discussed is the place to commence coercive measures. Of course every man's right to quit work must be recognized. But it must also be conceded that men who want to labor must have the privilege to do so, though they be scabs and American citizens. Gov. Lord does well to send the state's soldiers to protect those who want to labor. Washington has insured peace on her side of the creek and her fishermen have been profitably employed for two months.

JENNER'S WORK AND WHAT RESULTED.

Exactly a hundred years ago Jenner, by a simple experiment, as shown in other columns of today's issue of this paper, discovered by the introduction of the virus of the cowpox into the human system, that the dread disease, smallpox, which has decimated the human family by hundreds of thousands, could be aborted. By this means, in a more perfected form, the death rate from this loathsome malady has been reduced to a minimum or rather would be if the precaution were more rigorously adopted. As it is, smallpox is no longer a disease to be dreaded, thanks to Jenner and modern hygienic measures. But the researches of Jenner demonstrated another and perhaps equally important matter and that is the principle that by means of a proper use of the products or rather causes of other diseases, similar results as to cure may be found. Acting on this theory which may be called "applying hair of the dog that bites" it was discovered that properly immunized blood serum is efficacious in the treatment of tetanus or lockjaw—immunity in animals being had by inoculation with the blood of another which has had the disease. This discovery was submitted to science by Kitasato of Japan and others a few years ago. The late Pasteur discovered that protection from hydrophobia can be given people bitten by mad dogs by inoculations from the spinal cords of animals in which the virus is in "varying degrees of intensity." More recently Behring and Roux discovered an antitoxin as a remedy for diphtheria and which is the specially immunized blood serum of the horse after treatment by the toxin of that disease. A few years ago Koch started the world by announcing that he had discovered a certain remedy for that too common and very fatal disease, consumption in a preparation made from this disease. This has not been realized, unfortunately, as a remedy but science is greatly indebted to the discoverer

this lymph or tuberculin as its action on cattle suffering from tuberculosis indicates without a doubt that they have such disease and are to be destroyed. Possibly more satisfactory results may yet follow a more intelligent application of this principle in the treatment of consumption. At all events, Paquin of St. Louis and others are working with considerable success in the administration of immunized serum or antitoxin of consumption. As more deaths occur from tuberculosis in its various forms than any other disease, the benefit to human race resulting from a preventative from consumption would be incalculable, and we are strongly of opinion that when such remedy is found it will be on the lines indicated. At this time, therefore, it is fitting that Jenner the English country physician, the pioneer of this method of such successful research, should be, after the lapse of a century, gratefully remembered as a benefactor to the human race.

Gen. Beebe's army is about to be annihilated at Astoria, as was Hannibal's at Capua, Italy. The troops are eating free fish.

The election of Penneyer to be the mayor of Portland may land him somewhere, but it will not be in the U. S. senate. A Republican is going there.

On the outside this week appears a few random thoughts written in the spare moments of a layman connected with one of the big monthlies in New York. This week the subject "Woman," next week "The Way to Success for a Young Man, in 100 Words," is the topic. It is one young man speaking to others. The thoughts are good.

Senator Teller and the four other silver knights who voted to hold up the Dingley tariff bill declare they will bolt the St. Louis convention if free silver coinage is not endorsed. Having bolted, they propose to hold a rump convention which is to nominate the said Teller for president and a little further along the demagogues are to endorse him. Then the populists will do the same, then the bimetalists of Yamhill county will follow their example and then Teller will be elected just as Horace Greeley was in 1872.

J. R. Dixon, aged 18 years, shot and killed Charles Rice at a baseball game, near Roseburg, last Sunday afternoon. It was a quarrel over the number of tallies. Dixon pulled his gun and shot twice. For what did he have the pistol on his person if not for use? A violent boy left home with murder in his heart. Talk as some people will, it would have been cheaper for the Dixons to have contributed for the past ten years, \$50.00 annually to the maintenance of a good Sunday school and as much more to the maintenance of an orthodox church. They now could meet their son at the breakfast table each morning instead of the Roseburg jail. And broken hearted widow Jane Strader could lean upon the sturdy arm of her first born and have support, rather than crushed, walk over his grave.

T. A. AND P. U. COMMENCEMENT.

The anniversary exercises of the conservatory of music of Pacific University were held in the auditorium, Saturday evening. Every seat in the hall was occupied and a large number was compelled to seek seats in the gallery. The program under the management of Mrs. Walter Reed and Miss Clara White Cooley, was a rare musical treat. Every number was executed in a very acceptable manner, and showed a high conception of the music rendered. Pacific University has been very fortunate the past year in securing the services of Mrs. Reed, of Portland, as instructor in vocal music. The vocal portion of the program was especially well received.

One thing quite noticeable with reference to these musical exercises is the apparent lack of trained base and tenor voices. All the vocal music was rendered by female voices. This is noticeable not only this year, but has been practically so during the history of the institution. Why is it? Is it because there is not musical talent among the masculine population of Oregon? Or is it not true that very little effort has been made to find such talent? Let it be hoped that more attention may be given to this part and no less to the other.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock the audience was well filled to listen to the bacchanale sermon by President Thos. McClelland. The churches of the city omitted the regular services, joining in a union meeting, the pastors conducting the opening and closing exercises. The music was rendered by a quartet consisting of Miss Parker, Mrs. Grimes, and Profs. Lloyd and Bates.

The text upon which the sermon was based is from Romans 1: 14, 15 and 16. "I am debtor both to the Greek and to the barbarian; to the wise and the unwise. So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also. For I am ashamed of the gospel; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first and also to the Greek."

The sermon was a clear and forcible setting forth of the mission of Christianity in the redemption of the world. After giving a short sketch of the condition of the human race in the most civilized countries at the time of the opening of the Christian era, there followed a short statement concerning the peculiar aims of the Christian religion in the uplift of humanity and its power and success

during the 19 centuries that have already passed. "All things seem to point toward a final settlement of all social problems in a Christian manner. The reforms of today fail of accomplishing permanent results, simply because they do not take into consideration the worst evil, viz: that of sin in the human heart. No reform will be lasting in its effects unless based upon the principles of righteousness. The words socialism and populism indicate that there are great wrongs somewhere that must be righted, and must be righted in accordance with Christian principle."

The closing remarks were addressed particularly to the graduating class who were present in a body. "Only a small percent of American youth have the privilege of obtaining a college education. Wherefore upon you will devolve the greater responsibility."

At 8:30 p. m. Rev. M. Willis, D. D., of Oakland, California, delivered the address before the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. His theme was "The Independence of Human Souls in their Efforts toward Perfection." The passage of scripture chosen as a motto is found in Hebrews, 9: 39, 40. "And, these all, having had witness borne to them through their faith, received not the promise, God having provided some better thing concerning us, that apart from us they should not be made perfect."

The address was a strong one in every respect. The Christian associations were fortunate in securing Dr. Willis for the occasion.

The address before the literary societies was one of the features of commencement week. The Hon. C. E. S. Wood, of Portland, was the speaker of the evening and presented in a very interesting and attractive manner "Some Thoughts about Literature."

He said "Simplicity in art is the highest attainment and only the great can attain to simplicity. Simplicity means concentration. Literature is art as painting and sculpture are art. Literature that is simple in thought and construction is the best. The true artist is the product of the age in which he lives just as the peach is the product of the tree. He works unconsciously."

All the great literature of the world is national and succeeds some great national struggle. The simple in art will be found at the birth of a nation and live with the nation."

Many beautiful and striking illustrations were thrown in during the discourse making it one of the pleasant and most profitable of entertainments.

Tuesday evening was given to the annual reunion of the alumni. Without ceremony H. W. Scott of the Oregonian, who was president of the association called the assembly to order and after a few prefatory remarks delivered the annual address in these words.

FELLOW ALUMNI—
The occasion is a social one; it is a social assembly; yet there is a difference between this and every other kind of a social gathering, in that we appear here not only in the intimacy of our friendships, but as members, however humble, of the great republic of letters, to which all cultivated people belong.

The hope of Oregon, for increase of the number of its cultivated people, is our local colleges. Every seat of learning like this is a center from which culture is extended. Concentration in our great universities does not answer the demand. It is our local colleges that come into touch with the larger numbers. Education must go out into the world to preach its gospel. It cannot have its sole seats in a few central sanctuaries, for so it can never reach the people.

These forty years the local colleges of Oregon have done good work. It cannot escape notice how many of their alumni during all these years have been conspicuous in affairs. Here is a test or proof of efficiency, not merely of schools, but of men and women.

The course of study is widening very much, and this is necessary; for our colleges must take notice of the great progress that is steadily making in the domain of physical science. But the old ground work of education, as it seems to me, must be left unchanged. The drill in languages, philology, mathematics and sciences, everything. The soul of culture lay in the old college course. It is still there, though perhaps hidden to many minds by the innumerable hints and outward flourishes with which the recent time has surrounded it. I know not whether the remark of old Hesiod to his avaricious brother,—"Pleon Hemispantos"—"the half is better than the whole,"—might not apply here. If a foundation be laid in a solid course of college study, directed on fundamental principles, the eager mind, during the course of life, will supply the necessary stock of general knowledge through exclusive reading; but if the foundation be not in the well laid, if not enough of solid work has been done to stimulate inquiry and to let into the mind glimpses of the reality of things, the effect will be that of cast by the wayside. Yet no earnest effort made in our republic of letters is lost. The contribution of the small brook cannot be spared from the mighty streams.

Hence in the efforts of human culture there are no failures. Upon a superficial view one may, indeed, be inclined to think so; but let us look a little deeper. Every prolific period of literary history presents its special students with a great galaxy of various orders of talents, stars of many different degrees of magnitude; and it is true that only a very few of these

attain that recognition from posterity, that permanence of fame, which is supposed to be the object of all literary ambition. Yet these secondary, tertiary and quaternary lights have not lived in vain, since by a sort of literary absorption, not paralleled in the stellar world, they contribute to the light and brilliancy of the few bright particular stars, whose rays reach posterity. A Shakespeare gathers up into himself the intellectual wealth and greatness of an era, and is its greatest plagiarist by right of being its greatest genius. A Milton embodies the quintessence of the moral and intellectual activity of forty of the most stormy and stirring years of English history. A Homer reflects, as in the shield of his own Achilles, the manifold and varied life of his own people,—of all the Hellenic people and all the Hellenic singers, it may be, that gathered along the shores of the sunny Aegean. The old dream of gathering the essence of a library into a single volume, is no barren fancy; it is the very work of those whom we term men of genius, and who reflect the intellectual and literary life of their generation. The permanent literature of the world, that which is produced by minds of the first order, embraces the wealth of all.

Hence the just pre-eminence of the elect few of the world's literature, and the perpetual failure of the attempts to win popular attention for men of the second order. Very much of the finest talent of every generation need not expect the reward of everlasting remembrance; even when their works are not the echoes of first-class literature, they will earn no higher reward than this—that they have themselves awakened echoes in the breast of genius, and furnished material or suggestions for a work of the first class. Many dreamers dream before Bunyan; sectarian jealousy would find rob him of his glory of originality, by proving his obligations to his predecessors; but their labors only prove him a writer of the first order, the genius whose rise extinguished the light of men of talent.

Thus what Matthew Arnold calls the "surviving remnant" in the intellectual world stands for the whole race; but never could there have been a Homer or a Dante without the assistance to their powers furnished by associates, coadjutors, eponyms, rivals, and even detractors. To Robert Greene, Shakespeare himself was an "upstart crow, beautified with our feathers."

In the development of such characters as Moses, Confucius, Socrates and Burke, of Hamilton, Webster and Lincoln, every force of nature and art is employed, supplemented by the nobler and finer sentiments of the mind and soul of humanity. So that statesmanship, or the science of politics, is only an application of a mind whose powers came not from political studies only, but which has spent itself in those vast fields of study, experience and observation amid all the forces of time.

Poems and fine books are as useful as plows and harrows. Songs and music are as full of utility in its higher uses as railroads or telegraphs. Architecture, statuary and painting are as truly valuable as the carpenter's work or the sewing machine. And the lofty mountain and the bed of roses are as truly educators for those who can read their lessons as steam mills or scientific treatises upon nature's laws. Each and all have most potent lessons for the scientists in the question of the ages, and to such souls as can hear the beating of the universe through all of its varied creations.

There is hard work to do, endless work; and it especially presses in a country like ours, under a republican form of government. It is a mistake to suppose that the education of the people for self government has been or ever will be completed. The advantages and disadvantages of the republican form of government, or the government of the people, depend entirely upon the character of the majority. If they could always wisely make and execute the laws, this form would undoubtedly take precedence of all others. But, unfortunately, the majority in any republic are least prepared to make and execute its laws. Every republic, therefore, has had its intellectual and its moral power lodged in, and possessed by, a comparatively small minority of its people. The accumulated wealth—the visible expression of education, economy and industry somewhere—the possession of which gives the leisure to study and practice in the realm of political statesmanship, has always been held by a comparatively few of the people of any nation. The pressure of the food question, and others, for the support of families, gives little time for culture and education to the masses of the people in even the most favored nations. It is evident, then, if the majority must constantly be in the hands of that part of the nation least prepared to rule wisely and well, and that, as the wealth and culture of the nation is always in the hands of a numerical minority in the republic, it follows always, and of necessity, that the ruling power is constantly in the hands of those least prepared to exercise it in the best and most satisfactory manner. It does not help the matter to say that the wealth and the brains of a nation, though in a great minority, will usually be able to influence and control a numerical majority. Undoubtedly, this is often done; but is it right or proper to put such a burden on the wealth and intellect of a nation? To pay such premium to ignorance and

AT COST OR BELOW...

DESIRING TO GO OUT OF Business, the entire stock of goods in Eastern Millinery is offered for sale at invoice prices. The stock is fresh and all articles are reasonable, but MUST be sold by July 4th.

MAIN STREET, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Pauline Brown.

FOURTH OF JULY POWDER

For Old and Young, such as

BOMBS PIN WHEELS
ROCKETS
ROMAN CANDLES

And a Fine Stock of Firecrackers together with other Articles, at the

MAIN STREET, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Delta Drug Store.

poverty? "Lead us not into temptation as in religion. Is it fair and just to compel the intellect and wealth of the nation to win over enough votes from those who have neither to maintain themselves, and to perpetuate the possibilities of obtaining wealth and culture among the people the majority of whom are too indolent to obtain the one or accumulate the other? Is not this supposed right of the majority to rule, irrespective of all fitness of that majority as great a fallacy, as the assumed authority of the early kings to rule by divine right.

The lessons of history are against it, and the hundreds of republics that have perished all along the pathway of the race attest the truth of the statement that the truth that it was the unworthy use of power by the majorities that compelled a change in form of government by which the republic perished, or compelled a revolt of the minorities to escape further tyranny of the majorities. The history of all republics shows that, as long as the ruling power was in the hands of the patriotic and educated citizens, they were safe, and, in fact, the history of all governments shows that they were safe and prosperous as long as the intellectual and moral power of the nations had the controlling voice in their political affairs.

What is the tendency of these remarks? What is their purpose? Let it not be supposed that they hint at disloyalty to the principles of popular government. We are embarked in this great scheme of popular government, and we must remain with it and work out the fulfillment of its destinies. Every form of government has been tried, from that of divine sovereignty through every grade of delegated power, from the Ruler of the Universe to the last man in the nation; from kings and queens, aristocrats, monarchs, councils, legislatures and cabinets to the people all assembled and publicly and individually subscribing to their laws by a given time. We are working under the republican form, on a scale hitherto unattempted in history. Our success must depend on the development of a public intelligence and a public conscience; and the importance of this work appeals more and more to the educated minds of the country. It is proper to bring it forward as a leading theme at reunions like this. Upon our colleagues, who should know something of the history of mankind and be able to deduce from it practical lessons for their own times and their own country, a sense of their own responsibility should be steadily impressed. It is the character of a people, not the mere accidents of time, that determines the grandeur or decline and fall of nations. Hence it is that the greatest of the duties of citizenship is the making and preserving of national character.

Why is it said that history repeats itself? Because the laws of moral as well as of physical life are fixed and inviolable, and it is perceived that like causes must produce like effects in the moral as well as in the physical world. I found a good friend of mine at his house one day with a great number of volumes tumbled about him, on the tables and floor. "What are you doing now?" I asked. "Reading up the news of the day," he replied. "Here are Tacitus and Juvenal, Gibbon and Mommsen; here are various histories of the French Revolution. These books contain not only much of the news of the present day, but are prophecies of our national future. The political history of the world," he continued, "is contained in two events; the Fall of the Roman Empire and the French Revolution. The record of these events is the mirror of history for all time." Note the difference here between the educated man and thinker, ranging over the history of

twenty centuries to get practical information bearing on the conditions of his own time and the future of his country, and the man careless of history, even impatient of it, who does not know that moral forces in the world of human action are uniform and steady, that human nature is always the same, that man is always and everywhere savage except as he is controlled by the experience of those who have gone before him. The profoundest thinker on politics and government that the English speaking race has produced said: "They who do not look back to their ancestors for instruction will never look forward to the welfare of their posterity."

In politics and in government, in our social and industrial life, we have no problem that is new. The old problems are all with us, set, indeed, in changing conditions; but the main principles, derived from long experience, are ever with us, and can undergo no change. It is no servile devotion to antiquity to acknowledge this fact for the conditions of human life and of human society are set within certain unchangeable limits, beyond which, innovation, though always striving to pass, never can successfully pass. What an excess of trouble we should save ourselves if we would recognize these facts and apply our energies with judgment to things possible of attainment or performance! In ways innumerable we still attempt irrational things, supposing ourselves pioneers and discoverers, unaware that these very same paths have been trodden by human feet these thousands of years, and that we are but attempting anew what mankind has toiled in and been foiled at, through all ages. Our disinclination to profit by the experience of those who have preceded us subjects us to immense trouble, that we might easily avoid. I can but hint at the purpose of this theme; I cannot pursue it very far. The object is to point out the responsibility of the educated classes and the necessity of increasing work on their part, in the cause of general education.

In our political and social system, the passion for equality is a controlling quantity, it will not do to talk about "classes," as they do in countries where the foundations of order and government lie in social distinctions and wealth. We have no "upper," no "lower," classes, in that sense, nor ought we to have; but it is not amiss to speak of our "educated classes," in order to point a moral in the direction of duty and responsibility.

The secret of useful life lies in the formation and pursuit of definite purposes. But it is too much to say that in most all minds, even yet, with all the opportunities that modern times afford, there is never formed any notion or question what their life is for, taken as a whole. Surely it is with ill-motives that the human creature advances into life without such a thought. It is not more necessary for him to understand that he must in some way be employed in order to live, than to be apprised that life itself, that existence itself, is of no value but as a capacity of something which he should realize, and of which he may fall. He should be brought to ap-

(Continued on Third Page.)

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

Notice to Shareholders.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of the Washington County Speed and Driving Association that the Board of Directors has levied Assessment No. 2 on the capital stock thereof, the same being twenty (20) per cent of the face value. Stockholders are requested to call on the secretary and pay their assessments at once.
GEO. R. BAILEY, Sec'y.
E. J. LYONS, President.
Hillsboro, Ore., May 12, 1901.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

... 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,
EAST PORTLAND, OREGON.
814 Hawthorn Avenue.

THE DELTA DRUG STORE

... MAIN STREET, HILLSBORO, OREGON ...

SPECIAL ATTENTION to Quality and Accuracy in Dispensing.

AT LOWEST PRICES. A Fine Line of Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, School Books, &c.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

... CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY ...

THREE COLLEGE COURSES

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

THE COLLEGE DORMITORY

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

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

SPRING TERM BEGINS APRIL 1, 1896.

Fortunes

are lost annually, directly and indirectly, by people who cannot do their own figuring, write their own letters, or keep their own books; and who do not know when business and legal papers which they must handle every day are made out correctly. All these things, and much more, we teach thoroughly. Hundreds of our graduates are in good positions, and there will be openings for business education is worth all it costs, for one's own use. Send for our catalogue, to learn what and how we teach. Mailed free to any address.

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

THE LEADING DRUG HOUSE

HILLSBORO PHARMACY

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

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

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

A large and excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES also on hand.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds always in stock.

The finest WINES and LIQUORS supplied in cases of sickness on prescription.

THE HILLSBORO PHARMACY,
Union Block, Hillsboro, Oregon

L. V. BERCKMOES, WATCHMAKER

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Fine and Complicated Watch Repairing.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

IF YOU WANT TO HIRE A GOOD LIVERY TEAM

GO TO THE

City Livery Stable

Where you will find the Best Teams that can be had IN HILLSBORO.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

Good Teams, Good Buggies and Good Drivers.

Second and Washington Streets.