HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President
WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice-President
GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

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

REPUBLICANS MEET THE CHALLENGE.

John W. Watt, Chairman of the Bryan-Union-Campaign Committee, Whatever and Whatever that May be:

Referring to your challenge to the republicans of Washington county, extending an opportunity to discuss the political issues before the people of the county, permit me to say that if you will name the time and speaker and place for the discussion of the political issues involved in this campaign, and give to the undersigned one week's notice thereof, and will contribute one-half of the expense necessary in advertising said meeting, and providing a place for meeting, a representative of the republican party will be present to take part in the discusston of such issues from the republican standpoint.

The only reservation is that you shall not name a time or place where regular republican meetings are being held, or advertised to be held, or in conflict therewith.

Permit me to say that the more times and places and meetings you appoint for the discussion of political issues in this county on the foregoing terms, the more you will please the undersigned and republicans of Washington county.

W. D. WOOD.
Chairman Republican County Central Committee.

"THE INDEPENDENT'S COINAGE VIEWS."

The Argus during the past few weeks has seemed to think it of more importance to give to its readers the opinions and views of the INDEPENDENT on the money question, rather than its own.

There is no disposition to question the wisdom of the Argus in this matter; but, having reached this conclusion and adopted this method of campaign work, common honesty and common fairness require that it should state the views of the INDEPENDENT correctly and definitely and without distortion. In publishing extracts they should be sufficiently comprehensive so that the full meaning can be honestly ascertained. In its comments in attributing the views of the INDEPENDENT, it ought to attribute such views as the INDEPENDENT has expressed, has entertained and advocated. Above all else it ought not to misrepresent what the INDEPENDENT has said or advocated.

For some weeks past, it has been copying brief extracts from editorials of the INDEPENDENT, making comments upon them; endeavoring to convince its readers that the INDEPENDENT has favored free coinage of silver. The INDEPENDENT called attention to this, denied that it ever advocated free coinage, and asking the Argus to publish any editorials on that subject in full.

Last week, admitting that the INDEPENDENT had not favored free silver, it makes coments more numerous than ever. The following statement is in point:

The INDEPENDENT is partly right, when it says it has not advocated independent silver coinage. It has editorials which would imply favoring the coinage of the United States product. But it was the antipathy to the gold standard which the Argus quoted from that able paper. No, that paper did not advocate free silver, but it said that the Argus has published, and, even furthur, said that the people would prefer silver monometalism to the single gold standard." This is not the idea of the article quoted from but grossly misleading. The INDEPENDENT has never published editorials expressing "antipathy to the gold standard." It has never opposed the gold standard. The gold standard was enacted over 60 years ago. We have had a gold standard ever since. The INDEPENDENT never said that the people would prefer silver monometalism to the single gold standard." No editorial of the INDEPENENT ever contained such a remark, or anything that could be fairly constructed into it.

In making this statement, the Argus in its comenis, would seem to infer that this paper preferred "silver monometalism to the single gold standard." Nothing could be further from the views expressed by this paper.

In another portion of this same paper, refering to the same subject, the Argus states:

"It, (referring to us) even intimated that yes it declared that the people would prefer silver monometalism to the gold standard. Will the INDEPENDENT deny this?" Certainly it will. It does deny this. It made no statement from which such an interpretation can fairly be drawn. The Argus confuses, whether intentionally or otherwise, "gold standard" with "gold monometalism." We have had the gold standard for 60 years. We have had it in prosperity and adversity. We have had it when the nation was making the most rapid strides towards prosperity and in the accumulation of wealth. We have had it during the last three or four yearswhen values have contracted, property has depreciated, labor has been unemployed. We have had it in high prices and low. We have had it when wheat was worth 38c a bu. in Chicago. We have had it was worth $2.40 a bushel in New York. We have had it when wheat was worth $2.00 a bushel in Oregon and we have had it when it was selling on the streets of Hillsboro for 29c a bushel. Gold monometalism we have not had.

The republican party never passed any legislation or favored any policy that would lead to gold monometalism. The policy of the present democratic administration if continued would lead to gold monometalism. This is its policy, and this is declared in the Inianapolis platform, is to retire from circulation all the paper money. That would force a tremendous contraction.

We have always opposed this and oppose it now. The INDEPENDENT opposes equally gold monometalism and silver monometalism. The "Argus" was silent, or was supporting an administration whose policy was leading to the one, and is now advocating the election of a president who would favor the other.

This paper wants neither. The republican party wants neither. It wants not theoretical, but practical bimetalism. It wants all the money that we can have in circulation, but it wants it good money and every dollar of the same value. The INDEPENDENT has opposed the financial system and policy of the present democratic administration because it was a policy of contraction, and, if continued a sufficient length of time, would lead to gold monometalism.

It opposes the election of Mr. Bryan because the policy advocated by him would lead to silver monometalism. Both would be disastrous.

There is a paragraph that did say, in the editorial referred to by the "Argus," "that if the people of the United States had to take their choice between the two extremes, if they must submit to the policy of the present administration, which means an enormous contraction of the currency, or the other extreme, these people will be reconciled to free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." But the same article further stated: "It is the height of folly and madness to drive the United States to either extreme—either to gold monometalism or silver monometalism. It never has been necessary, and it is not necessary now." From this there has been no change or deviation. Has the "Argus" changed its views? Did it not apologize for the policy leading to one extreme, and is now advocating the other?

It is not probable that the people of this county care very much for the personal opinions of this paper or of the "Argns." But, Brother "Argus," if you insist upon giving to your readers the views advocated by us, "play fair," and give them correctly.

The "Argus" is not more fair in its quotations of the views expressed by Congressman-elect Tongue. In copying a letter written by him to the "Oregonian" some years ago, it heads it with this remark:

"Mr. Tongue, who now supports the gold standard and present system of finance, in 1894, hardly two years back, penned the "Oregonian" a letter, of which the following is the essence and cream of anti-gold standardism." No comment could be more unfair. Mr. Tongue does not support the present system of finance, if by that the "Argus" means the financial system advocated by the present administration. He never has supported it. He expressed himself in opposition to it two years ago, and was equally explicit in his opposition during the campaign last spring, and is just as much opposed to it now.

The letter quoted by the "Argus" was one wholly in opposition "to the present system of finance," so far as advocated and administered at least by the present democratic administration. On the other hand, there is not one word or syllable in opposition to the gold standard, or that can be fairly construed into that. The views advocated in that letter are the views entertained by Mr. Tongue today. He stated on a number of instances, on the stump last spring, that he had not one word to retract. In the letter quoted by the "Argus," Mr. Tongue stated and defined the financial system advocated and supported by the republican party until it went out of power, and then added: "Nearly all of this has been overthrown by legislation in the last year. We have reached a condition unknown to our previous history," and then proceeded to point out the tendency of the present legislation. Not one word in it in opposition to the gold standard or about the gold standard. The gold standard is not antagonistic to the use of silver or paper. We had the gold standard when we coined up $30,000,000 of silver in one year. But this was not gold monometalism. The "Argus" constantly confounds the two. Gold monometalism means the use of gold with the least possible use of silver. Silver monometalism means the use of silver with no gold. The republican party favors neither. Bimetalism means the largest use of both metals and the maintaining them in circulation at par with each other. This is the policy the republican party has advocated. This is the policy that Mr. Tongue has always advocated and advocates to-day.

RATHER SMALL POLITICS.

The leaders of the Bryan forces in this county seem to be adopting methods that are not only rather small within themselves, evincing very little manliness, but are also a confession of weakness and a practical admission of coming defeat. When combatants on one side of a contest are on the run and fleeing from their opponents, it is a pretty sure sign which way the contest is going to end. This is the condition of the Bryan forces in this county.

One of their methods of conducting the campaign consists of a systematic effort to prevent their followers from hearing any political discussions except from one side. They are making strenuous efforts to keep populists and democrats from attending republican meetings. Where other methods fail they are tearing down notices of public meetings, are circulating false reports that the speakers will not be able to attend. Several republican meetings have been held within this county during the last week. No populists attended where the leaders could prevent it. At Dilley, on last Monday evening, the populists and Bryan forces attended the place where republican speaking was to be held. As soon as the meeting was called to order they left in a body, with a flourish of trumpets and a statement "that the truth could not be heard here." What boyish weakness and silly nonsense! If they had not intended to be present at the meeting, why come at all. Why not stay away quietly? Why all this dramatic show of withdrawing in force? But why do the Bryan people dread fair, open discussion? Why are they afraid to hear the other side? Do they already know too much? Have they heard all there is to be said upon the issues of the campaign? Have they received all the information they need, heard all the arguments that they can digest? Are they in possession of all the facts on both sides? Are they so enlightened that they need no further knowledge? Hardly. In fact, judging from the statement made in public and private, and in their efforts to procure votes, there is no class of citizens in the county who are in more need of some correct information. Here in Hillsboro, in the office of the county clerk, but this week, the chairman of their campaign committee endeavored to convince an old line republican campaigner that no silver was coined by the United States from 1873 to 1880, and that the act of 1873 deprived silver dollars then coined of their legal tender quality. And this from one who pretends to be a leader, who is planning the campaign, who is controlling the sources of information to be given to the Bryan populists. And this is claimed to be a dignified method of conducting a political campaign—boycotting republican speakers, tearing down republican notices, riding around the country to inform the people that republican speakers advertised to appear have been crippled and unable to attend. How long at this rate before the methods adopted in other sections of the country are in vogue and republican business houses will be in flames, and Bryan receive messages congratulating him upon the destruction by fire of the business houses of his opponents? Is this an American system of conducting an election? Democrats, who have heretofore waged honorable contests, how do you like your new leaders, your new managements, your new methods? You who have been deprived of an opportunity to vote a democratic ticket, whose electors have been taken down, and who cannot vote for any democratic elector except one, and he pledged to bolt a part of your ticket. Do you approve these methods? Do you like your new company? Will you vote to uphold it on November, or will you not rather vote to relegate both the methods and the men who pursue them to private life?

ABOUT THE DAIRY.

An announcement in another column states that a high official of the department of agriculture is to be here on Thursday, Oct. 15th. He comes in the interest of the dairy. That announcement alone ought to fill the place with interested farmers and dairymen. There is but one thing of greater importance to the prosperity of the community—a beet sugar factory, and that only because it is larger and employs more people. This meeting with Chief Alvord is for our business men as well as the farmers, and they should arrange to be present.

The banks of Oregon are getting ready for the unexpected. Several that have been mentioned, and there may be more, already have a gold reserve large enough to pay every depositor. The San Francisco banks have given out that a gold basis will be maintained, even should Bryan be elected and the remainder of the nation drop to silver.

What song will Mr. Bryan and his supporters now sing, seeing that the Rothchilds of London have bought the great Anaconda mine in Montana. Will they introduce sharps or flats into the old tune, or will they write a new one.

"THE ARGUS AND THE TARIFF."

The last issue of the "Argus" complains that the price of nails is $3.00 per cwt. at wholesale. That this is an iniquitous price, that it is due to the tariff, and that such charges constitute "brigandage."

The "Argus" forgets to give the price of nails before the placing of a tariff enabled the American manufacturer to establish his industry. It was more than twice $3.00 per cwt. But assuming, as the "Argus" does, for the sake of argument, that the present tariff fosters the nail trust, Who framed and passed the tariff bill?

The "Argus" seems to forget that W. J. Bryan, the gentleman whom it now supports for president, helped to frame, support and pass the present tariff laws by which a tariff is imposed upon nails. It forgets to tell its readers that the same bill, framed by the same people, by a committee of which Mr. Bryan was a member, and in which he had practically the exclusive charge of the agricultural schedule, while keeping a tariff on nails, and every manufactured product that is bought by the farmers of the West, put wool and lumber on the free list. They practically put on the free list, or greatly reduced the tariff on every product of the Western farm, orchard, garden, field and flocks, such as cattle, sheep, horses, barley, oats, potatoes, onions; butter, cheese, hay, eggs, plums, prunes and apples—the latter of which are entirely on the free list. But while Mr. Bryan swept away the protection from all of this class of articles, he preserved a tariff upon rice, oranges, peanuts, clothing, nails and about everything the farmer buys. Then to make up the deficiency in the revenue caused by removing the tariff from agricultural products he imposed a tariff upon sugar, another article bought and consumed by every farmer in Northwest, and of which he does not produce one pound.

Now, Mr. Bryan claims to be the friend of the farmer. The "Argns" is ardently supporting him and asking the farmers of Washington county to vote for him. Farmers, which do you prefer? Gov. McKinley, when framing a tariff bill, put sugar on the free list. This is an article more generally purchased and consumed than any other article in the United States. It is bought by the poor more than by the rich. A man purchases this in proportion to his appetite and the size of his family. Those are articles of which the poor man has an excess over the rich man, and hence purchases more. A tariff upon that bears harder upon him than any one else. Gov. McKinley removed it to lighten the burdens of the masses. W. J. Bryan restored it to burden the masses for the benefit of the sugar trust. Gov. McKinley placed increased tariff on wool, lumber, plums, prunes, apples, live stock, grains, hay, potatoes and other vegetables and other classes of farm product. Bryan removed them in the main; some of them entirely. Gov. McKinley labored to preserve the American markets to the American producers of food products. Mr. Bryan took this market from him and gave it to foreign farmers, with the contemptuous remark "that he did not care whether they were benefited or not." Which is the true friend of the American farmer? Which is most friendly to trusts and corporations? Farmers, which one will you prefer to control the legislation for the next four years?

MR. BERNARD ANSWERS MR. HUSTON.

Editor "Independent"—In your last week's issue Mr. Huston asked why the "all-powerful government stamp" did not hold gold up to the value of its mint ratio. I dislike very much to enter the public prints, but the query has caused me to ponder deeply over the why and wherefore of our coinage legislation and the result thereof, and after mature consideration I submit the following thoughts.

The fact that silver was slightly above par in 1873 proves to a certainty that no necessity of the United States forced demonetization, or dropping from the coinage lists. The result of that legislation was that silver gradually fell commercially, although we have ever since, until 1893, coined large quantities.

On the other hand, history testifies that prior to the act of '73 the two metals paactically maintained a parity, although England demonetized silver as early as 1816. This in my mind, however, is easily explained.

The debtors to England had the option of paying in either coin, and the burden of accepting and maintaining that parity was England's own care. The history, therefore, tells us that when silver was coined and given equal rights with gold to pay at the debtor's option, it was necessary for self-protection that the creditor must make the payment of his creditor that which he was to receive, keep as near as possible at the existing ratios the commercial value between both metals.

Had the mint ratios of Europe and the United States been equal, either at 15½ to 1 or 16 to 1, the commercial value of the two metals would have been in exact accord. But since our ratio was 16 to 1, and upon which we contracted our debts and Europe's was 15½ to 1 upon which her debts were contracted, both having the right to pay in either coin, it became a matter of necessity that the creditor nation should control the commercial value, so that his loss was as small as possible.

European countries having the smaller ratio, so far as silver was concerned, forced our silver really above its intended unit of value (so far as payment was concerned) as made by our statutes. Therefore we could cheaper pay in gold, and those countries could more easily pay in silver.

It should, therefore, be very plain to account for the slight fluctuations in the commercial values.

Now to Mr. Huston's question. I will quote it to make it easier of understanding: "Now, if free coinage of silver would bring its commercial ratio up to its mint ratio, why, in the name of the all-powerful stamp, did it not bring gold up to the value of silver at its mint ratio?"

In reply, after what has been above stated, I would respectfully answer that the gold coins would pay on our debt, contracted upon the basis of debtor's option, at our then ratios, their face value, in unit dollars. And, in conclusion, considering our vast national indebtedness there could have been no other result than that silver would have at least stayed at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, and held debt paying power, had those laws been kept in force. Those laws have been destroyed, and by our own hand. It is our duty to protect our own people, and again enact the laws upon which our great obligations were contracted.

HUBERT BERNARD.

Forest Grove, Or., Sept. 26, 1896.

THE TWO BILLS.

What is the difference between Buffalo Bill and Williams Jennings Bryan?

Buffalo Bill has a show, while Boy Bill hasn't.

The booklet circulating this week from the Bryan committee, purporting to be a letter written by Congressgressman Tongue is not what he wrote. It is a garbled patchwork. The committee dare not publish what he wrote.

RAPID DISTRIBUTION

of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Groceries is giving our Store a Business that speaks well for Hillsboro,

But Low Prices are the Motor

BIG VALUES ARE THE INCENTIVE

THIS WEEK

Every Department is full of bargains in Fall and Winter Goods, but as an extra inducement we offer our entire Hat Stock at

20 per Cent Reduction

YOU can buy any hat in our Store and Save Money. We will assure you the best buying opportunities in all lines that you will find in any Store in Washington County—by Long Odds.

REMEMBER WE LEAD IN LOW PRICES.

BRYAN-LAIDLAW CO.,

..CASH STORE..

Cor. 2d and Main Sts., HILLSBORO, OR.

Judas Iscarriot sacrificed the Salvation of the world for thirty pieces of silver. Shall we sacrifice the Twelve Thousand Million Dollars annual Commerce of the United States for the Forty Million Dollars annual production of silver of the United States?

The U. S. Gov't Reports

show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

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 Gemal omplaints, 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 to troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are gauranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at Hillsboro Pharmacy.

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

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cool process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail samples of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen two-cent stamps, which is the only actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me.

FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

"Your pills are the best in the world. I used to be annoyed with constipation until I began using them. Now I have no trouble of that kind any more and I attribute my recovery to the use of your valuable medicine. In the springtime of the year I always take your ●

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

● This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SUMMONS.

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

Thomas Withycombe, Jr., and Catherine Withycombe, Plaintiffs,
v.
David Williams, Margaret Williams, Ellen Chamberlain, Claus. Chamberlain, C. J. Withycombe, John Withycombe, Jr., and Eva A. Suckau, Defendants.

To Eva A. Suckau, one of the above named 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, and in the above named Court, by Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, being the first day of the term of said Court next following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons. And if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for and demanded in said complaint, to-wit: That the plaintiffs above named be adjudged and decreed to be the owners in fee simple of the land described in the complaint in this suit and the whole thereof, and which land is lying, being and situate within Washington County, Oregon, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the south boundary of sec 33 T 1 S R 2 W Will. Mer., where the east line of the donation land claim of Phillip Harris and wife crosses said south line, thence N 40½° E along east line of said Harris claim 16.08 chains to the center of the County road running from Scholls Ferry to Hillsboro, thence N 84° 10' W along center of County road 30 chains to center of Tualatin river thence down the center of the Tualatin river to the west line of the P. Harris claim, thence S. 25° W on the west line to the S W corner of the P. Harris claim, thence S 48° E along south line of claim, following the Tualatin river about 12 chains, thence running along the south line of the claim to the center of Tualatin river, thence following down the center of the river northerly, easterly and southeast to the east line of the P. Harris donation, thence N 40½° E along east line of claim to place of beginning, containing 85 acres more or less, said land being a part of the P. Harris and wife donation land, claim No. 53 in secs 32 and 33 T 1 S R 2 W and claim No. 38 in secs 3 . 4 and 5 in T 2 S R 2 W, Will. Mer., Washington County, Oregon.

And that you and each of the defendants be decreed and adjudged to have no interest in, or right or title to said land, or any part thereof, and that you and each of said defendants be forever enjoined and barred from asserting or claiming said land, or any part thereof, or to own the same or any part thereof, or any right to, or title in the same, or any part thereof and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you by virtue of an order made by T. A. McBride, Judge of the above named Court, made and dated on the 19th day of September, 1896.

THOS. H. TONGUE,
18-24 Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of R. H. Walker and against John Schmitt and Gottlieb Amold for the sum of $12.90, costs, and for the further sum of $571.90, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 26th day of February, 1896, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, and for want of sufficient personal property, I did on the 20th day of August, 1896, duly levy on all the interest of John Schmitt and Gottlieb Amold in the hereinafter described real property, and I will, on Monday, the 19th day of October, 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:

The S E ¼ of the N W ¼ and the N E ¼ of the S W ¼ and the N W ¼ of the S E ¼ and the S W ¼ of the N E ¼ all in section 16 T 1 S R 3 W, Willamette meridian, containing 160 acres, all the interest of John Schmitt in the above described tract of land; also all the interest of Gottlieb Amold in the hereinafter described tract of land to-wit: The E ½ of the N E ¼ of section 20 T 1 S R 3 W of the Willamette meridian, known and designated as the Peter Brook Homestead Claim containing 80 acres, 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 15th day of September, 1896.

W. D. BRADFORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon
Thos. H. Tongue,
Atty for Plaintiff. 17-21

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 Union Savings and Loan Association, a Corporation, and against J. R. Miller, C. M. Lewis and A. B. Lewis for the sum of $16, costs, and for the further sum of $222.82, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 24th day of June, 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 26th day October, 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:

All of lot (6) six and (7) seven in block (17) seventeen in the town of Cornelius, 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 24th day of September, 1896.

W. D. BRADFORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, State of Oregon.
By E. B. Sappington, Deputy.
Miller & Miller,
Attys for Plaintiff. 18-22

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., 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 obligation 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.

Notice to Contractors.

THERE WILL BE LET ON FRIDAY, October 9, 1896, at the County Court room, in the Court House, in Hillsboro, at 2 o'clock p. m., to the lowest bidder or bidders, contracts for the building of the following bridges and culverts, to-wit: Bridge and fill on County road near Schulmerich's school house, bridge and fill north of Forest Grove, near the Thatcher place, bridge and fill near Darling Smith's farm on road crossing Patton creek, bridge and fill near the Brunsen farm across Brunsen creek and fill and bridge near Tigardville. Specifications may be seen at the County Clerk's office for the above work on and after October 5, 1896. Commissioner's Court reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

This September 24, 1896.

B. P. CORNELIUS,
18-19 County Judge.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE undersigned are requested to settle by October 1st, 1896, without fail. We will take wheat at market price on all notes and accounts.

16-20 H. WEHRUNG & SONS.

Notice of Desertion.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT Mary Ann Ridgeway has left and deserted my bed and board without my consent on the 29th day of July, 1896, and that I will not be responsible to anyone for any debts which she may contract without my express consent and anyone crediting her will do so at their own risk.

HENRY A. RIDGEWAY.

Sept. 25, 1896. 19-23

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Hansen, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me for allowance at rooms 687, 451 First street, Portland, Oregon, within six months from this date, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

R. KRINGELBACH.

September 24, 1896.

Assignee's Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT H. Bigham, a resident of this County, has made a general assignment to me of all his property for the benefit of all his creditors, and that I have qualified as assignee of said estate. All creditors of such assignor, H. Bigham, are hereby notified to present their claims under oath, to me, at Hillsboro, Oregon, within three months from this date.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 12th day of September, 1896.

J. N. GRAHEL,
Assignee of the estate of H. Bigham, Insolvent Debtor. 17-23

Administratrix Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, administratrix of the estate of James M. Ferris, late of Washington County, Oregon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for allowance to the undersigned, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Hillsboro, Oregon, Sept. 9, 1896.

CECILIA D. FERRIS,
16-20 Administratrix.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, executor of the last will and testament of Annie Miebus, deceased, and that he has duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such executor. All persons, therefore, having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them with the proper vouchers to me at the law office of S. B. Huston in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

AUGUST MIEBUS,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of Annie Miebus, deceased.

Dated October 1, 1896. 19-23

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY BY EXECUTOR AT PRIVATE SALE.

UNDER AUTHORITY OF AN ORDER of sale made by the County Court of the State of Oregon, and dated August 12, 1896, the undersigned will, from and after Saturday, the 17th day of October, 1896, proceed to sell at private sale, the following described real property, situate in Washington County, State of Oregon, to-wit: Lot No. one (1) of section twenty-two (22) in township two (2) S. of R. two (2) West of Willamette Meridian, containing 19.64 acres; also, second tract: Lot No. four (4) in block (1) in Smockville, now Sherwood. The terms of sale are one-half cash down, remainder in one year from date of sale secured by mortgage on said property. Purchaser may at his option pay all cash down at date of sale. Said sale will be subject to the confirmation of the County Court. Bids will be received by me at Scholl's, in this County.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1896.

S. W. SEELYE,
Executor of the last will of James R. Shepley, deceased. 16-20

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Lou Vogel and against A. F. Kruser, for the sum of $25.20, costs, and for the further sum of $500, U. S. gold with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 21 day of December, 1895, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, I will, on Monday, the 26 day of November, 1896, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

Commencing at the corner of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28 in Township 2 S R 2 W of the Will. Mer. thence running east on the said section line 20 chains, thence south 42 chains to the County road, thence west 18.08 chains to the County road, thence north 21½°, west 43.60 chains to the section line to the center of the County road, thence east on the section line 14.95 chains to the place of beginning, containing 113.40 acres of land, 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 25 day of September, 1896.

W. D. BRADFORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
By E. B. Sappington, Deputy.
Thos. H. Tongue,
Atty for Plaintiff. 19-23

SUMMONS.

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

John Aspinwall, Plaintiff
v.
Jacob R. Foster, (2) Jacob R. Foster as administrator of the estate of Harriet E. Garnett, deceased; J. A. Garnett, Annie L. Foster, Daniel B. Foster, Augusta Marston, Phineas F. Marston, Hattie F. Kimball, George W. Kimball, Ralph C. Heath, (a minor), and A. H. Fames, Defendants.

To J. A. Garnett, Augusta Marston, Phineas F. Marston, Hattie F. Kimball and George W. Kimball, of the above named defendants:

In the Name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit in the above named Court, by Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, said day being the first day of the term of said Court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons.

And if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit:

That the plaintiff have a judgment against J. A. Garnett for the sum of $300, U. S. gold coin with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1893, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, for the sum of $50, attorney fees, and the costs and disbursements of this suit; that the mortgage described in the complaint be foreclosed and the land therein described and situate in Washington County, State of Oregon, be sold to satisfy the sums aforesaid, and for such other and further decree as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you by virtue of an order therefor made and signed by Hon. Thomas A. McBride, Judge of the above named Court, and made and dated in Chambers, on the 25 day of September, 1896.

BARRETT & ADAMS,
16-25 Attorneys for Plaintiff.