HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 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. Wall, Chairman of the Bryan-Union-Campaign Committee, Whoever 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 discussion 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.

YORAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. S. M. Yoran, republican candidate for presidential elector will address the citizens of Washington county at the following times and places, to-wit:

Glencoe, Thursday, Oct. 22d at 7:30 P. M.
Laurel, Friday, Oct. 23 at 2 P. M.
Cornelius " " " " 7:30 P. M.
Gales Creek, Saturday Oct 24 2 P. M
Greenville " " " 7:30 P. M.

The INDEPENDENT cannot allow its contemporaries to dictate in whole what it shall print. Mr. Tongue's letter, which they have garbled, was printed by the INDEPENDENT three days after it appeared in the "Oregonian," and because the Bryan organs saw fit to garble it, and get caught, is no reason why the INDEPENDENT should reprint, especially seeing Mr. Tongue is not running for office in this campaign.

Many of the papers in the United States are able to command the services of two or more editorial writers, but the INDEPENDENT has not yet reached that coveted place. Notwithstanding this regretful fact, though, our contemporaries make the charge whenever the columns contain thoughts which they cannot answer. They thus try to evade. They forget that truth is truth, let it be spoken by even an ordinary person.

Gold is the poor man's money metal for the miner can go prospecting with only pick, shovel and pan, and commence making money as soon as finds a mine, while the miner who he finds silver must wait till he can sell to the wealthy speculator. Only Wednesday of this week a prospectus came to hand offering to sell stock in a mine that assays 954 ounces of silver to the ton, and picked samples run as high as 2,000 ounces. The price asked is only 7½ cents per share; 200,000 shares are set aside for buying machinery. What kind of an opportunity is that for a poor man? A poor man found the vein, and he remains a poor man. Gold is the poor man's money metal, while silver is for the millionaire.

A little excitement has been fomented among European politicians by the refusal of Turkey to allow the little United States despatch boat Bancroft to pass the Dardanelles. It seems that our government never asked permission to pass, hence the prohibition is somewhat previous. The Bancroft has gone to Smyrna at the head of a gulf of the same name a little more than a hundred miles south of the Dardanelles. The Cincinnati is, too, going to Smyrna. The San Francisco, the Minneapolis and the Marblehead are already there. It is announced that the Bancroft is taking recruits to the larger ships to relieve the men whose time of enlistment has expired. These are to be placed on the Marblehead, which is to come home. The Bancroft is a small affair and not a transport, and the story of the recruits may not include many. But it is also true that it is not sound policy to send a boy to mill on every occasion. It is probably true that the Bancroft was not expected to force her way to Constantinople.

CLASS LEGISLATION.

All parties have condemned class legislation and properly, but no one has done so in terms of greater denunciation than the Bryan supporters. They can see nothing in the policy of their opponents that is good. It is all for the "Class against the mass." Their railings are those akin to the madman. But it is republicans who are denounced. They imagine the mote is in the brother's eye, while they fail to recognize the beam that is in their own optic. No scheme of class legislation yet proposed can equal in magnitude the free coinage of silver. All the silver bullion in the world is owned by a class and a small one at that. It is made up of two divisions—the silver bullion brokers and the silver mine corporations. Of the latter, the INDEPENDENT gave, only a few weeks ago, the names of twenty-nine mine owners that controlled properties appraised at $600,000,0000. Admit that Mr. Bryan is right, and that free coinage of silver will cause the price of bullion to advance to $1.29, this class of twenty-nine individuals will have its property increased to $1,200,000,000. This class legislation will be at the expense of the general public, too, for it is to be free. Again, if silver comes to $1.29 an ounce, how much easier will it be to obtain a silver dollar than a gold dollar?

The big silver trust will be able to control the currency absolutely. If the class finds it to their advantage to inflate the currency, inflation takes place, but if contraction is better, then the volume of money can be pinched. It is a small class but capable of reaching out with a long arm, and legislation in its interest will discriminate against the masses.

ANSWER TO "RATHER SMALL POLITICS."

To the Editor—As you have kindly—and I believe rightfully—consented to allow me, on behalf of the Bryan-Union Campaign Committee of this county, to defend it against the attacks, accusations and misrepresentations, and of myself personally, which appeared in the editorial columns of the issue of your paper of October 2d, in an article entitled "Rather Small Politics"—with the reservation, however, that I make it short—I hasten to take advantage of the permission so granted.

And first, and once for all, let me say by way of a general statement, that I shall not and do not attempt to defend or reconcile the misconduct of any individuals—whether they be Bryan sympathizers or otherwise—who undertake to subvert, either by word or deed, the rights and liberties of others.

And further, and by way of particularizing, we are opposed to resorting to the kind of "argument" suggested and used by you, such as "putting in flames the republican business houses" of this county; we are opposed to using "silly and nonsensical epithets;" we are opposed to personal abuse; we are opposed to "boycotting republican speakers" ("unless as otherwise specified in the contract"); in short, we are opposed to anything that does not savor of honesty and manliness in the conducting of a political campaign.

Therefore, after indicating our attitude in the political arena, we desire to ask whether the insinuations, accusations, misrepresentations, and the spirit which prompted the compilation of such "balderdash" contained in the article referred to, are not the "bubbling of a malevolent heart and designing mind." We challenge the truthfulness of a single statement contained in the article. Resorting to mere assertions without giving a semblance of proof is the evidence of a wilful perversion of the truth. Was the article written for "effect" or "fact?"

The following are some of the questions asked upon which an assumed state of facts are predicated: "Why do the Bryan people dread fair, open discussion?" Why are they afraid to hear the other side? Do they already know too much? and ad infinitum. Then, as by inspiration, the writer of the article grasps and conceives the answer to the question and condenses it into a sentence of one word and says, "Hardly."

Then you undertake, in the same article, to prove your answer by establishing my "ignorance." If there is one thing more than another that is disliked and abhorred by mankind, it is to have some one call you an "ignoramus" and then prove it—in public. Now, I am not bigoted or conceited, although I take the liberty of saying it myself, so I feel free to confess judgment to the charge; but I simply desire to have the privilege to here reiterate in brief what I said since it has been so carefully distorted—in my conversation with the "old line republican campaigner" (Mr. Tongue, you know) and then I ask judgment of your readers whether there were not "two ignoramuses" discussing the money and the t-a-r-i-f-f questions—as usual.

And if I can establish to the minds of your readers that I have "company" in this particular, of course, I shall feel more "secure."

What I did say in the discussion with Mr. Tongue, as referred to in your article, was substantially this: "That the United States has not coined any legal tender silver dollars—as they existed prior to '73—in the period between the years 1873 and the enactment of the Bland-Allison act." This proposition Mr. Tongue denied. I am willing to stand upon the verdict rendered by your readers as to who is right on that question.

Again: Since Mr. Tongue has seen fit to publish a part of our discussion, I take the liberty of stating two other things which came up in the same controversy upon which I also ask the judgment of your readers; and first, Mr. Tongue denied that silver had been demonitized; and second, he denied that our exports exceeded our imports up to the last report. "And this from one who pretends to be a leader!"

In conclusion—remembering the admonition to make it "short"—let me again call your attention to the old maxim that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." We are all fools in a greater or lesser degree. Who is to be the judge?

Yours for truthfulness,
JOHN M. WALL.

A FIRE BRAND AMONG THE FIR BOUGHS.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is to be here on Monday, the 26th. He is a man six feet tall, of slim build, weighing about 175 or 180 pounds, smooth faced, a peculiar droop at the corners of his mouth produce an unfavorable impression, and with but one eye, the other having been lost when a boy by the thrust of a hay fork. He is now about 40 years of age. Until he adopted politics he followed the calling of a farmer. In the 80's he was with the farmers' alliance movement, and was twice elected governor. It was during his administration that the disgraceful whisky riots occurred. It is understood that he is the originator of the law which makes the state one vast saloon keeper. It is a reform that the prohibitionists do not support, and the unusual spectacle of prohibitionists and liquor dealers voting together has been seen in South Carolina.

Tillman seems to be an agitator of the worst type. He arouses the baser passions in politics, and has not heretofore been a safe leader. His views partake so much of anarchy and violence that in that Chicago convention itself he was hissed down. After some effort order was restored so that he was able to make his harangue. These are some of the paragraphs which are credited to him:

"Mr. President, the senator from New York, under the arrangement that has been made, is to follow me. I will have no reply. I tried yesterday to get him to go in front, but he would not do it. I do not say that he feared to go in front, because he fears no man. But lest you think that I am making a wanton assault upon him—and I am not—I am just simply pointing out the anomalous condition in which we have got the new allies with which he has aligned himself—and to leave it to your judgment and to his explanation, if he can, what has produced the change.

"He despised the president of the United States in 1892. He has had cause since to more than despise him. But for some inscrutable reason, although he has been betrayed by his own party and his own state, he appears here as the sponsor and apologist for the administration. This fight as to the administration is not of my seeking. The entire committee, as represented by the silver men men yesterday, begged him not to precipitate the issue. He forced it on us. Why, he will tell you. I therefore merely meet what I know is coming, and give expression to the reason and explanation of why I shall offer a substitute."

The London Financial News has denounced as forgeries the articles published by the silverites as extracts from its editorials. Nicolay has shown that the sentiments and words attributed to Abraham Lincoln were never entertained nor uttered by him; correct translation of the Bismarck letter shows that its sense was purposely changed; the falsehood about the act of 1873 has been so often exposed and the commissions to forgeries in Mr. Tongue's 1894 letter have been so definitely shown that it would be supposed that no one would have the audacity to speak it again. Yet the free coinage of these forgeries and falsehoods will go on in a frantic effort to lift a popocratic demagogue into the presidential chair.

There is too much juggling with words by Bryan and his supporters to give a clear view of the financial situation in America. Mr. Quinn, in his court house speech, bewailed the fact that we are as a nation so deeply in debt. Admitting that his figures are correct, there are worse things that could befall us. In 1840 the empire west of the Mississippi was in a worse condition, and the picture of the region as seen by Capt. Bonneville is forbidding compared with the reality of today brought about by the building of the continental railroads and other civilization improvements made with borrowed capital. Is it not a good and wise thing to do when a man borrows $1000, to furnishing a capital enabling him to earn an income of $300 per year. Suppose he does have to pay $60 of this for interest, can he not afford to do it? Would he not be justified in borrowing $2,000, $3,000, or as much as he can handle. Suppose we do owe a few million to foreigners. We have had those millions and have made improvements there with by billions. True, it would have been better to have borrowed from ourselves, but when we did not have the money to loan each other, the end justified the borrowing from foreigners.

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THE CRIME OF 1806.

Continued from Fourth Page.

made more or less by changing the method of computation. There are ordinarily about fifty yards in a roll of Brussels carpet. If the yard is decreased to eighteen inches there are 100 yards in the roll, and if it is increased to 72 inches there are 25 yards in the roll, but the size of the roll of carpet is not changed in it at all. We may call 53 cents a dollar, but by the commercial standard of the world the intrinsic value will not be altered in the slightest measure. To pass such a law is to make us the object of the ridicule of the world.

Ninth. Some results of the effects of free silver elsewhere would seem to be sufficient as object lessons. In Mexico a factory hand gets but thirty cents a day and pays $13 to $16 a barrel for flour. In Japan in 1873 the gold standard was abolished and silver put in its place. The result is that their yen, which answers to our dollar, has depreciated about one half; laborers receive about 18 cents a day, the purchasing power is only about one half of what it was before. It is no answer to this to say that the United States and Japan are two different nations. Yes, they are, but the laws of trade as well as those of gravitation and of the tides are the same everywhere.

Tenth. One of the follies of this time is the feeling sometimes expressed that if this nation went upon a silver basis we should come into closer touch with the silver nations—Mexico, China, Japan. To say nothing about the difficulty of dislodging England and Germany from the hold they now have on these markets, suppose we could trade off the business we now have with the gold nations for this trade with the silver nations; then what? We should have given up a large and sure business for a small and uncertain one, for all the statistics show the great superiority of our present trade over what we could get in the exchange. Could there be greater business folly?

Eleventh. But as great as is the business folly, what shall we say of the wickedness of the public statement expressing willingness that the American laborer should take his chance with the wage-earner in Mexico and China? These latter may be busy all the time and contented, if you please, but upon what a low plane! Study our consular reports and see the quality of the food used and compare it with what is used by the American workman. Look at the scale of wages, and do not ask us to take a course which means degradation to millions of our fellow-citizens.

It should be repeated with constant emphasis that the greatest enemies to this country at the present time are those who seem to be busy stirring up strife. Our people as a whole are in touch one with the other, and desire that the best interests of the whole nation shall be considered and legislated for. There is sympathy especially with those who are poor and who are making a brave battle for existence. The condition of the farmer the past few years, when he has been in debt, has in many cases been most pitiable. As years ago the men on our Western prairies took away the market from the English farmer, so, in turn, other nations have taken theirs. In their extremity they have doubtless many times been imposed upon by those representing capital. Farmers are so scattered that it is not easy for them to get together and work as one for common ends. But the farmers can be sure that the East will be ready to aid them in all efforts to secure justice and better their condition. We are opposed to monopolies as well as they. It is well also to remember that 95 per cent of those who go into trade on their own account at some period in their career go into bankruptcy, and the difficulties in mercantile business have greatly increased the last few years. We have been suffering together, but we are persuaded that the expedients proposed in the Chicago platform will not only be useless as remedies, but will aggravate the present ills. Restoration to health and vigor and new prosperity does not lie along that path.

We think there was never a more misleading statement than to call the cause of free silver the "cause of the people," in contradistinction to what is called the capitalist class. The one class who might profit in the business wreck which would come with free silver would be those same capitalists, with money in hand to purchase property at forced sales, while those who would suffer immeasurably would be the common people. They may well cry to be delivered from such friends.

In this great crisis every Christian man, and certainly every minister, has a solemn responsibility. It is always safe to appeal to the conscience of the American people, and, with all the perils involved, no one has a right to be silent. During the war of the Revolution and in the rebellion it was the ringing words from the pulpit which stirred men's souls and inspired the people to that which was right and true. In this new and even greater crisis to whom ought we to look so certainly as to the minister of the gospel of Christ? It is he who should show the crime of trying to array class against class, and the certain disaster to the missionary work at home and abroad which is sure to follow the debasement of our currency. The American republic, which has held the first place among the Christian nations, is now once more on trial before the bar of the world. One path leads to greater national honor and prosperity, the other to semi-repudiation and national disgrace. Our whole people are studying the grave problems which confront us as never before, and we are fully persuaded that they will decide them aright, and that the evils which are threatened will be averted. We have received a glorious inheritance from our fathers; we must pass it on to our children without those stains upon it. May God help every man to vote with a full consciousness of what is involved for the coming generations.

Under the 1890 tariff law, the difference in the price of coarse wool in England and the United States was about five cents per pound, in favor of this country. Now under free trade the difference in price is ten cents per pound in favor of England. That is, wool sells in England for twenty cents, where as in America it will bring but ten cents. Why is this thus? Verily we need a protective tariff to force wool buyers to deal justly with American wool growers.

Mr. Wall felt himself personally aggrieved, hence he was permitted to defend himself. But does he suppose the editor of the INDEPENDENT is impersonal that he may at will slash down on him. However, the correspondence has served one useful purpose. The personality of the Bryan-Union committee is now apparent. One question though. Who appointed that committee? It was not a convention of the democratic party. It was not a convention of the people's party. Who did, then, and where and when? The INDEPENDENT did not know the parties to the conversation which is claimed to be erroneously reported. It was a matter of street talk—impersonal. The INDEPENDENT did not know Mr. Tongue had any part in the discussion till Mr. Wall said so. Further, Mr. Tongue published nothing, and this paper denies, with all republicans, that silver is or ever has been demonetized by this government. But space says stop.

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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, Chas. 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 he eby 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 28° 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 river to the center of the 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. 51 in secs 32 and 33 T 1 S R 2 W and claim No. 38 in secs No. 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,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

18-24

HOW'S THIS.

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

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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.

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SUMMONS.

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

Rose M. Sturgis, Plaintiff,
v.
George Eugene Sturgis, Defendant.

To George Eugene Sturgis, defendant above named:

In the Name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned and required to appear in the above entitled Court and cause, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff on file herein, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the above entitled Court, after the expiration of the six weeks' publication of this summons, provided for in the order of Court hereinafter referred to, being the first day of the regular November term of 1896 of the above entitled Court, and the fourth Monday in November, 1896, being the 23d day of November, 1896, and you are hereby notified that if you fail so to appear or answer the complaint on file herein, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded, to-wit:

A Decree—

First—Dissolving the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant;

Second—Making the plaintiff the guardian and custodian of all the minor children of the plaintiff and defendant during their minority;

Third—Declaring that the defendant has no interest in the real property of the plaintiff as described in the complaint;

Fourth—And for such other and further relief as may to the Court seem meet and equitable.

The service of this summons is made by publication pursuant to an order duly made by the Hon. E. D. Shattuck, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the Fourth Judicial District, made during the absence of the Hon. Thomas A. McBride, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the Fifth Judicial District, from the above named County of Washington, in said Fifth Judicial District, which said order was dated the 6th day of October, 1896.

DURHAM, PLATT & PLATT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

20-29

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 S. H. Walker and against John Schmidt and Gottlieb Arnold for the sum of $12.00 costs, and for the further sum of $171.95, 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 Schmidt and Gottlieb Arnold 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 S 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 Schmidt in the above described tract of land; also all the interest of said Gotlieb Arnold 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, leaving 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. B. Miller, C. M. Lewis and A. B. Lewis for the sum of $10, costs, and for the further sum of $227.82, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 26th 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 (or six and 67) 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 sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as by law provided.

Witness my hand this 24th day of September, 1896.

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