HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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

Subscription, in advance, per year . . $1 00

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 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.

CONGRESSMAN T. H. TONGUE

Will take the stand at the court house, Hillsboro, Saturday, October 31st, at 2 p. m., and address the citizens of Washington county. He will review the speach of Hon. W. D. Hare.

HON. M. C. GEORGE

Speaks at Beaverton on Monday, October 26, at 7:30 p. m.

HON. T. J. CLEETON

Speaks at Tigardville, Monday, October 26, at 7:30 p. m., and at Forest Grove Tuesday, October 27, at 7:30 p. m.

HON. RALEIGH STOTT

Speaks at Dilley, Monday, October 26, at 7:30 p. m., and at Union Hall Tuesday, October 27, at 7:30 p. m.

The treasury deficet continues to grow. And yet one of the presidential candidates says he has no time to devote to the tariff.

Tariff tinkering proved so disastrous that it has been placed on the background by the party of free trade. But the same party now wants a chance to do a little currency tinkering.

How to get the dollars is what is agitating the people. Major McKinley refers them to a plan that worked successfully for nearly thirty years. Mr. Bryan tells them to vote for free silver and have faith.

The monetary system now in vogue in the United States secures the circulation of both gold and silver as money, as no other system has ever done. Coins of both metals are kept at a parity and an enormous volume of each is used.

Free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver has never produced bimetalism—has never secured the concurrent circulation of coins of both metals. One or the other has always been at variance with the legal ratio, and hence withdrawn from use as money.

Immediately following the act of 1890, dropping the gold dollar and the gold three dollar piece from our coinage came the financial troubles in the Argentine Republic which upset the Barings. Following, in 1892, came the election of Cleveland and the triumph of the democratic party. Surely no greater disater ever followed any other act, and it proves, with the certainty of demonstration, that our worst troubles have come by stoping the coinage of our one and three dollar gold pieces.

Senator Quay has put out a statement giving assurance of McKinley's election by a handsome majority, with prospects of an overwhelming majority. To meet this Chairman Jones has issued his counter bulletin to the effect that Bryan is to be elected, and that the gods cannot prevent it. All of which makes it proper to say that a victory is not won till the votes are in the ballot box and counted, and a wise party will not cease its efforts till that time. No battle is over till it's won, and the more complete the victory the less will be the fighting afterward.

The Ontario silver mine in Utah, of which Wm. R. Hurst, the proprietor of the New York Morning Journal, is vice president, is capitalized at $15,000,000. It has already paid in dividens $13,310,000 and has besides a large surplus. In its report the directors say: "While the outpnt of the Ontario mine might be increased, the wisdom of such a policy, in view of the possibility of a better price for silver is very questionable." That means, that if Bryan is elected they hope to get a better price for their silver and declare larger dividens. That is Bryan's way of making war against the money power.

An American passenger steamship was in Havana, Cuba, a few days ago, having on board a Mexican named Fernandez. The Cubans claimed his person and declared their intention to take him off or sink the ship. The captain appealed to Consul Gen. Lee, who said he need not give up his passenger, and he might go to sea as soon as he was ready. The Spaniards prepared to fire on the American, but the Yankee skipper weighed anchor, hoisted Old Glory and signalled the Spanish forts that he was going to sea. At the last minute the Spaniards replied to the signals and said good-bye. For three hours there was great excitement in Havana. Gen. Lee was not at all scared, while it was a back-down on the part of Weyler, who had given orders to fire on our merchant ship.

LAWS AND LAWS.

The Bryan people lightly read the natural statue denominated the Gresham law and seem to think that it is the enactment of some legislative body and not of binding force. This is especially true when it is told them that Gresham was an Englishman. But in truth Mr. Bryan and his supporters can no more evade the Gresham law than they can the effects of the law of gravitation, or the law that requires the formation of ice on the pond when the temperture falls to 32° and below. It is a law of nature. Sir Thomas Gresham lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England from 1519 to 1579. He was a wealthy merchant who payed some attention to the affairs of state. He was charged with several commissions to Antwerp, as well as the care of some monetary affairs at home. He noticed that in the transaction of business the best and most perfect currency of the country was crowded out by the poorer. The observations led him to annowance the law "that of two forms of currency the inferior or more depreciated tends to drive the other from circulation." This law was at once recognized as true and took his name. The same thing is tersely stated when we say "bad money drives out good."

And the operation of the law is seen every day in business. If a man have two bills—fives, one torn and the other fresh and crisp, he will tender the torn bill every time, or, if he have two coins one just from the mint and the other smooth or clipped or plugged, the imperfect coin will go even if it has to be concealed in the center of the pile. Worse still, if a man makes up his mind to patronize the church contribution box, he will take time and trouble to turn over the coins in his hand to find one small enough and smooth enough to slip into the box without scratching his conscienca. We have all seen these things and know them to be true.

With unlimited coinage of silver, gold would be driven from circulation and when out of use it would no longer be money. It would be demonetised. Another crime would be committed. This cannot be disputed. A bank or a private person would pay silver as long as that metal was in the till and then gold would be taken and more purchased. The purchaser would not be particular whether he got silver bricks or foreign coins. He would probably prefer the coins since he thus would escape the necessity of paying for refining.

Now then if the American people do not desire silver monometalism they must not adopt independent free coinage at 16 to 1. The Bryan supporters paint in lurid colors the effects of gold mometalism. The same is true of silver mometalism. If our people want to use both gold and silver our present system must be maintained till we can get an agreement with the nations of the earth.

Four years ago the tariff reformers denied that a repeal of a tariff enacted on lines proposed by republicans would reduce the price of our products, but even if it did, they argued, we would be as well off, for we would have the cheap manufactured article of Europe, so that half a dollar would bring as much as a dollar at that time. Well, we see the false reasoning now. But the same gentlemen tell us that our money has appreciated, that we in fact have a 200-cent dollar. They now contend that we should have a cheap dollar—a 100-cent dollar that will purchase but half as much. Now no one objects to a low price when he buys, especially if his article is of the same grade of excellence as that costing more, but the low price of articles these days is for the most part confined to what we have to sell. We could be better situated if we had the privilege of buying articles at a low price if we made them. It is sending our money to foreigners and enforcing idleness on our own operatives that hurts. If this 200-cent dollar is given for one and one-fourth bushels of wheat, what advantage would it be to receive a 100-cent dollar for five-eights of a bushel? The gentlemen got what they longed for in 1892, and now find themselves across a barrel. To give them what they ask now would balance them on the sharp corner of a rail, which would be painful. They must be saved from themselves.

A STRAIGHT POPULIST'S ANALYSIS.

To the Editor—What a strange situation we are in politically. The other day I came across the father of the people's (now the democratic) party in this state who was going up to the hills to see his old homestead. I could not get him to talk, but finally he admitted to me that there is no such a party as the populist any longer, that the whole outfit has been turned over body and soul to the democracy, and that the old-time populists are disgusted and have nothing to do in the transaction. I began to tell him that it would be right for him to come out and make such a statement over his signature, and he sarcastically replied that if the average individual can not see this to be the case nobody's signature could make him do so.

Since I saw him, Tom Watson, the populist tail to the democratic tiger, has hurled a bombshell into the outfit that is now in full charge of the once populist party. Poh Tom! He ought to have known when he was nominated that his nomination was only a temporary affair to prevent the Southern delegation from engaging in open revolt against the tricksters who laid their schemes to capture the party, and thus smash the whole game! And now, what are the old line, honest populists going to do? Are they still thinking that this combination with all the imps of satan is a "union of reform forces?" No, no! This is a union of Bryanized tricksters, satanized tammany corruptionites, demoralized "reform" humbugs and hypnotized populists simpletons. Every populist who is not a blockhead or looking for a job with the combined imps of satan will register his protest on election day. Any other action of a sensible populist is an impossibility.

A STRAIGHT POPULIST.

Bryan professes to be confident that he will be the next president; but a man who believes as much foolishness as he does on the money question can not be supposed to know anything about the probable result of an election.

Nearly 400 McKinley banners are stretched across the streets of New York and less than a dozen Bryan banners. One of the McKinley mottoes is "Good Money Never Made Bad Times," a proposition likely to stand solid as long as the human race endures.

The Thrice-a-Week World (Democratic), of Oct. 12th, contains the following editorial. Since this was written wheat has further advanced 11 cents: "Mr. Bryan is still talking of 'falling prices' as an effect of stopping twenty-three years ago the coinage of a dollar which never circulated, and which was seldom seen outside the cabinets of curio collectors. He should take time to read the market reports. Wheat and cotton have been going up, up, up."

The "Other Side" people ought not to attach too much importance to the wholloping its champion administered to Hon. H. V. Gates at Dilley. The story is too much for those who best know Mr. Gates to swallow. The "Other Side" ought to have sufficient information to know that the managers of the republican campaign are good organizers, men of clear judgment and make few mistakes. Well, these people, recognizing Mr. Gates' ability and asquirements, ask him to go campaigning in all parts of the state. In May he was in Grant, Sherman and Morrow counties, last week he was in Clackamas county and this week he is in Multnomah county. The friends of Mr. Dunbar do him an injury when they talk so positively of his mighty triumphs. They run the great risk of not being believed.

The Gold Bug Next Door.

From Chicago Tribune.

Tommy. Paw, who is going to be elected.

Mr. Tucker. Bryan, my son.

"What do we want free coinage for?

"I am glad to see you take such an interest in such questions, Tommy. We want free coinage, so as to bring the price of silver bullion up to $1.29 an ounce and make good times."

"What's silver bullion worth now?

"It's worth about 65c."

"And you say Bryan is going to be elected."

"Yes. There's no doubt about that.

"Then why don't you buy a great big pile of bullion and make a whole load of money."

"H'm—Thomas, if you don't stop playing with the son of that infernal goldbug next door I'll take the skin clear off of you."

And wheat sells for 80 cents per bushel in Portland. The advance has been more than thirty cents since Sept. 1st. Flour sold only a few months ago in Hillsboro for 50 cents per sack. Now it is $1 and likely to go higher. How is this to be explained. Well harvest in England was a wet month. The wheat sprouted. On the continent the crop was a short one, same in India. The rich swamps of China give not the accustomed yield. Argentine will not harvest her fields till January and February, and the people must be fed. Selfish buyers hasten to get the bulk of America's crop before the rise, but their selfishness organized competition and the farmers are getting the benefit. There is another circumstance connected with this advance and that is that wheat and silver do not rise and fall together. Wheat responds to the law of subply and demand and not to the call of silver. While wheat has been advancing silver has been receding.

For two weeks the Republican Central Committee of this county has published a challenge directed to the supporters of Candidate Bryan, offering to debate the issues at any time and place, excepting only a regular club meeting, and by any speaker they would put on the stump. No response was made. Our committee went further. A direct communication was sent to the Bryan-Union Campaign Committee, but our people have no means of knowing whether the proper officials were reached or not, notwithstanding they made the address as definite as possible. At any rate, no reply has been received. A third effort was made. As soon as Mr. Hare's announcement was published, an attempt to arrange a joint debate was taken in hand, but nothing could be effected. Mr. Hare did not want to debate. Wherefore, recognizing the impossibility of getting a meeting, there is no further profit in making advances, and the advertisement is omitted to give room for other matter.

BRYAN AND COMMON SENSE.

(From the Louisville, Ky., Commercial.)

Bryan and his followers are openly declaring their purpose to harm what they call "plutocracy," or "the money power" or "capital." They avow their hostility to banks and corporations. We can understand how every vicious and good-for-nothing idler who wants to live without work can be enlisted in this movement, but it is a matter of amazement how anybody who has any property at all, or who has any desire to work for a living, can lend himself to it. We heard of a man saying he would rather have Bryan elected and be poor all his life than to see Bryan defeated and have plenty. It is such folly as this that disgusts the country. As a matter of course, there is nothing too foolish for some people to take up as a fad, but people of average sense have regard for their own welfare and the welfare of their country. When a person gets to the point of wanting what he wants, regardless of consequences, he ought not to complain if he is called foolish or crazy.

The Bryan movement places a great deal of dependence on the vote of the farmers. It is no compliment to the farmers to go to them with a wild, reckless scheme and count on their credulity. An independent, thinking farmer will resent such an imputation on his sense. We ask farmers to consider the case but a moment.

Suppose a movement should be started for the avowed purpose of injuring the farmers, and speakers go to all the cities and towns to inflame the people against the farmers, would not everybody say it was an outrageous movement? Would not the farmers feel that it was a cruel wrong on them? Now, when a movement is up for the avowed purpose of injuring the people who live in the cities and towns, and speakers go to the country to inflame the farmers, is not this outrageous? That is exactly what Bryan and his followers are doing. They are making speeches to stir up one class of people against another class. They declare that they want to pull down the capitalists.

Now, who are the capitalists? The truth is everybody is a capitalist, to the extent he has anything. Some may be richer than others, but their interests are all the same. The farmer who is worth five or ten thousand dollars is as much a capitalist as a merchant who is worth that much. The people who are engaged in the industries of the country, such as railroading, mining, banking, milling, merchandising, shipping and manufacturing, have exactly the same interests in capital that the farmers have, and the farmers have the same as those have. We are all bound together by common interests, and when one class is injured the others suffer. Every man who has anything, or who has a job which yields him a living, or who wants to get work, would be directly injured by the success of the Bryan movement. The man who has a little substance, whether it is in a farm or other property, need not think he will escape when bigger capitalists are pulled down.

That which will cut down the millionaire to one-half or to a fourth or a tenth will at the same time cut down the $1,000 or $5,000 man in the same proportion. Let no man deceive himself. Mr. Bryan himself avows that the issue he is making is class against class. Instead of trying to cultivate friendly relations he is avowedly stirring up strife. How is it possible for men of sense to support such a man? To make a man president who declares that he stands for one class of our industries and is fighting another class cannot be entertained by people who have any regard for themselves or the country.

The success of the movement would be a blow that all would feel. It would not cause capital to change hands. It would simply destroy capital. The business enterprises which can only be carried on by use of capital would simply suspend and become worthless. The stoppage of such enterprises would throw thousands and millions out of employment. The rich would lose what they had, the man of moderate means would lose what he had, the wage-worker would lose his job. The country would be impoverished. The only thing people could do would be to go to the country, and by cultivating a little ground get enough to sustain life. The farmer would have no one to sell to, and his condition would be worsted along with all others.

A movement that professes to be aimed at such results deserves the condemnation of all sensible and thoughtful people at the polls.

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

Our I's and Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has "**Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**"

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It tells truths and cures sufferers.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A SMALL PILE OF BRYAN BRUSH.

A Bryan meeting at the intersection of Pine and Sixth streets, Portland, turned back a large civic procession last Friday evening.

This rowdy act produced criticism, and now the chief participants are trying to excuse their questionable conduct by laying the blame to others. The procession was one organized by and composed of the A. O. U. W. lodges of Portland, with a few visitors from outside the city. The parade was a long one made up of footmen marching four abreast, floats drawn by from six to twenty horses, carriages, bands of music, &c., all led by a squad of police. The line of march, as published Friday morning was down Third street to Morrison, up to Sixth, down Sixth to Ankeny, counter-march to Morrison to Fourth, down Fourth to Washington, out Washington to the Exposition building. Pine street was to be crossed before reaching Ankeny and there is where the row occurred. There were the Bryan shouters there. The peacable civic procession, non-political, composed of both republicans and democrats, having the right of way, was forced to stop and turn back if it could be turned in the narrow space.

It is admitted that there were more republicans in the procession than democrats, but they remembered the teachings of the lodge room, and while chafing under the indignities heaped upon them patiently waited till the marshals, little by little, turned the unweildy floats, while the interfering Bryanites incited the restive horses to violent plunging. A representative from this office states that he heard no cheering for McKinley from any member of the procession, though he did hear spectators on the sidewalk answer the democratic howling with shouts for the Ohio man. The incident was a small one and really would not have amounted to much, had the Bryan people not acknowledged their mistake by laying the blame to others. In an emergency they lost their heads and they will lose some votes which they can ill afford to spare.

NEW GOODS ⧗ NEW GOODS

Are Coming in daily at the

Bryan-Laidlaw Co., Cash Store

Wheat goes bounding upward—this makes the farmer feel good—our prices are lower than ever—this makes him feel better after trading with us. Why? because **He Has Saved Money.**

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE

Have you examined our Dress Goods and Trimmings? We have all-wool suitings at 25 cts per yard and upwards. Our Capes and Jackets are neat, nobby and stylish and will suit your fancy.

In Gents' Furnishing Goods

We have a line of Heavy Garments at 50 cts each. All goods at remarkably low prices.

In Men's Boys' and Children's Clothing

We can fit you in size and quality at prices that will astonish you.

Our Ladies' Furnishing Goods Department

Is full of Bargains. Excellent heavy weight Garments at 35 cts and up. Fine all-wool goods at excellent values.

Our Shoe and Boot Department

Caps the Climax. We carry the largest line of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's Shoes at prices surprisingly low for the quality of our Goods.

Our Grocery Department

Is filled with the best line of Goods that the market affords. We take all kinds of Country Produce in exchange for Goods. **Remember** we hold prices down. Call and see us and be convinced.

BRYAN-LAIDLAW CO.,

..CASH STORE..

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

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 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 16.68 chains to the center of the County road running from Shotwells 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 29° 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 S 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.

The New Hook Spoon Free to All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A., St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant planted hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made $13 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first inventended. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home. Very truly,

JENNETTE S.

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.

FRANCES CAREY, St. Louis, Mo.

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 the 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 in pursuance 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,
20-20 Attorneys 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 Arnold for the sum of $12.00, costs, and for the further sum of $171.90, 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 Arnold in the hereinafter described real property, and I will, on Monday, the 16th 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 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 in the interest of John Schmitt in the above described tract of land; also all the interest of Gottlieb 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, 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

... 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,

314 Hawthorn Avenue. EAST PORTLAND, OREGON.

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.

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THREE COLLEGE COURSES

--- CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY

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.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 16, 1896.

THE COLLEGE DORMITORY

Under experienced management, will furnish rooms and board at cost on the club plan, not to exceed $1.75 it is hoped.

For full particulars, address

PRESIDENT McCLELLAND,
Forest Grove, Oregon.

THE LEADING DRUG HOUSE

—THE—

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' SUNDRIES, including the FINEST PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, SPONGES, ETC., are on display also on hand.

A large and excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds always in stock.

The finest WINES and LIQUORS supplied in cases of sickness on prescriptio

THE HILLSBORO PHARMACY,

Union Block, ... Hillsboro, Oregon

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. H. Lewis for the sum of $50, 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 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:

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 29th day of September, 1896.

W. D. BRADFORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

By E. B. Sappington, Deputy.

Miller & Miller,
Attys for Plaintiff. 19-23