RIGHT OF CONTRACT.

TO BE ABRIDGED BY BRYAN AND HIS PARTY.

Attempt to Make Illegal Contracts Payable In Gold an Attack Upon Freedom of Contract—Would Hamper Business and Commerce and Compel a Resort to Antique Methods of Barter.

The Cordage Trade Journal of Oct. 1 discusses a part of the Chicago platform which has not thus far received the attention which it merits—that part which proposes to take away the right of private contract. The Journal says that "no industry of any size can exist without the use of contracts, agreements for the purchase, sale, delivery of and payment for goods. It is hardly necessary to point out what this means in the cordage business."

It then explains how rope manufacturers make contracts with brokers, and brokers with foreign growers of manilla or sisal, for their raw materials. Having made these contracts, they are in a position to make contracts with large jobbers and rope dealers. Continuing, The Journal says:

"Contracts are necessary to the successful transaction of business upon any scale above that of the very small retail trade, where goods and money pass between buyer and seller simultaneously. Mr. Bryan would, if president, give his approval to laws which would prohibit business men from specifying what they shall sell goods for or what they shall pay for goods, thus seriously restricting the right of contract. His first nomination—in Chicago—was based upon his acceptance of a platform which contained the following plank:

"We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"His Populistic nomination in St. Louis carried with it this plank:

"We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

"Possibly the United States supreme court will uphold such legislation—it sustained the validity of the legal tender act—and—what? Mr. Bryan does not tell the people whom he addresses tridally. When he gets near the subject, it is only to say something like this:

"When any one tries to give you an object lesson with a Mexican dollar, tell him that the Mexican dollar is not legal tender in this country, and that our silver dollar is, and under free coinage will continue to be, and no one will be allowed to contract against it.—W. J. Bryan in Newark, Sept. 28.

"This not only shows the purpose of the man, but also gives an intelligent man a very clear conception of Mr. Bryan's skill as a logician. If he knew anything at all about commerce—the lifeblood of which he so glibly talks of interfering with—he would know that the execution of his plan would cause an instant cessation of commercial activity, which would be followed by a resumption upon a restricted and antique basis. Methods which the commercial world discarded generations ago would have to be brought into use for carrying on business under the conditions which the adoption of Mr. Bryan's two absurd propositions would impose.

"Where would the hemp come from for next year's binder twine to tie the farmers' wheat? The United States, where silver dollars worth less than 100 cents would be legal tender, could not furnish the material. All prices now quoted are for gold. No matter how much farmers wanted twine, when it was no longer possible to make a contract to pay gold or its equivalent for hemp, they would have to go without it until some cumbersome method of bartering was devised to get around the law. Of course, in time the hemp would be secured and the farmers supplied, but the new way of doing business would be more costly. In the end the consumer pays all costs. Hence the farmers would have to submit to higher prices for binder twine, as for everything else they buy. And yet Mr. Bryan claims to be the particular friend of agriculturists!

"It is to be hoped that the business men of the country will carefully consider what the proposed interference with the right to enter into a contract to pay any kind of money would result in and then vote for a candidate for president who will preserve the freedom of commerce."

Where Are the Benefits?

If 50 cent silver dollars should double the prices of farm products, it is quite as certain that the prices of all the products which the farmer consumes would double in the same way. In that case it is not easy to see how the farmer would gain anything by the free coinage of silver. Even the wages of labor, the last to rise in an epoch of depreciated currency and inflated prices, would finally, after much distress of the workingmen, straggle up to the common level.

But whether the farmer should receive $100 for 100 bushels of wheat and pay out $90 for the necessaries of living or should receive $200 for the same wheat and pay out $180, in both cases the balance on hand would have just the same purchasing power. But in accomplishing the degradation of the monetary standard, which could do neither the farmer nor the wage earner any good, an enormous depreciation of values and confiscation of accumulated earnings, involving public and private credit in a maelstrom of destruction, would inevitably ensue. Are the farmers and workingmen of the country willing to invoke such a catastrophe?—Philadelphia Record.

There has been no time since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 when the depositors in savings banks could not get back as good money as they earned and put in. Do they want even to "chance it" on getting 51 cent or even 75 cent silver dollars?

REPUDIATION AND DISHONOR.

A Part of One of Henry Ward Beecher's Best Sermons.

During the fiat money and unlimited paper currency excitement of 1877 Mr. Beecher delivered a famous sermon on Thanksgiving of that year on the perils of the day. In it he used this language:

"Whenever in any nation there is such an attempt to tamper with standards that the moral sense of man is bewildered and liberty is given to unprincipled men at large to cheat, to be unfaithful to obligations, to refuse the payment of honest debts—whenever that takes place, it is all the worse if done with the permission of the law. I hate the devil riding on a law worse than I do the devil riding without a law under him. Whoever tampers with established standards tampers with the very marrow and vitality of public faith. * * * The danger into which we are running is hidden under the mystery of finance and the currency. All money is but a representative of property. As now, by facility of intercourse, all the world is one open market, the need of one and the same standard of money, uniform, universal and unalterable, becomes imperious.

"Gold is the world's standard. Gold is the universal measure of value. Other kinds of money there are—silver, copper, paper—but they all must conform to gold and be measured by it and be interchangeable with it, in fixed and definite proportions. Gold is king in commerce. All other money must represent gold. No vote of legislature can change the nature of commerce, the nature of property, the nature of its representative in money or the relative superiority or inferiority of different currencies. Gold came to its supremacy as a representative of property by the long established consent of mankind. Congress cannot change it for the world, nor even for this nation, except upon past transactions. It may give impunity to men to cheat confiding creditors, but it cannot rule the value of currency in all future transactions.

"The crime of paying a debt in a currency inferior in value to that in which it was contracted, base at all times and anywhere, has a deeper guilt and a baser infamy in our case. When in our mortal struggle capitalists were solicited to lend their money to us on the faith of the nation, we were too glad, most grateful, for their aid. Then they were not grasping and swollen usurers. Oh, no! They were benefactors. We rejoiced in their bounty and gave thanks for their confiding faith in our national honesty. Now, our dangers past, we revile them, finding no epithets too violent, and strive to pay them, not gold for the gold they lent our misery, but in a dishonest measure of an inferior metal.

"In the court of the commercial world's conscience we shall be convicted of endeavoring to cheat the men who came to our rescue in the dark day. This congress would not have existed nor any government of the United States but for the strength given to our armies by foreign capitalists, and now to return their aid by a base treachery is to deserve an infamy as deep as the lowest depths of hell. But woe to those men, bull headed, without eyes, who are attempting to undermine the integrity and simplicity of the nation."

An Unworthy Citizen.

Silverite Orator—What we want is more money.

Skeptic—Would free coinage make more money?

S. O.—Certainly. It would give us both gold and silver.

S.—But wouldn't free coinage at 16 to 1 drive gold out of circulation, in accordance with the Gresham law?

S. O.—My friend, Mr. Bryan proposes to repeal any law that is working in the interest of the goldbugs and Shylocks.

S.—But the Gresham law is a natural law, like the law of gravitation.

S. O.—My friend, you are a pessimist and don't know that you are a citizen of the grandest country on earth—one that can "without the aid or consent of any other nation" repeal even the law of gravitation itself if it should become a tool of Wall street. Shame on you! You don't belong to this country. As I was saying—

Farmer Brown's Dilemma.

We had a public meetin in the schoolhouse here last week,
And a feller from the city was invited down to speak.
He'd studied up the subject of finance in every light
And claimed that he was competent to show us what was right.
He says this whole blamed country is a-goin straight to smash
Unless we get free coinage and increase our stock of cash.
He's figgered out a daisy scheme and claims 'twill work immense.
He wants to make our dollars cost us only fifty cents.
He'd take "four bits" of silver and would run it through the mint,
And stamp it plain "one dollar" with the government's imprint.
The mines would dump their silver, and the nation, slick as grease,
Would grind out brand new dollars at just fifty cents apiece.
That sounds all right, but since that night somehow I've often wondered
When I buy dollars for fifty cents who'll take 'em for a hundred.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

How Bryan Will "Do" the Trusts.

Mr. Bryan to the Trusts—You fellows are not in it with me. You think you're doing great things when you put up the price of one thing at a time—and you get cussed for it besides. But my little silver trust scheme puts up prices on everything at once, and I make 'em think we're doing 'em a favor. You fellows are too slow.

Even though the farmers may be right in thinking that they are not as prosperous as they ought to be, it by no means follows that free coinage will improve their condition. Because a man has rheumatism is no reason why he should take the advice of a quack doctor who prescribes a big dose of ipecac.

Senator Stewart's Sound Arguments.

The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. * * * There have been a great many battles fought against gold, and gold has won every time. I do not care how much you discuss it or how many resolutions you pass, they do not make any difference. You must come to the same conclusion that all other people have—that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure that must be used. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested. It has been and always will be the touchstone of measurement, and when you depart from that and try to figure up any other measure which the world does not recognize you get into confusion. Attempting to reconcile them, it is idle to talk about. It is idle to talk about compromising on any other measure of value. The world will not accept it. We have the experience of every nation that has tried it, and it has been tried in almost every civilized nation. * * * Do not let us try to deceive the American people. Do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value—we can give them a measure of value that is better than the universal standard of mankind. Do not deceive them in that regard. Let them know the facts now. I believe that it would be highly injurious to this country to again inflate the currency. * * * I need not enlarge upon the evils of a depreciated currency. This country has felt them too severely to require that I should mention them. It matters not what kind of a depreciated currency you have, it necessarily entails many evils. * * *

A Few Facts.

In 1878 farm products were lower than ever before since the civil war, and the "greenbackers" were arguing that the preparation for resumption on Jan. 1, 1879, had produced the hard times, and their advocates tried to postpone the date for resumption. But resumption came Jan. 1, 1879, and No. 2 cash wheat sold at 81⅝; by May it was up to $1.01¾, and by December, 1879, it was up to $1.33⅛. Corn was 29⅞ in January, 1879, but in December, 1879, it was 43¼.

Such facts need to be borne in mind at this time, when so many false theories are afloat.

COLONEL INGERSOLL ON MONEY.

He States Some Plain Truths In His Own Unique Way.

Following is an extract from the speech of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at Chicago on Oct. 8:

Money that is money needs no guarantee, needs no backer; it is always good. No matter how many nations go down to dust, good money remains forever the same. We have a man running for the presidency on three platforms, with two vice presidents, that says money is the creature of law. If the government can make money by law, why should the government collect taxes? According to Mr. Bryan, our fathers were the friends of silver, and yet our dear old fathers in all their lives only minted 8,000,000 of these sacred dollars. Now see what the enemies of silver have done. Since 1873 the enemies of silver have coined over 430,000,000 of these dollars, and yet silver kept going down. We are coining now over $2,000,000 a month, and silver keeps going down.

Senator Jones of Nevada, in 1873, voted for the law of 1873. He said, from his speech in the senate, that God had made gold the standard. He said that gold was the mother of civilization. Whether he has heard from God since or not I do not know. But now he is on the other side. Senator Stewart of Nevada was there at the time, but voted for the act of 1873 and said that gold was the only standard. He has changed his mind. No government can afford to be a clipper on coins.

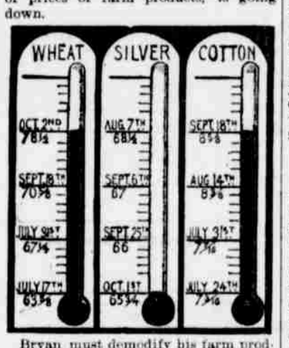
A great republic cannot afford to stamp a lie on silver or gold or paper. Honest money for an honest people, issued by an honest nation. You cannot make a paper dollar without taking a dollar's worth of paper. We must have paper that represents money. I want it issued by the government, and I want behind every one of these paper dollars either a dollar in gold or a silver dollar worth 100 cents, so that every greenback under the flag can lift up its hands and swear, "I know that my redeemer liveth." That was where I was 20 years ago, and that is where I am to-night.

For nations and individuals, at all times, everywhere and forever, honesty is the best policy. Better be an honest bankrupt than a rich thief. Poverty can hold in its hand the jewel honor—a jewel that outshines all other gems. A thousand times better be poor and noble than rich and fraudulent. Nobody can be helped by free coinage except the few people who could pay their debts if they were willing. Some say that it would help the mine owners. It would not. Coining this bullion into dollars would not increase its value, because you could coin the bullion of the whole world and the supply would be greater than the demand. Have freecoinage to-morrow, and there is not a silver mine owner that would make a dollar—not one—by changing it into American coin. It would only be worth what the bullion is worth in the open market.

We want good money—good, honest money. And there was never any real prosperity for a nation or an individual without honesty, without integrity, and it is our duty to preserve the reputation of the great republic.

Wheat, Cotton and Silver.

While Bryan is telegraphing the New York Journal that "the gold standard makes a dearer dollar, a dearer dollar means falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times," the prices of wheat, corn and cotton are going up, and the price of silver, the supposed barometer of prices of farm products, is going down.



Bryan must demodify his farm product speeches or he will have to face such hard questions as: "What about wheat and cotton? Are their prices going up in sympathy with silver or because of a shortage of foreign crops? What connection is there, anyway, between the prices of farm products and of silver?"

Of course Bryan can answer all such questions. In fact, they are "dead easy" for a powerful man who can lift the price of all the silver in the world to twice its present height, but it is just as well to avoid all unnecessary embarrassment.

Bryan's "Bimetallism."

Mr. Bryan still calls himself a "bimetallist," though he has never even attempted to answer the question: "In the history of this country has there ever been a time when gold and silver circulated upon equal terms as full legal tender money, with the mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both?"

There never was such a time. Free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 has never, in any country, at any time, given a bimetallic currency. Mr. Bryan is a silver monometallist in fact, whatever he may think himself to be in theory.

If a merchant marks up his prices and people refuse to buy, he still has his goods. If a workingman undertakes to mark up his wages and employers decline to pay, where is he? What intelligent wage earner can vote for the higher prices of cheaper money and trust to luck to increase his wages proportionately?

Any workingman who found his market basket too heavy on Saturday night can vote to lighten it hereafter by supporting the presidential candidate who is telling the people of the south and west that the purchasing power of the dollar is too great.

Cuba's Discouraging Experiment.

Cuba is furnishing a nearby example of the beauties of government regulation of the value of money on the Bryan plan. Captain General Weyler had a deficient supply of cash, and so he had the Banco Espanol put out a lot of paper money and issued a stringent edict that everybody should take it at par with gold. As the island is practically under martial law, here was government control of the currency at its best. If you didn't take the bank bills at par, you were liable to be shot. Even Bryan couldn't do more for silver than that. But did the edict keep the bank notes at par? Not for a day. Almost instantly they were at a discount, which soon amounted to 20 per cent. Even with guns and bayonets you cannot make 80 cents equal a dollar. Weyler has had to give up trying. He has finally allowed the Havana Stock Exchange to quote the value of the bank bills in gold. We were going to say that this proves the powerlessness of law to establish the value of money, but we remember in time that Cuba has less than 2,000,000 population to our 70,000,000; that she never put down the greatest rebellion of modern times; that her inhabitants are not the richest, proudest, most intelligent people on earth, and so we are not so sure. Her case is only a part of universal experience, but we have changed all that.—New York Post.

"The Crime of '73."

The following explanations why the silver dollar should no longer be coined were made in the house of representatives April 9, 1872:

It has become impossible to retain an American dollar in this country except in collections of curiosities.—Judge Kelley.

The silver dollar "has long since ceased to be a coin of circulation. * * * The gold dollar should be declared the money unit."—Mr. Hooper.

The principal change proposed by the bill was in "more clearly specifying the gold dollar as the unit of value. * * * The time has come in this country when the gold dollar should be distinctly declared to be the coin representative of the money unit."—Mr. Stoughton.

Is Your Mortgage Overdue?

Have you a mortgage? Is it overdue? If so, vote for free coinage, and you invite the mortgagee to foreclose as soon as possible after election and before there is time to pass a free coinage bill. If you don't think so, just imagine that you have changed places with your creditor and then consider what you would do six months before the cheap money era was expected to begin.

Confiscation of Property.

A farmer who had his crop of wheat stored in his granary or a manufacturer who had his warehouse filled with the products of his factory would think it an outrage if the government should insist upon confiscating one-half of his wheat or his goods. What better is it by the adoption of free silver coinage to confiscate one-half of the wage of the laborer or one-half of his accumulated savings, or one-half of the dower of the widow, or one-half of the pension of the soldier?—Philadelphia Record.

Restore the Zero Freezing Point.

In the haste in which the Democrats at Chicago prepared their platform they forgot to include the plank declaring in favor of restoring the natural freezing point of zero. Mankind has suffered and shivered tremendously because of this inhuman standard of temperature adopted undoubtedly at the instigation of coal barons and quack doctors. Without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation let us proceed to lower the freezing point and to reform our climate in the interests of the masses.

Want the Best Tools.

The farmer and the mechanic must be free to use the very best tools and implements, and the merchant and banker must be free to use the very best money and instruments of credit. An honest and stable measure of value is just as necessary to both as are honest and stable measures of weights and quantities, and it requires no argument to show that without these it would be impossible to transact the ordinary business of the country.—Hon. John G. Carlisle.

"Per Capita."

It is more money the Bryanites want.

Now, which nations have the most money—those with the gold standard or those with the silver standard?

The silverites are fond of talking about per capita circulation.

Under free coinage of both gold and silver the United States had a per capita circulation in 1809 of $4.99, in 1883 of $8.60, in 1852 of $14.63, in 1872 of $18.19. In 1894 we had a per capita of $24.28; in 1896 we have one of $21.19.

The per capita circulation of the world is about $5.15.

The per capita of the gold standard countries is $18.

The per capita of the silver standard countries is nearly $4.30.

The gold standard countries have a per capita of silver alone of $5.40.

The silver standard countries have a per capita of silver of $2.32, the rest of their small circulation being mainly depreciated paper.

The gold standard countries, with less than one-third of the world's population, have very nearly two-thirds of the world's currency circulation.

And yet Mr. Bryan would take the United States from the gold standard and place it upon the silver standard.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

True Democratic Doctrine.

Jefferson, in 1783, wrote: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them. I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it."

The house committee, in 1821, reported: "It is sufficient to know, by unhappy experience, that its [ratio of 15 to 1] tendency is to rid us of a gold currency and leave us nothing but silver."

The house committee, in 1834, reported: "The desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value. We cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and we entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments."

Andrew Jackson, in 1836, wrote: "There is no fraud in gold. It is unchangeable and will do its office everywhere and at all times. Labor imparts an invariable value to it."

Benton, in 1834, said in debate: "It [gold] has an intrinsic value, which gives it currency all over the world to the full amount of that value without regard to law or circumstances. It has a uniformity of value which makes it the safest standard of value of property which the wisdom of man has yet discovered. Its superiority over all other money gives to its possessor the choice and command of all other money."

Following this debate the act called the "administration gold bill," intended to put the country on a single gold standard, was passed, 145 to 36 in the house and 35 to 7 in the senate, and signed by Andrew Jackson, president.

The house committee, in 1853, reported: "Gold is the only standard of value by which all property is now measured. It is virtually the only currency of the country. We desire to have the standard currency to consist of gold only, and that these silver coins shall be entirely subservient to it, and that they shall be used rather as tokens than as standard coins."

Pills do not cure constipation They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

South				North
8:50 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:10 A M
11:15 A M	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	7:00 P M

Above trains stop at East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Eugene, Creswell, Cottage Grove, Drain, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

8:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:40 P M
5:20 P M	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	8:00 A M

Salem Passenger Daily:

4:00 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	10:15 A M
6:15 P M	Ar	Salem	Lv	8:00 A M

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Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

7:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	6:20 P M
8:50 A M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	5:05 P M
12:15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:35 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Central & Eastern Ry.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

4:45 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:25 A M
6:05 P M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	7:13 A M
7:25 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5:50 A M

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Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has this day filed his final account in the estate of John Raycraft, deceased, and that the 16th day of November 1896 has been set by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the hearing and determination of the same—All persons interested in said estate are notified to be and appear at said date to make objection if any they have to the allowance of the same.

RICHARD RAYCRAFT,
Administrator of the estate of John Raycraft, deceased.
October 15, 1896. 21-25

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 Jacob 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.

B. 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. GRABEL,
Assignee of the estate of H. Bigham, Insolvent Debtor. 17-23

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

SUMMONS.

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

David Goodsell, Plaintiff
v.
C. B. Bunnell, L. J. Bunnell, Lyman T. Hicklin, Mollie Hicklin, Leonard Hicklin, Sarah Hicklin, U. B. Williams, Clara A. Hicklin (now Clara A. Cuts) Daniel Cuts Hannah Hicklin, Irena M. Hicklin, Arthur J. Hicklin and Sarah L. Coglelle, Defendants.

To 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 and Court by the 23d day of November, 1896, and if you fail to answer for want thereof the plaintiff will take decree against you for the principal sum of $2000, and interest thereon from November 23, 1895, at 10 per cent per year till in U. S. gold coin until paid and for $250, attorney's fees, and $42, taxes paid, and that the mortgage given plaintiff by defendants on November 23, 1893, upon the north half of the donation land claim of John L. Hicklin and wife, situated in sections 34 and 35 Township 1 South Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian, containing 320 acres, situate in Washington County, Oregon, be foreclosed and sold to pay the same with costs and disbursements.

This summons is served upon you by order of publication made by Hon. Thomas A. McBride, Judge of said Court, on September 29, 1896.

DAVID GOODSELL,
19-25 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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 Lot Vogel and against A. F. Kruger, for the sum of $43.20, 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, and for want of sufficient personal property, I did on the 23d day of September, 1896, duly levy on all the interest of the within named defendant in the hereinafter described property, and I will, on Monday, the 2d 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 19.68 chains to the County road, thence north 21¼°, west 45.09 chains to the section line in 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, Hattibelle 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 decree against J. A. Garnett for the sum of $900 in U. S. gold coin with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1894, 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 lands 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 at Astoria, at Chambers, on the 24th day of September, 1896.

BARRETT & ADAMS,
19-25 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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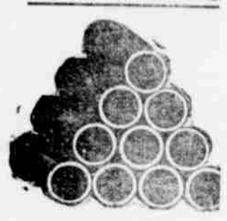

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