

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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

Subscription, in advance, per year . . . \$2.00

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

The populist-legislature of Washington is yet the source of trouble. Its Journal clerk has been arrested for tearing leaves out of the public record.

The \$1.25 per ounce in gold is what Newlands wants for his silver. But how get it? We all want that price Newlands would have such price by restoring it.

The Oregonian need say little more of the blase utterances of the Examiner after its issue of Thursday of last week. Money, it seems, is not to be refused over the advertising counter.

The populist administration of Washington is preparing to reduce its National Guard to one-half its present strength. The officials are getting ready for a fishermen's mob strike at the mouth of the Columbia.

An obscure paper in a small Ohio town attempts to be witty at Oregon's expense and cast odium upon our junior senator by saying that the senate will be compelled to seat Hon. H. W. Corbett, because he is so old that he cannot stand.—Oregonian.

The county treasurer of Multnomah county rather plainly intimates that he can interpret the law requiring him to pay the state taxes, quite as well as some other people. Judge Northrop has about as much success in running the business of the treasurer of his county as he had last spring when he ran independent for Congress, hoping to beat the republican candidate for that place.

The Powers have blockaded the island of Crete, and the Greeks are excluded from the island. But the act does not bring peace. The island is peopled by two classes, Mohammedans, of Turkish nationality, and Christians of Greek origin. These tribes, but little farther advanced in civilization than our Indians, are at war with each other. Turkey sends troops to help her side, while Greece sends assistance to her friends. The island territorially belongs to Turkey. The powers, fearing that Greece and Turkey will get to fighting on the main land and thus kick up a continental war, are trying to prevent it by blockading Crete ports and the further threat to blockade the Greek ports themselves. But instead of restoring peace, this action bids fair to bring about a hostility that was unexpected. The powers are not harmonious and besides the people at home do not cheerfully support the leaders. The English people are far from being satisfied with Lord Salisbury's course. They do not approve such arbitrary proceedings when war has not been declared.

The Oregonian can't get over quoting Senator Edmunds, who, before the adjournment of our legislature said something that was distorted into a support of the proposition that it is legal for the senate to seat an appointee of a governor. Three times the Oregonian has raised that paragraph, once employing a 24-point heading, but without effect. Of course, Senator Edmunds is right. It is perfectly legal for the senate to seat a governor's appointee, since the senate is sole judge of the election and qualification of its members. But it does not do business that way, hence the difficulty of reaching a vote. The theory that the senate works on is that its members must be as near the people as possible, hence the legislature must elect to fill vacancies which are to occur before the body meets again. A vacancy that is to occur by expiration of term of office is so notorious that the legislature must take notice of it even though the session of the legislature should be held several months before the vacancy occurs. If a vacancy occurs unexpectedly the governor may appoint rather than call a special session of the legislature to elect, and the U. S. senate will recognize such appointment. But it is claimed that in the Oregon case the vacancy occurred when the legislature was not in session. The legislature was in session just a few days before the vacancy occurred, or ought to have been in session. That body knew that the vacancy would occur. It was its duty to fill the vacancy. It is asserted further, that our legislature could not fill the vacancy because it was not organized. Well, it did not organize for the very reason that a minority did not want the majority to elect a senator. It is notorious that such is the reason. It was proclaimed by the Oregonian time and again that organization could be effected at any time when the majority consent to allow the minority to name the senator. That minority was a free trade, free silver cabal to which sound money republicans refused to surrender. This minority saw that as soon as an organization was effected an election would follow hence to defeat an election, the populist minority aided by their Simon sympathizers refused to lend their presence for organization. This is well understood in Washington, and while the seating of Mr. Corbett would be lawful, the senate will not change the rule.

THE NEW QUALIFICATIONS.

"It is my personal opinion (how ever unpopular that opinion may seem to be) first, that no man or woman who has not been in this country twenty-one years, or is unable to read and write the English language, should be permitted to vote; and second, that no man or woman who does not pay a tax on at least one thousand dollars should be permitted to vote. (If they have not sufficient ability to save one thousand dollars, I think they had better wait until they have.)"

"But I do think that all persons, both male and female, who have resided in this country twenty-one years and can read and write the English language, and do pay a tax on property of not less than one thousand dollars value, should be permitted to vote if they want to."

The above paragraphs were penned by a New England man who writes "philanthropist" after his name. But would our elections be more and cleaner if only those who can "read and write" were permitted to vote? Does the ability to pronounce words from a printed page carry with it a high patriotism and a pure purpose? Rather is it not true that the greatest rogues and the blackest traitors have been able to "read and write."

And is a man or woman more refined, more modest, more sympathetic because he has been able to accumulate \$10,000? Indeed is it a sign of honesty and thrift or of cunning and over-reaching that the minimum sum has been gotten together and an election made. Why require a residence of 21 years? Of course that "philanthropist" had in mind the alien part of the population when he put in that condition. But why 21 years. If it requires 21 years for a mature man to become grounded in our institutions, may there not have been a mistake made. May not 25 or even 30 years be required. Why stop at twenty-one? or can he show that five or ten is not enough?

There is something more required for a good, intelligent, honest and pure citizen than the ability to "read and write," to own \$10,000 worth of property or a residence of 21 years. Even the right to wear trousers or petticoats will not insure intelligent and pure suffrage. Our school elections where a property qualification is required, and where women may vote, have not shown that a better administration results than flows from the county election, where the extra qualification is not required.

The balk at the recent legislative session at Salem was planned and carried to its shameful issue by men who could "read and write," and who were wealthy enough to spend two months loitering about the country drawing no salary unless the fund raised for that purpose.

This same Boston "philanthropist" dogmatically announces that "with women in congress vastly more attention would be paid to the suffering." Did this same "philanthropist" ever attend a society reception and ball where the poor and naked and hunger pinched orphan is completely driven out by volutions music, sensuous odors, and brilliant flowers from the house and find the electric lighted halls occupied by men only?

Bah! this world is peopled by human beings and they are male and female and one is wasting breath when he says one sex is better than another, and he deceives himself when he says wealth or learning will put a soul within a man or woman. No aristocratic heard may put its foot on the neck of the poor.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH STATE TAXES.

The interview with Governor Lord as reproduced in Tuesday's Oregonian gives but little encouragement to the proposition of some of the county judges of the state, who are using the reputation connected with their official position to encourage a defiance of the laws of the state. Their advice to the state treasurer, to hold on to the state funds, brings to mind forcibly the distinguished patriot, who, during the late unpleasantness between the north and south, so earnestly devoted all of his life's relation to the services of his country. The governor says, with truth, that the only safe and wise course is to obey the law.

The fact that the money withdrawn from circulation will have a distressing effect on the business of the country is admitted by all, but the proper remedy is to make immediate provision for putting it in circulation in the manner contemplated when the levy was made. This levy was made after due consideration, by the proper officers of the state, in expectation that the legislature would provide for its legitimate expenditure. A revolutionary minority in the legislature in order to defeat the expressed will of the people, and to secure the appointment of a U. S. senator, who would further the selfish ends of this revolutionary cabal "held up" all needful legislation, including the usual appropriations, and now we find the state treasurer overcrowded with funds, wrung from the most abused taxpayers of the state, with no provision for the proper expenditure of this money unless by a payable breach of official duty on the part of the county treasurers. Some relief might be given to the taxpayers by these county judges and their associates of the county boards, by extending the time

for the collection of the taxes and this, is the question of its legality were raised, which is hardly probable, would put the responsibility on themselves, rather than the county treasurer, who would incur a serious liability by failure to remit the state taxes out of the first money coming into his hands. The only lawful and proper plan to remove the present difficulty and retrieve the public from the threatened loss, is for Governor Lord to call an extra session of the legislature and provide for the proper and legitimate expenditure of the state funds. The key to the position held by the governor of the state. Prompt action on his part, will give the necessary relief. Let him, in the language of the humorous Sylvester "attend to his business" and let the county judges "attend to theirs." State and county officers may defeat legislation, but their setting at defiance laws already enacted, is to say the least of it, a questionable proceeding.

DOLLIVER'S GREAT SPEECH.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa made the telling speech of the great tariff debate. The following parts of his remarks come over the wires:

"On the very day when the millions of the Rocky mountains were riding in their carriages to the voting places to give their ballots for the poor man's money, the farmers of the Mississippi valley, weary and burdened under the weight of four miserable years, walked in the rain to the polling-places and cast their ballots for the integrity of American business and the tariff policy of 1890. (Applause on republican side.) The appeal made to them was a masterpiece of shiftness and unscrupulous politics. No such effort ever made to capture the passions and prejudices of burdened and troubled men. But the farmers of the Mississippi valley again vindicated the credit of the American farmer by choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people that pay their bills than to endure the advantages of 16 to 1. (Applause.)

"We are told in histories of the United States that in Boston, during the revolution, corn sold for \$1.50 a bushel. If we have political friends in Nebraska and elsewhere who are anxious to do something for us, why do they not do something handsome like that? (Laughter.) But the historian gravely adds that it was paid for in continental money, which was not worth a continental. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, the farmers of the West do not want prices doubled by the cyanide process. The theory of the present law was that we were to go without our free wool clothes and divide with Bradford and Komitz the last of the clothing among the naked inhabitants of the earth. (Laughter.) That was the theory. What has actually happened may be stated in a few words, and figures: Ten million sheep driven to the slaughter; 80,000,000 pounds of American wool displaced on our own market; the importation of cloth multiplied by two; half the woolen mills idle and locked up; the other half working on scant wages and half time; the treasury of the United States \$21,000,000 shy (laughter); our choice and select goods imported from Germany, England and French clothes, and the rest of us shining around in overcoats purchased during the Harrison administration." (Applause and laughter.)

He concluded as follows:

"If the American people ever get their prosperity back, it will come from individual enterprise and courage, not by edicts and proclamations, but by the honest and careful settlement of conditions favorable to industry and investment. If William McKinley has been described as an advance agent hastening to the seat of government in order to distribute prosperity from the east portico of the capitol in a few well-chosen words, the conception belongs to the world of dreams and not to the earth on which we live. No man bears any such relation to the prosperity of the agricultural people, but the man may stand, and I reverently believe William McKinley does stand, as the chosen instrument in the hand of providence, to restore to the United States a public policy which has never yet failed to enable the American people by their honest, hard work to secure out of their own resources a fair level of prosperity, a reasonable reward for their labor and a reasonable dividend on their investments." (Applause on republican side.)

Congressman Newlands, of Nevada, seems to voice the free silver party when he declares that the republican party, as a sound money organization, must be opposed by a united democracy, populists and silver republicans on the question of coinage. Some republicans have acted as though such union would not be attempted, but they might as well look upon the fusion as an accomplished fact. Newlands may not be politic in making his declaration at this time, but he evidently knows of what he is talking.

What has most violently shaken Astoria is the suppression, last week, of the gambling dens. Even the leading newspaper demands of the authorities an explanation. It has always been thought that no man had to give reasons for doing right. Many persons have found it expedient to apologize for doing wrong, but to ask pardon for doing right is a new thing.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

The new Dingley tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee on Monday last. Its reading consumed two hours' time. That formality over, the debate was opened by Chairman Dingley, who stated that congress having been convened in extra session, the facts that led to the issuance of the president's message were that the government's revenue during the past four years had been insufficient to meet expenditures to the extent of more than \$200,000,000, or an average of \$50,000,000 per year; that this deficiency will continue to grow under existing conditions; that the deficiency has been met by borrowing, that is, by bond sales, and that this has promoted distrust, intensified and prolonged the run on the treasury, and weakened business confidence. This deficiency in revenue, said Dingley, has nearly all arisen from a falling off of revenue from duties on imports, and not from a decline of revenue from internal taxes.

In revising the tariff, the committee, he said, endeavored to discard mere theories and addressed themselves to the framing of a practical remedy, at least, in part, for the ills which have for so many months overshadowed the country. Dingley gave some statistics relative to the importation and tariff on woollens, and said that by placing wool on the free list, the treasury lost \$21,000,000 revenue, and the farmers \$30,000,000 per year, and that this country had not been able to increase its exports on manufactured wool. It has been claimed, he went on, that the price of clothing had been reduced, but this was only in appearance, because people had been deprived of work and wages, and found it harder to buy clothing than before. The new schedule would aid the woolgrower, increase manufactures, and ultimately increase the revenue.

Speaking of the sugar schedule, Dingley said it would increase the revenue and encourage sugar production in this country. Continuing, Dingley said that the 50 per cent increase on hemp and flax was made both in the interest of revenue and because there was a great promise of home production. As to the other increases of duty in the bill, he said:

"For the most part otherwise, the increase of duties in the pending bill over the McKinley bill have been in the paragraphs covering luxuries." Dingley then briefly touched upon some schedules which had not been materially changed from the present law. These included iron and steel, and cotton.

"In all other schedules," continued Dingley, "the rates proposed in the pending bill are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the present law." Speaking of the average rate of the proposed tariff, he said:

"Deduct sugar, and the average duty would be 54 per cent; deduct sugar, tobacco and spirits, and the average duty would be 49.85 per cent; and deduct sugar, tobacco, spirits and wool, and the average duty would be only 41 per cent."

Dingley discussed at some length the ad valorem and specific systems, and presented figures showing how disadvantageously the ad valorem system worked. He then presented the estimates as to the probable revenue that would be raised by the bill, which were given in his report, with the supplemental statement that in the second year the bill would yield \$100,000,000 increased revenue. In closing, Dingley said:

"It must be obvious from any point of view that prompt action by the two houses of congress is indispensable to secure the revenue which the pending bill provides. Business awaits our final decision. With this great question of adequate revenue to carry on the government settled favorably, by such an adjustment of duties as will restore to our own people what has been surrendered to others during the past four years, and with restored confidence in the future, there is reason to believe that gradually and surely there will come back to us the great prosperity which we enjoyed in the decade prior to 1893, and which the greatest of living English statisticians so strikingly eulogized when he said, in 1892, that 'it would be impossible to find in history any parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years.'"

The first applause came when Dingley referred to the purpose of the bill to "encourage the stricken industries of the country," and was continued at intervals. The members crowded up the aisles, and stood there when he finished, at the end of an hour. The republicans applauded for fully a minute, the galleries joining in the demonstration.

The old cavalry leader of the Confederates opened for the opposition. Wheeler began with a statement that the bill had been secretly prepared by the 11 republicans on the committee of ways and means, and framed almost in the language of the petitions presented by protected interests. Since the star-chamber measure came to light on last Monday, he said, the conservative press of the country had denounced it in unmeasured terms. The bill increased the duty on many articles far above the McKinley rates, and in some instances exceeded the McKinley rates by from 50 to 100 per cent. Nearly every paragraph was changed from ad valorem rates under the Wilson bill to either specific or compound rates, the effect of which was

to increase enormously the duty upon cheaper articles that are purchased by those who work and lessen the tariff upon expensive articles that are purchased only by the rich.

The proclamation of the president admitted that our receipts last year were only \$25,000,000 less than our expenditures, and that the reports of the treasury now showed that our receipts exceeded our expenditures, and yet in the face of these facts, the majority sought to pass a bill which they said would increase taxes \$114,000,000.

Wheeler spoke over an hour. He was followed by Hopkins, who announced that the mission of the republican party again placed in power was to restore prosperity, and give employment to labor. The tariff bill prepared for that purpose, he said, would meet alike the wants of the government and the people. He said that until he had listened to Wheeler's remarks, he did not believe any democratic still clung to the old, dried and repudiated doctrine of free trade, but he was now convinced that a genuine (Bourbon democrat seldom forgot any error he had learned, and never learned anything new. He paralleled the prosperity the country enjoyed under the McKinley law with the distress produced by the Wilson law. Under the McKinley law, 11 states, he said, were added to the flag.

"What party provided the territory out of which those 11 states were carved?" asked Wheeler. (Applause.)

"The democratic party," replied Hopkins, "the same party which tried to take 11 states from the flag." (Applause.)

Later, while Hopkins was contending that there was not an enforced idleness in the country under the McKinley law, Wheeler asked him whether Coxey's army invaded Washington under the McKinley or Wilson law.

"After the advent of the democrats to power," responded Hopkins, "after the McKinley law had been paralyzed by the threat of free trade."

"But, if there was such wonderful prosperity, and all labor was at work how were the republicans so unmercifully defeated in 1892?" queried Maguire.

"By the false pretensions of the democratic party," retorted the Illinois member, amid the applause of his side.

Bell took the floor as the spokesman of his party associates (pops.) "The populist party," said he, "has not taken any decisive stand on the tariff as a whole, because it has never believed the tariff was the cause of our difficulties. Nevertheless, I think it can be safely stated that the populists in general believe that while the government derives its principal revenue from an import tax, such protection should be given to all our industries as will cover the differences between the cost of labor here and abroad, without discrimination against section or individual, whether it be the producer raw material, or manufactured products. But the populist party of course, believes in requiring the wealth of the country to bear its own share of burdens through a graduated income tax."

The claim that these duties were levied to cover the differences in the cost of labor, he said, was mere hypocrisy. Statistics proved that 6 per cent ad valorem would cover this difference, and 18 per cent cover the entire labor cost of the articles on the dutiable list in 1890. The ad valorem in this bill will approach 50 per cent.

HOW IT IS WORKING OUT.

A news report states that for all claims filed with the secretary of state, a duplicate of the voucher is furnished the claimant as evidence of indebtedness. As much as 75 per cent of their face value has been advanced on claims by Salem banks. This does not mean, the same report continues, that claims are selling at 25 per cent discount, as has been circulated. The banks merely advanced 75 per cent of the face value of the claims, as a loan, retaining the duplicate voucher as collateral security. The borrower might afterward sell his claim, and by paying off the loan, take up the duplicate voucher. But suppose the voucher is held by the bank until it is paid off, who gets that 25 per cent kept back by the banks? In fact it looks like the original claimant gets but 75 per cent of his claim. He sells his goods for 25 per cent less than their value or else he loads the

price to make up. All this because Jo Simon, the Oregonian, Jonathan Bourne, U'Ren and Barkley, with the others of the free silver gang, would not organize the legislature and pass appropriation bills. 'We won't make a cent but will pay interest and premiums because there were ten or twelve men who wanted to profit by the supposed advantage of holding the balance of power.

Hon. Binger Hermann ex-congressman from the First District, Oregon, has been appointed commissioner of the general land office, instead of the commissioner under the late administration whom Mr. Cleveland removed just before the expiration of his time. Mr. Hermann will make an efficient officer, and faithfully perform the duties of the station notwithstanding the trouble the Oregonian takes in a paragraph to throw odium upon him.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe to remove by death from among us, our late beloved brother, M. M. Abbott. Now therefore be it RESOLVED, That we bow submissively to the will of divine providence and recognize that his ways are past finding out, and while we realize that this lodge has lost a faithful, conscientious member, this community and honest upright citizen, and friend, we yet mourn for our departed friend and brother, and grieve to know that we shall meet him no more here below.

RESOLVED, That while we shall be cheered no more by his kindly greetings in our lodge, we rejoice in the hope that he has been translated from this imperfect, to that all perfect Grand and Celestial Lodge above were the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe presides.

RESOLVED, That we will ever hold in grateful memory his honesty, integrity and noble qualities as a Mason and citizen, and his prompt performance of every duty.

RESOLVED, That we commend his sorrowing relatives and friends to Him who alone can comfort in affliction and who alone can bind up the broken heart.

RESOLVED, That the secretary of this lodge be directed to spread a copy of these resolutions upon the minutes of this lodge and to furnish a copy to the family of deceased and also to the local papers of this city for publication.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. D. MERRYMAN

CHAS. BOWEN, Com.

H. WEHRUNG

Dead Letter List.

The following is a list of letters remaining unclaimed for in the postoffice at Hillsboro, March 20, 1897:

Y. L. Carr

Addie Conley

H. F. Howard

All letters notified for by April 3d will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. One cent will be charged for each letter called for.

H. SCHULMERICH, P. M.

The best Cough Cure is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy Mrs. E. B. Worden. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Executor's Notice.

THE COUNTY COURT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, has appointed the undersigned, Frederick Winkler, Executor of the estate of Henry Schroeder, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, with proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to me at the residence of Mrs. Loui A. Schroeder near Tualatin in said County.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1897.

EXECUTOR, Estate Henry Schroeder dec'd.

R. K. Nicholas, Atty.

Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT to June 1st, 1896, are now redeemable at the office of the County Treasurer, in the city of Hillsboro, County of Washington, and interest will cease on the same after this date.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 23d day of March, 1897.

A. B. CADY,

County Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Foreclosure Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage, dated the 22d day of June, 1895, given by Frances Malles, the undersigned will, on the 31st day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of said Frances Malles, on the Barre road, about 1 1/2 miles east of Cedar Mills, Washington County, Oregon, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

One sorrel mare, weight 1200 pounds; One sorrel mare, weight 1200 pounds; Three milk cows, three 2-year-old steers, one farm wagon, three 2-inch axle, one spring wagon, one mowing machine, (Cedar, White and Blue); one hay baler, (Little Giant); one revolving hay rake, one hay box, three plows, one harrow, one Buckeye side drill mill.

G. A. ADAMS,

Mortgagee

THE DELTA DRUG STORE

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

Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Fine Toilet Articles, Perfumery, in Great Variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION to Quality and Accuracy in Dispensing.

TELEPHONE FROM STORE TO OFFICE.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

THREE COLLEGE COURSES

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY

WINTER TERM BEGINS JANUARY 4, 1897.

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

THE COLLEGE DORMITORY

Under experienced management, will furnish rooms and board at cost on the club plan, not to exceed \$1.50.

For full particulars, address

PRESIDENT McCLELLAND,

Forest Grove, Oregon.

THE LEADING DRUG HOUSE

HILLSBORO PHARMACY

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

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

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

THE HILLSBORO PHARMACY,

Union Block, Hillsboro, Oregon

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the will of Christina Hall, deceased, of the County of Washington, Oregon, and of the County of Washington, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, to me at the residence of Mrs. Loui A. Schroeder near Tualatin in said County.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1897.

EXECUTOR, Estate Henry Schroeder dec'd.

R. K. Nicholas, Atty.

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