

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

A national celebration, a kind of Fourth of July, was observed in Greece this week which was feared might precipitate hostilities between Greece and Turkey, but the Hellenic race observed unusual patience and allowed the day to pass without attacking their hated enemies, the Turks. War does not exist, but the tow is laid and only a spark is necessary to start it blazing.

Spain seems to be influenced more by the United States than by a love for observing the rules of humanity, generally considered to be binding upon enlightened people. General Rivera, a Cuban patriot, has fallen into the hands of the Spanish under Weyler, who decreed that he should be shot. A resolution passed unanimously by our senate induced the Madrid government to set aside Weyler's order.

Manufacturers are rushing free wool into the country in anticipation of the passage of the Dingley bill. The democrats and free silverites in congress are doing what they can to hold the ports open as long as possible in order to rob the home producers of the benefits of the new bill. Maybe they think the sheep men are a pack of fools and will be thus induced to vote for free trade and free silver.—Reporter.

A boundary treaty between Venezuela and England, drawn up by the United States, has been ratified unanimously by the South American republic. On the final passage of the bill by the house there was great enthusiasm and demonstrations of gratitude toward "Uncle Sam." Diplomatic relations have not been resumed between England and Venezuela, though the English foreign secretary expresses a willingness to entertain a proposition to resume such relations.

It is announced in the news reports that McKinley's administration will ask congress for authority to send an ambassador to Turkey, who shall have authority to settle the claims with the Ottoman government for the losses sustained by our citizens in Armenia. Claims aggregating \$150,000 have been preferred by Minister Terrell. McKinley now proposes that the Turk shall pay that bill and show a proper respect hereafter for American citizens. Ex-Secretary of State Foster is named as the ambassador. Foster is the man who excused the good offices of this country in bringing about peace between Japan and China. President McKinley is to be commended for this course. Let it be understood the world over that the United States actively espouses the cause of her citizens in every dispute with foreigners, and that we will desert them only when it shall be shown that they are in the wrong.

The free traders, four years ago, walked because the laborers had to pay so much duty on his tin dinner bucket. Well the Wilson bill removed the duty from tin when the laborer discovered that he had no use for a dinner pail of any kind. Now the same class of free traders are again tuning their harps to sing again to the tin bucket brigade. The words of the ditty are: "The laborer will have to fill his bucket with meat and bread alone. He cannot have any pie or cake knock because of the tax on sugar." Let the laborer beware of this new song. It is cut from the same music sheet as the tin plate refrain of 1892. The laborer may have his bucket taken from him altogether if these free traders have their way again. Let there be no deception, bread and meat will keep soul and body together, and a diet of bread and meat will soon enable the owner of the tin bucket to add pies, cakes and puddings.

Republicans have some political opponents yet left, and they are badly debauched by free trade ideas. This we know by the criticisms they make touching the Dingley bill. One, Mr. Charles Petrie, in Portland, dailies the sugar schedule. He holds to free trade—wants sugar from Honolulu to be free. The gentleman is not consistent. It is the very essence of free trade to tax those imports which will raise revenue and not afford protection. Free trade lays a duty on sugar, coffee, tea and bread, imports that must be obtained from foreign countries. The republican idea is to admit free of duty these articles which we cannot raise or manufacture ourselves. Therefore, sugar has always been admitted free, and to compensate the small territory in the South that produced it, a bounty was given. But now, that sugar-making is to become a universal industry, republicans pursuing their well-defined policy, take sugar from the free list and put it on the dutiable list. Incidentally it yields revenue, but protection of an infant industry is the main object. That is the way republicans will require Mr. Petrie to view the matter.

PRANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A time was when the sea extended northward in the Mississippi Valley to where the Ohio now is, but as the ages whirled onward the annual spring freshet carried forward silt which filled up the bottom of the river channel till the water broke over the banks and made lateral deposits of earth. Dry land appeared and grew in elevation. This has gone on from age to age till our day, our engineers have thought to curb nature and confine the mighty river, that has made millions of acres of land, within narrow limits. High banks, called levees, have been raised on either bank of the Father of Waters, but the process of raising the bed of the channel has not been discontinued. And now, this spring, when the melting snows are more than usual water is hurried down from the mountains and upper plains faster than the narrow channel can carry it away. The artificial banks are breaking and the mighty river is hunting out new channels to the sea. The destruction of property is great and the loss of life, indeed, is considerable. The worst of it is, no engineer has yet been able to dam against this water. The ordinary years are not troublesome, but it is the extraordinary when destruction and death stalk abroad. The mighty flood that a few years ago, poured down our Columbia is not to be compared in destructiveness with what is on the Mississippi. The sands of Montana and Colorado lodge on the Louisiana low lands and builds them up faster than the engineer with his little shovel can dig them away.

HAWAII AND SPECKLES.

Some years ago a young Speckle began to emulate the example set by his father, Clans. This emulation found a stumbling block in the old man. The boy actually set up for himself. In time the father had a formidable rival in the son, for the young man went to the sugar planters of Hawaii and made long contracts to take all the sugar they produced, so that one fine morning Claus awoke to find that he had been outwitted by the kid.

To play even the subject of beet sugar at home was taken up, and is proving a success. Speckles, the younger, found a reciprocity treaty with Hawaii that let raw sugar into his factories free of duty. He enjoyed a monopoly possessed by no other sugar refinery for the freight rates prevented Eastern refiners from buying at Honolulu. On the other hand the beet sugar factory is handicapped as no where else. Notwithstanding this, the war in the Speckles family goes merrily on. The old man puts his faith and his money in beets and is now building the largest factory in the world. But he still has a lingering desire to do up his rebellious son, and to that end he is working earnestly to have the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii abrogated. That will prevent John from getting free raw sugar. In this he is joined by the prospective sugar makers of Oregon. Already have several meetings of business men been held in Portland and resolutions adopted asking for the abrogation of the treaty, and it now looks as if such a public sentiment will be aroused that the elder Speckles will succeed in warring the young man.

But is it good policy for the public to take part in this family quarrel? Certainly not. Government should never take part in private disputes. Government has to do with matters of public policy. The republican idea lays duties on imports to protect home industries. We may, for a sufficient consideration, give up the revenue from duties. In this instance it seems that our export trade with Hawaii will not compensate for the injury done to our young and struggling sugar industry. If we can establish a new business by cancelling the present treaty, by all means let it be done.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS TO MR. CORBETT'S ATTORNEY.

The well known attorney who we learn from the Oregonian accompanied Mr. H. W. Corbett to Washington and prepared the famous brief to the senate committee on privileges and elections, informs us in an interview in Tuesday's Oregonian that "a studied effort has been made in Washington to induce a misunderstanding of the situation in Oregon." This laborer brief prepared especially for use in Washington is evidence sufficient of the truth of his statement. He found that many stalwart republicans had no notion of what the situation really was. Did he enlighten these republicans by informing them, that, for the professed purpose of defeating the will of the majority of the republicans in the legislature and in the State, less than a baker's dozen of bawling republicans organized a fusion that defeated all legislation and has disgraced the state and placed the republican party in a position that foreshadows a defeat at the next general election? Did he inform these earnest inquirers about the political situation in Oregon that a large part of these bawling demo-pop associates for more than forty days refused to be sworn in to office lest the majority might be able to compel them to assist in making a quorum? Did he inform them that these enemies of Mitchell, with whom he appears to be proud of being identified furnished the populists and probable the rest of the fusionists except one honorable exception with from \$50 to \$100 and over to pay their expenses while holding up legislation and making it possible for his Hon. client to secure an appointment. We could scarcely expect such statements to this was not the object of his trip to Washington.

AN INQUIRER.

The new U. S. battle ship Iowa, on Wednesday last made her trial trip. Her record is 17 knots per hour which makes her the queen of the American navy, if not of the world. There are faster cruisers but no heavy battle ships has ever, in American waters at least, equalled the performance of the Iowa.

The republicans have lost the mayoralty in Chicago, Carter Harrison, son of Carter Harrison who was assassinated a few years ago, being chosen. It is said that the defeat of the republicans was the direct result of dissensions and bickering. And such will always be the case. The party in some of our Oregon cities can profitably study the incident.

The Oregonian very sensibly remarks that disapproval of the Dingley schedules would come with better grace from France and Germany if they would first remove their export bounties on sugar. Here is a prodigious menace to one of our greatest industries. Taking into consideration the venomous war made on our wheat, flour animals and meat products. Continental Europe appears to be overlooking the beam in its own eye in contemplation of the mote in ours.

Germany and France are objecting to the Dingley schedules. Did it ever occur to those countries and especially Germany that the policy of excluding American products is not a good way to induce a people to lower tariff list. Those countries have discriminated somewhat indiscriminately and the trouble now seems to be to find something new to exclude. However, we will probably find our own market quite as good as the German and French market not to mention what we will save in freight traffic.

A company is organizing in Portland to engage in the manufacture of clothing cloths, and the manufacture thereof of garments. The capital stock is \$50,000, which it is understood has all been pledged, but \$50,000 of this is the plant now in operation at Dallas, Polk county. The last issue of the Observer has a paragraph to the effect that all the stock of the Dallas Woolen Mill is owned by local parties and that they will not consent to the removal of the mill. It seems that the moving proposition is the idea of the superintendent of the mill, who has it leased for a term of five years. If the Portland company proceeds with the proposition, it will bring on litigation, and the industry in Portland will be injured more than benefited.

Thirty five years ago the United States would have been more than rivaled had England interfered with us in the treatment of our prisoners of war, but times are changing. Governments are assuming new prerogatives and one of them is the maintenance of peace. Five powers of Europe declare that Greece shall not attack Turkey, though they are not quiet so outspoken when Turkey attacks Greece, but the policy is to see that peace is kept. For the same reason, presumably, the United States demands of Spain the observance of the new code relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. These things lead on to the millennium. Who can say but in the building of new engines of war we are not conserving the cause of peace? Peace may not be coming in on the road expected by the "Friends" church, but let not those people be too vain to welcome it by the road guarded by war ships and coast defense batteries.

STATE CLAIMS.

The vexed question of how the running expenses of the state are to be paid has not yet been disposed of. A news report from Salem published last Sunday is in these words: "The claims against the state that Secretary Kincaid does not propose to recognize in any way amount to \$85,240. Including the normal school and their deficiencies, this amount is swollen to \$140,768. Then there were numerous appropriations for deficiencies and special appropriations two years ago, all of which are dropped out of the list that the secretary of state does not take cognizance of, and the greater portion of which may be considered a clear saving to the state for lack of appropriation this year. These amount to \$182,102.66, making a grand total of \$272,868.66.

The state institutions, with the exception of the penitentiary and quasi institutions, situated away from the capital, are governed by boards. The secretary will recognize the expense bills for these institutions as allowed by the boards. Besides the appropriations usually known as "general" or "current expenses," there were many additional appropriations two years ago. The appropriations for the general expenses of the insane asylum, reform school, blind school and deaf mute school aggregate \$139,173.28, which brings the amount in which taxpayers are particularly interested up to \$402,040.94.

ANXIOUS TO SECURE THE FRUITS OF THE FUSION "HOLD-UP."

As the state of Oregon has an authorized representative in the senate of the United States, who believes it to be his duty to endorse the fusion "hold-up" by urging the seating of the man found at the Portland Hotel, who is now so anxiously knocking at the senate door for admission to take the position so ably filled by Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Governor Lord furnishes for the benefit of the United States Senate, in addition to the usual Commission, a certified statement of himself and the secretary of state as to the condition of affairs in Oregon that might justify, or excuse the appointment of H. W. Corbett. As this certificate, and the brief connected therewith, are presumed to cover all the points in the case, it may not be amiss, in a few words, to examine the alleged facts and conclusions they contain. It is impossible in a communication of ordinary length, to answer all the positions taken. In this case, much stress is laid on the fact that the Senate at last, "despairing of securing the presence of a quorum in the house, on the 2d of March, and before the vacancy occurred, formally dissolved and the members dispersed to their several homes." But these apologists neglect to state the fact, that the temporary organization of the house, did not adjourn until after the senate "dissolved" and after the vacancy occurred in the senate by reason of the expiration of Mitchell's term.

The declaration in this pettifogging brief, that the Oregon senate "despairing of securing the presence of a quorum of the house &c" may have some effect in Washington where the facts are not generally known, but will not go down with the people of Oregon, who know that the refusal of the minority, to assist in making a quorum, was the dictation and under the management of the president of that same senate, who managed the republican contingent of the fusion "hold up" and who insisted that no quorum would be allowed unless upon a pledge of the republican majority, that no senator should be elected. Then the appointment, evidently expected, that was afterwards made, would be a foregone conclusion.

So far as the "Benson" house was concerned, this president of the senate refused to receive any communication from it, claiming that the Davis (temporary) house was the sole organization, but when that house neglected, or refused to disperse at his bidding before the senatorial vacancy occurred, "dissolved" or "dispersed" the senate on the 2d of March, thus making this vacancy occur after the "dispersion" of the legislature.

The declaration that the governor did not communicate by message or otherwise with the legislature, or either branch thereof, which was to convene on Jan. 11, 1897, in letter is probably true, as such communications are usually made after permanent organization is effected, but there is another view of this matter of vital importance, so far as the organization or non-organization of the house was concerned. Communications by high state officials to the members elected to the legislature, during the disorganization incident to the fusion "hold up" were among the effective means that could have been used to prevent the recognition of the "Benson" house, at least; and were they not made? If not, great injustice has been done Governor Lord by those who are trying to excuse their action in the "hold up" when they assert that they refused to recognize the "Benson" house because the governor advised them that its organization was illegal. If these communications were thus made the declarations in the brief may be true to the letter but not to the spirit of the matter at issue, and are, to say the least, destitute of that candor that would be expected in a document of such assumed importance.

The statement in this certificate of the governor and secretary of state, that after the 11th of January, 1897, "no business of any character was ever transacted by said house of representatives" is, to say the least of it, more misleading than is creditable to the persons making it. For quite a number of days, a majority of these members met regularly and endeavored by the usual means employed, to secure a constitutional quorum, that the business for which they were elected might be proceeded with. There can be no question that these meetings were legal and proper as the law contemplates that for at least five days the members of this temporary organization shall draw pay for their services, and they may still continue as such temporary organization but without pay. That no permanent organization was made, was because a minority composed of demo-pops and disorganizing republicans under the advice of the managers, who were striving to defeat the will of the people and secure the appointment of Mr. Corbett, refused to take the oath of office for more than forty days after the temporary organization was effected. As they had not taken the oath, the contemptible tool of the fusionists refused to take any steps to bring them in holding that all that could be done by the temporary house over which he was presiding, was to adjourn from day to day. When this majority had waited until waiting was no longer a virtue, they determined to organize if possible by selecting a speaker and proceeding to business. Whether this organization was in accordance with law may be

doubtful, but it is worse than folly to attempt to decide that question negatively by the action of the senate in refusing to recognize it when this certificate asserts that this body adjourned without transacting any business of a legislative character. A body that found a necessity for the appointment of 67 clerks and acted on hundreds of bills, ordering them to be printed and referring them to the would-be committees, and made provision for per diem for 40 days and mileage and perquisites without stint, certainly has the ear marks of a legislative organization. If the Benson house was not legal, the Davis or temporary was; and was just as legal on the day of its adjournment as the senate when under the leadership of the manager of the "hold up" it dissolved to make a pretence that, when the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occurred by the expiration of Mr. Mitchell's term on the 14th of March, the legislature was not in session. The populists, recognizing that they were being sold out, held on until after the vacancy occurred. This fact may disarrange the nicely devised plan for securing a senator against the known wishes of an overwhelming majority of the republican voters of Oregon. It is to be hoped that it will. Republicans of Oregon want no representative in the senate of the United States secured by the late fusion "hold up."

REPUBLICAN.

AMBASSADOR HAY.

Our new Minister to Lincoln, Hon. John Hay, was Pres. Lincoln's private secretary. His work since then has been mostly literary. His great labor was the life of Lincoln which is now recognized as a standard, but he is known in England as the author of "Pike County Balads" in which appears Little Breches, Jim Hudso, and other character sketches. These are strong but in the vernacular of the coarsest west. This seems to be the English idea of America. It will be remembered that the wild imagery of "Joquin" Miller captivated the insular critics some years ago. They saw genius when we had not yet recognized it, and now in Ambassador Hay, they have another literary lion. "Little Breches" is a short story and as it has been some years since it was first published, it is again produced:

I don't go much on religion; I never ain't had no show; But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir, On the handle o' things I know, I don't pan out on the phantasies And free-will, and that sort of thing— But I believe in God and the angels, Every since one night last spring— I come into town, with some turnips, And my little Gabe come along— No four-year-old in the country Could beat him for pretty and strong, Pearl and chipper and chawy, Always ready to swear and fight— And I'd larn him to cuss the backerker Just to keep his milk-teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket As I passed Tagger's store; I went in for a bag o' molasses And left the team at my door, They scared at something and started— I heard one little squall, And hell-to-split over the prairie Went team, Little Breches and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie; I was almost froze with skeer; But we roused up some torches, And I searched for 'em far and near. At last we struck horses and wagon, Snowed under a soft white mound, Upso'— dead beat— but 'till Little Gabe No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me, Of my fellow critters' aid; I just slipped down at my narrowlines, Crotch deep in the snow and prayed. By this time the torches was played out, And me and Iserl Parr Went off for some wood to a sheepfold That he said was somewhere there.

We found it at last, and a little shed Where they shut up the lambs at night, We looked in and seen them huddled there, So warm and sleepy and white; And that was 'till Little Breches and I, As part as ever you see, "I want a chaw of tobacco, And that's what's the matter of me."

How did he git that? Angels, He could never have walked in that storm; They just scooped down and tosed him To what it was safe and warm; And I think that saving a little child, And fetching him to his own, Is a durned sight better business Than leading around the Throne.

Some municipal elections that have been held in cities of the upper Mississippi Valley have been carried by diminished republican majorities, and in some the democrats have elected their ticket. This need not be alarming. The vote was a small one, and is always to be expected. But republicans should take warning. All dissensions should be healed and the whole organization unite for sound money and protection. Those are to be the issues.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of sale made by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, on the 31st day of April, 1897, in the matter of the estate of R. J. Patton, deceased, I will sell at auction to the highest bidder, at a store on the south side of the river in Hillsboro, Washington County Oregon, on the 8th day of May 1897, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, on behalf of the estate of R. J. Patton, deceased, all of the two tracts of land being lying to the estate of R. J. Patton, deceased, lying being and situate within Washington County, Oregon and more particularly bounded and described to-wit:

First tract—being part of the Donation land claim of Emanuel Horner in sections 24 and 25 township 1 south, range 3 west; Will Mer, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone on the southern boundary of said donation land claim, 2.32 ch east from the northwest corner of the L. M. Hines donation land claim and running thence north 45° 45' 45" thence west parallel with southern boundary of said Horner claim 100 ch to a stone, thence south 57° 45' 45" ch, thence east on southern boundary of said claim 112 ch to the place of beginning, containing one acre.

Second tract—Beginning at a stone on the Southern boundary of the donation land claim of Emanuel Horner in sections 25 and 36 township 1 south, range 3 west; Will Mer, 7.7 ch west of the northwest corner of said donation land claim, thence south 89° 15' 45" ch to a point on the right bank of said river, thence west 2.04 ch, thence north to R. 1 92 ch to a stone on left bank of said river, thence north 67° 45' 45" ch to southern boundary of said Horner donation land claim and thence east 1.16 ch to place of beginning, together with the right to use for all purposes as a mill pond all the tract of land on the premises of A. C. Davis and wife which said dam when constructed shall cause to be overhauled at ordinary high water, to gather with the right to remove all obstructions and to run logs in said river through the premises of A. C. Davis and wife.

Said land to be sold to the highest bidder for cash in hand with the exception of the sum of— deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent on the sum payable annually, and to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold, conveyances to be at purchaser's expense.

MATTHEW FATTON, Administrator.

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SUMMONS.

SUMMONS

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

William P. Lord, Governor of the State of Oregon, H. R. Kincaid, Secretary of State, for Oregon, and J. H. Scholfield, Treasurer of Oregon, vs. The Board of Commissioners, for the sale of School and University lands, and for the investment of the same in bonds, for the State of Oregon, Defendants.

T. T. Vincent, Alex. A. Vincent, Bernhard Krebs, Mary Krebs, Charles Krebs, Ernest Echnauer, Emilie Tannis, Geo. J. List and August List, Defendants.

To Emile Tannis, 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, by Monday, the 19th day of July, 1897, and if you fail to so answer, judgment will be rendered against you, and you will apply to the court for the relief prayed for and demanded in said complaint, and you will be bound by the judgment and decree against the defendant, T. T. Vincent for the sum of \$1750.00 in U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon, since June 10, 1893, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and for the further sum of \$20 attorney fees, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit. That the defendant in the complaint be sold by the Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon, in the manner provided by law, and that from the proceeds of such sale there be paid:

First, the costs and expenses of said sale. Second, to the plaintiff the sum of \$1750.00 in U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon since June 10, 1893, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and the further sum of \$20 attorney fees, and the costs and disbursements of this suit. And that the remainder of the purchase price of said real property be distributed among the defendants according to their respective interests in the premises described in plaintiff's complaint, and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is returned against you by order of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, made and entered on the 15th day of March, 1897.

THOS. H. TONGUE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has used in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, his final account as administrator of the estate of Jesse Cornelius, deceased, and said Court has appointed Monday, the third day of May, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, as the time and place to hear objections to the account of said Thomas E. Cornelius, administrator of said estate.

Dated at Hillsboro on this 1st day of April, 1897.

THOS. E. CORNELIUS, Administrator of the estate of Jesse Cornelius, deceased.

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