HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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

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

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897.

Congressman Tongue is expected home next week.

Speaker Reed has appointed the house Committees. No delay will occur in December when the regular session begins.

The present difficulties in the coal mining states has resulted beneficially to labor in one direction. The coal operators have agreed to abolish the company's stores. Hereafter the laborers will be paid in *money*. They can make purchases where they choose.

The Grady, a stern wheel river boat that was steamed on the Columbia until ten days ago has been taken to the Sacramento river in California. The sea voyage from the Columbia was a pleasant one except for a stiff breeze off Cape Blanco and made with safety by the frail river craft.

Great Britain has occupied—annexed Palmyra island one of the Hawaiian group. This is done on the color of title obtained by claim made nine years ago. United States settled that group sixty years ago and peopled those islands for commerce and civilization. It is high time we take formal official possession.

About as good a cartoon as has appeared is one in the New York Herald of recent date. Uncle Sam appears on his side of the pond with a yacht under his arm and the American cup as the bait on a line which he from the end of a fishpole dangles in the face of John Bull seated on his little island who from indifference or sleep pays no heed to the glittering "fly". Bro. Johnathan says "why dont he bite?"

In times past nations have denied their subjects the privilage of expatriation. Indeed that was the bone of contention between United States and England in 1812. But now the extraordinary contention of Japan brings the question forward in reversed order. If Hawaii is annexed to the United States, the Japanese cannot become citizens of a county supposed to be of their adoption. Japan proposes to fight for the privilebe of allowing her subjects to transfer their allegiance to another power. We have heard of parents driving children from home, but our esteem for the old folks was never hightened by such conduct.

A mine owner in the striking coal mine district went into Court the other morning and asked for an injunction forbidding the striking miners congregating about the mine to hinder work. The miners did not appear in court to oppose the issuing of the injuction. They do not intend to be found opposing the civil or judicial authorities. Now if they would go a step further and respect private rights no objection whatever could be urged when they quite work. If a man wearies of his job for any reason no one ought to think ill of him when he throws it up, but the dissatesfied man should not hinder some one else taking what was thrown away as useless.

Speaking of the attitude of Japan towards this country and the course pursued by the premier of the government, the Chronical remarks that it is amazing any man who is fit to wear the mantle of the Marquis Ito should imagine that two or three European countries would ally themselves against the United States over any pretext given by an island group of the midpacific in which this nation has had paramount interest for seventy years. Does Count Okuma suppose that any part of Europe wants the United States to retaliate by also making a continental alliance, to the utter disturbance of the balance of power? It is the fear of Europe that this country will take a hand in the settlement of Old World problems, and Japan may be sure that none of the powers will hasten that time by giving America a gratuitous cause of offence.

Wheat is quoted at 75 cents in Portland. And the intimation is that it would go higher if the ships that are now available did not ask so great a sum for freight. From many sources reports come that agents are out among farmers trying to buy. Just now it seems that these agents might be permitted to go home empty handed. The time to sell has not come. Our market is a foreign one and the time to get rid of our supplies is when the ships are here ready to take away cargoes. But farmers will do well to sell when the transportation is here, for if that opportunity is let pass some one has to pay for holding till the next season. It seems that it would be good business policy to send the hop agents away empty handed. Those people are very unreliable. If they make a contract and hops fall they always refuse to take them. The grower always has to take the buzzard.

THE ARMOR PLATE INDUSTRY

Modern shipbuilding for war vessels has called into existence new industries. Chief among these is the manufacture of steel armor plates of great thickness. The first expense on these plates is the process of manipulation which is protected by recent patents. Then the plates are so thick large and heavy that a special lot of manufacturing machinery is required. This is called a "plant." It is organized for one purpose and turns out but one product—armor plate. This plant costs millions of dollars. There is but one customer, the government. In the manufacture of defensive armor the nations are jealous of each other, and from a sense of patriotism and loyalty refuse to buy abroad. However Russia did come to America for plate but it was not plate they wanted so much but a knowledge of our manipulation so they could establish a plant at home.

The cost of steel rails at the rolling mills is understood to be less than $30 per ton, while the best armor plate has cost $450 per ton. Our secretary of the navy thought this an exhorbitant figure, and offered $300 but the companies refused to sell. There are three plants in this government that makes these plates, one in Chicago and two in Pennsylvania. The secretary referred the matter to congress. An act was passed, offering those factories $300 per ton. If they refused to sell, then the great shipbuilding yards were invited to build a new plant so that they can furnish their own plates. The steel companies refuse to furnish plates at $300. The secretary has asked the shipbuilding companies to set up an armor plate plant. One, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco has already declined and in anticipation of the declension of the others, the secretary of the navy has, this week, taken steps looking to the building of a governmental plant in which all armor plate required can be made and of the shape required by our marine architects.

Ordinarily it is not good state craft for a government to engage in manufacturing enterprises, but in this instance the administration will do well to make its own plates. Private enterprises will not use the product of the factory, and there is quite as much reason for making the armor as there is in building its own cannon, or small arms. If there is profit at $450 per ton the government will receive it. The only place where the authorities will be handicapped, is in obtaining the right to use the patents covering the manufacture of those projectile resisting plates. It is said that the Chicago Steel Company offers to sell its plant. Perhaps when the Bethlehem works and the other Pennsylvania company realize that the only customer is about to be lost, their plants will be in the market so that the government will be able to buy a plant with the right to use all the manipulations at a reasonable figure, anyhow the building of a government armor plate plant where the product is to be used exclusively by the government is not engaging in such a manufacturing enterprise as is forbidden by good statesmanship.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

At a banquet given in his honor in Boston and eaten on the evening of the 27th, Secretary of the Treasury Gage spoke these words on the money queston:

"The administative branch of the government will not sleep nor rest inactive. Its influence has been and will be for the promptest and most judicious action. The evidence of this fact is fresh at hand in the message just now submitted to congress by the president. The recomodation of the president for a commission was admirable in this, that it suggested a way by which a body of well-trained and thoughtful men could be provided to consider at leisure, without distraction from other pressing themes, the important subject of currency and banking reforms. It, at the same time, opened a forum to which could be admitted every contributive suggestion from all classes of men.

"That the bill which passed the house with promptness failed of recognition in the senate, may be a matter of regret, but not discouragement. The two questions before the country in the last political campaign were the tariff and the currency. One of them is settled. Whatever the merits or demerits of the new measure in its particular items, it has become the law of the land. The revenues derieved from it will after a possible brief interim be applied for for proper government expenditures, and if the old aphorism be true that 'the revenue of the state is the state,' we may say without exaggeration that the state is re-established. We have also reached a point where, with absolute data furnished, commerce and manufacture can make correct estimates and go upon their respective missions of exchange and production with a new sense of security. The responsible party in power that has successfully covered this one important issue, may be safely trusted to care equally well for the other."

Congressman Tongue of this district has been assigned to the house committee on agriculture. Congressman Ellis is on the committee of public lands.

Another civil war rages in Brazil. Canada is the center of revolt.

THE COLD MINES.

Many People Rushing to the Clondyke Mines

FLAX AT CORVALLIS IS SHOCKED

Coal Miners Reach no Conclusion as to the Strike-Andree' Balloon Supposed to be Lost.

The Clondyke gold fields are yet the theme of discourse, though the second sober thought is coming. People begin to realize that a latitude under the Artic circle means a long night and cold weather, and that 600 miles inland means an absolute winter blockade, and that winter on the Yukon means nine months of frozen existance.

The O. R. & N Co's. steamer "Elder sails today, with every hunk occupied, both in the cabin and steerage. Each passenger is allowed 150 pounds baggage on his ticket. In addition to this each passenger has an outfit weighing from 1500 to 2000 pounds. The Elder has a cargo of 700 tons 135 horses and 75 dogs. The freight will be landed on the sands at Dyea where the owners must receive it and hasten to higher ground away from the tides. The Elder will get back to Portland Aug. 12th.

A resident who has spent 11 years in Alaska sounds this warning:

"It is time to call a halt on this mad rush to the Clondyke gold fields. Hundreds of men are going as far as they can, relying on others to help them. That help will be meager enough, and scores will certainly endure hardships that death alone will relieve. The transportation companies cannot possibly accomodate the number going by way of St. Michaels. The small river steamers will not afford room for one-third of the number going that way. The provisions will have to be furnished by the transportation companies, and two-thirds of the passengers on board at St. Michaels or along the Yukon, they will not see Dawson City until next spring. Many of those who go by way of Dyea will be compelled to winter at the headwaters of the Yukon.

"The spring is far the better time to make the journey, with the crust on the snow, and lengthening days, while now swamps, hills and rough roads, with increasing cold and liability of frozen streams for the later ones will be matters to convince those who will not heed until brought face to face with these obstacles. No person should go there with less than 4½ or 5½ pounds of provisions for each day he expects to remain in the country. The actual food supply for each person should amount to fully 1600 pounds. Highly carbonaceous food should predominate. Stimulants of alcoholic character should be avoided. One pound of tea is equal to seven pounds of coffee for drinking purposes. Abundance of cranberries may be procured put in water and allowed to freeze. A chunk can be broken off and cooked. Blueberries are also abundent.

"The wildest dreams of gold finds have begun, as continued search will prove, but it is well to think of the darkness ahead of 60 percent of those who go this fall. My advice is to wait until March, 1898, and more will be accomplished with half the trouble and at a minimum of expense.

Such unheard-of schemes were never brought to light as are now flaunted before the public. The idea of a floating hotel to winter in the vicinity of the Yukon's mouth or at St. Micheals could not possibly emenate from the brain of other than a townlot boomer from the prairies of Kansas, who never read of sea ice or felt of winter storms that obtain at St. Michaels. Some one should strive to build a wagon road over Dyea pass to the lakes. The Domination government will gladly give consent for an enterprise. Our own government should be asked to appropriate a sufficient sum for an immediate preliminary survey, and when the money is ready the work can progress throughout the winter and be finished by April, 1898."

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Assistant Secretary Howell, of the Treasury department, who is in charge of customs matters, said today: "The new tariff bill is particularly free from ambiguities which, despite the most careful efforts, are liable to creep into such measures. It is a revenue-producer, and in my opinion will produce at least $185,000,000 during the present fiscal year and I look for at least $220,000,000 during the fiscal year 1899."

At Home.

COTTAGE GROVE, OR., July 27.—P. S. Jennings recently received $1000 in gold from the United States mint at Philadelphia, the result of the March cleanup from his mine near Riddle, Or., accompanied by a letter from the department stating that it was the finest gold they had received in many years—within 3 per cent of pure gold—and inquiring where it came from. This is the mine P. B. Sherwood made such a rich strike in last February.

CORVALLIS, Or., July 27.—The flax grown for fiber on the college farm has been pulled, and now stands shocked in the field, where it will remain for several weeks. A portion of it attained the excellent length of 53 inches, while the average length is 40 inches. A portion of the product goes to Kinney, the Astoria cannerryman who will ship it along with supplies from other flax fields to harbour Bros., who are to manufacture it into twine for fish netting, large quantities of which are required in the salmon-fishing industry. The rest of the college crop goes to Salem.

Japan and United States.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A special to the Herald from Paris says:

The Figaro publishes an article bearing on the relations between the United States and Japan. Its importance is heightened by the manifest indications it bears of being "inspired" for only those in the inner circle of Japanese affairs could possibly have given the Figaro an idea of the object which has caused the Marquis to come to Paris at this particular juncture. The article which is headed, "The Voyage of Marquis Ito," is as follows:

"Marquis Ito has been in Paris since Sunday and is stopping at the Hotel Continental where his apartments have been reserved by the Paris legation. This astute diplomatist is now busy dealing with the delicate situation created in Japan by the pretensions of the United States in the matter of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

"It appears that he has come to Europe to protest most energetically in the name of his government against what he calls a usurpation beset with dangers, and he declares to his friends that Japan, which had to struggle against great difficulties at the time of the war with China, will go on to the end with the United States. We must not, therefore, be surprised if one of these days we have to announce a rupture of the relations of the two countries in case the annexation projects are maintained. This will not probably mean a declaration of war, but it would be the beginning of hostilities, more or less open, the result of which would be harmful and which might have in store surprises of all kinds, for 30,000 Japanese almost all veteran soldiers, are already living in the Hawaiian islands, and the natives of the country hardly number as many.

"The object of the Marquis Ito's journey is to point out to Europe—rather too neglectful according to him—the peril of annexation to which the vigorous Japanese people, still under the spell of its victories, is opposing to the utmost. In any case, this journey and the complications foreseen by the Marquis Ito strangely confirm the fears already expressed in America by thoughtful men.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Herald's European edition publishes the following editorial under the heading, "What's Japan got to Say About it, Anyhow?"

"We publish a special dispatch confirming one printed in the Temps relative to the protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. We do not think that the United States even entertain the protest concerning its policy from any non-Anglo-Saxon race. England is an Anglo-Saxon race pure and simple and has for the last 200 years, governed the world by its common sense, force and civilizing institutions and today 83,000,000 of the Anglo-Saxon race across the water find themselves confronted with one of those Mongolian, Indian and Australian continents. We know what England would do under the circumstances, and we trust the Anglo-Saxon United States will do the same.

"P. S.—A few American warships in Japanese waters would do no harm."

LONDON, July 27.—St. James Gazette, commenting on Japan's protest in the Hawaiian island matter, says:

"According to European usages it ammounts to a threat to resist the transfer of the archipelago by force, and is equivalent to warning the United States that they must give up their views as to Hawaii or prepare for war. It does mean just so much in the mouth of Japan, though the Americans do not seem to think so. But they have such odd ideas of diplomatic language they are no great authority."

OREGON CITY, Or., July 27.—The matter of going to the mortgage records to find notes to put on the assessment roll in another innovation of Assessor Stout's, and the result is somewhat surprising. All the live mortgages back to 1890 show notes to the amount of more than $1,000,000 that are held by Clackamus county citizens, practically all of which have never appeared on the tax roll, the assessor says that he proposes to assess to the parties who appear by the record to own them all these notes at their full value, and give them a chance to swear the item off, if they ought not to be there.

This will vastly swell the total of money, notes and accounts in the county. Not much opposition to this procedure is expected, however, for many of the note holders have expressed a willingness to list all their notes for assessment if everybody else would do the same. Taking the mortgage records for it will get nearly all the secured notes, but unsecured notes may still be covered up.

There is a rumor that Andrea Arctic balloon was seen in the white sea by a Dutch skipper. He saw something which was not a ship or a whale but shaped like a balloon.

A Woman Saved.

A CASE OF INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN.

Mrs. Henry Younghans Tells a Story of Suffering and How She Was Cured.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Henry Younghans, of Detroit, Mich., who resides at 1003 Grand River Avenue, said: "Ever since our last little one came I was an invalid. For years I have had the most painful experience and would have to lie down most of the time. After the last baby was born I was unable to attend to my housework. I could hardly stand up and had dizzy spells. I wanted to sleep all the time and was treated by several of the best physicians. I would have the most fearful cramp, for which hot applications were used. I used these hot applications until I blistered myself severely.

"Before our child was born I had been a strong, healthy woman and was scarcely ever sick. After he was born I grew weak and thin, and received scarcely any help from the medicine left by the doctors. They said I was not properly cared for and that the baby was too strong for me. My back seemed to be breaking and I was scarcely ever without a severe headache. Could not tell you how many different prescriptions I have taken, but every doctor had a different plan of treating my case. I wore supports and laid for weeks with my limbs elevated, but without avail. One day my husband suggested that try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, he had read several articles in the paper about women who had been helped by them. I was discouraged and thought I must always be an invalid, but said I would try them after I had taken the bottle of medicine I was then using.

A few days after he brought me in a box and asked me to give them a trial. I started taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that day and put the other medicine away, thinking it would please him if I tried the pills. Before I had taken one box I felt better. My husband noticed the improvement and bought two more boxes. I kept on using them until I had taken four boxes, and I was entirely cured.

"I keep them in the house now and use them occasionally, as they are a great help to all women. You would not have known me two years ago. What I am to-day is owing to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

(Signed) MRS. H. YOUNGHANS.

Mrs. H. Younghans, being duly sworn, states that she has read the above and that it is true in every particular.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., *Notary Public.*

Wayne County, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 27.—The greatest labor convention yet held in America is now in session. Not only are coal miners represented but other organizations and industries. The notable thing is the absence of employers. From which it does not seem possible for any good to come of the meeting. The danger seems to be that the men seeing only the one side of the question have distorted ideas of the situation and will not compromise or if they are by want forced to go to work they are convinced that they have been over-reached.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The coal operators meet today. Eighty-nine companies were represented. No conclusion for a solution of the coal miners strike was reached.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The armor producing companies having declined to furnish the navy department the armor needed for three battle ships at $300 per ton fixed by congress, Secretary Long has taken the second step in the line marked out by congress, and has called upon the shipbuilding companies themselves to submit proposals for procuring and fitting the armor. One of them the Union iron works, of San Francisco had already responded declining, like the armor companies, the department's invitation. There is little doubt but that the others will make a like answer, although there is a small chance that some of the shipbuilders may combine to secure the control of one of the plants which the armor-makers profess their readiness to sell, and turn out the armor they need for the ships in hand. If, however as expected, the shipbuilders' replies are unfavorable, Secretary Long will proceed one step further and appoint a board of officers to carry out the directions of congress and frame a plan for the establishment of a government armor plant.

LONDON, July 27.—In the house of commons today Lord George Hamilton secretary of state for India in reply to a question as to why the East India railway owned by the government, had purchased 7780 tons of rails from the Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, said the lowest British bid was £3675 higher than the American tender.

According to the Daily Mail English firms are very indignant that contracts for the traction plant of the London Central railway, which is to be an underground electric line, amounting in value to hundreds of thousands of pounds, have been given to Americans.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

The Wilson-Gorman bill was superceded last Saturday by the Dingley bill. An agreement was reached on Friday last by which the time for voting on the conferee's report was fixed for 3 o'clock p. m. Saturday the 24th inst. At that hour the voting commenced. At 3.36 the result was announced. The bill was promptly signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the House after which it was sent to the president who at 4:30 o'clock, less than an hour after its passage in the senate, signed it and thus gave us a new tariff law.

An analysis of the vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 37 republicans, one democrat (McEnery), one silver republican (Jones, of Nevada), and one populist (Steward).

The negative vote was cast by 28 democrats and two populists (Harris and Turner). Teller, silver republican, and two populists (Allen and Butler) did not vote. One populist (Kyle) and one silver republican Pettigrew) were absent without pairs, which was equivalent to withholding their votes.

The vote in detail is thus reported.

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hansborugh, Hawley, Hoar, Jones of Nevada, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillin, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewall, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore—40.

Noes—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettus, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walhall, White—30.

Present but not voting—Allen, Butler, Teller.

Absent and not paired—Kyle, Pettigrew.

The following pairs were announced, the first named for, and the last against the bill:

Chandler with Cannon.
Cullom with Gray.
Walcott with George.
Hanna with Rawlins.
Wellington with McLaurin.
Mantle with Kenny.
Wilson with Heitfeld.

Americans are going into Clondyke and it will be strange if they do not enact a few local laws to regulate the jam of humanity that will winter there. One man stated this week that already some regulations were formulating. One is that no one is to be allowed to go through the Chilcoot pass who has not a supply of food for at least ten months. To perfectly enforce the regulations small companies of ten or twelve is to be organized. All who go realize that realities confort them, and they will subit to no foolishness. American prospectors know how to care for themselves.

The new tariff bill is working to the satisfaction of the poorer and middle classes. One day this week the steamship Majestic came into New York with its full completment of European excursionists who came well supplied with the wearing apparel of foreign manufacture. These wealthy tourists heretofore have brought these goods in free of duty, but the Dingley bill taxes them and $3000 revenue was realized that day. There was some complaint of course, but who could better afford to pay?

THE LEADING DRUG HOUSE

—THE—

HILLSBORO PHARMACY

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

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

All the leading articles of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, including the FINEST PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, SPONGES, ETC., are on displa

A large and excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES also on hand.

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

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY - - -

THREE COLLEGE COURSES

- - - CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY

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

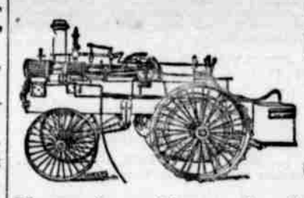
THE COLLEGE DORMITORY

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

For full particulars, address

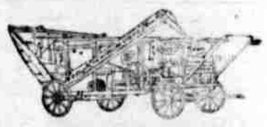
PRESIDENT McCLELLAND,
Forest Grove, Oregon

SPRING TERM BEGINS MARCH 31, 1897.



Do YOU need an ENGINE, THRESHER, HORSE POWER, or in fact any new Machinery?

If you do write us for Catalogue and Prices. We can save you money on your purchases.



A. H. AVERILL, Manager.

RUSSELL & CO. Portland, Oregon.

CLEARANCE SALE.

To Make Room

For our fall stock, soon to arrive, we have placed on our bargain counters an extensive line of Summer Goods, Remnants etc., which must be closed out regardless of cost; we also offer our entire line of STRAW HATS at cost, OTHER HATS 20 per cent discount, CLOTHING at your own price.

Our Grocery Department

Is full of bargains; try us once and compare our prices with others. We handle good Goods. Our motto is small profits and quick returns.

R. E. BRYAN & SON.

(SUCCESSOR TO BRYAN-LAIDLAW CO.)

HILLSBORO, - - - OREGON.

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold *50 years ago.* In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—*50 years of cures.* Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the *same old plant* that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. *It* has not been bettered. And since *we* make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the *same old sarsaparilla* because it works the *same old cures.* It's the sovereign blood purifier, and *—it's Ayer's.*

Notice of Executrix.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of G. B. Hiddink deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been by the county court of Washington county, state of Oregon, duly appointed executrix of the estate of G. B. Hiddink deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same duly verified, to the undersigned at her home in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated July 19, 1897.

JANE J. HIDDINK, Executrix.

E. J. Wendenhall, Attorney for executrix. 7-16

The most Difficult Photos to Take

are those of children. Yet WE have no difficulty in securing splendid likenesses. Guess it's because we have had so much experience.

☞Ask to see our "AVIS-TO PLATINO'S" $4 doz. Nearly like steel engravings. Exquisitely finished.

E. D. Bennett, the Photographer, Hillsboro Oregon.