HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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

Subscription, in advance, per year . . $1 50

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor

D. W. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

The populist organ the "Other Side," that has been published here for the past year did not make its appearance last week. From this circumstance and the further fact that the publication office is not open or and one about, it is supposed that the farther issue of the paper has been discontinued at least for the present.

Japan jingoes may be in a protesting mood politically, but when it comes to business, sentiment takes a rear seat. On the 28th ult, the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia booked an order from the Japan government for 30 locomotives. Already 20 had been delivered so that this order increases the sale to 50 engines.

Senator Pettigrew is reported as saying that "since Japan has gone to the gold basis, China will outstrip her." This prediction is made on assumption held by free silver advocates that cheap money insures the prosperity of a nation. Were that true, China ought already to be the more prosperous because she has been on a copper basis for ages.

Argentina that has been a competitior in the wheat market of the world is this year a purchaser, both for seed and milling purposes do the dealers at Buenos Ayres enter the open market in the United States. A New York authority studying the Argentina wheat fields finds that in the past ten years three seasons have been failures, one a disappointment, three partial successes, two successes and one great success. In that southern zone there are climatic conditions that cannot be overcome.

The world's stock of silver money is now, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, a trifle over 4 billions of dollars, of which $3,433,000,000 is full legal tender. Of this amount no less than $2,498,000,000 has been coined since 1873, and all of this coinage but about 15 per cent is full legal tender, showing that the silver money of the world has much more than doubled since the "crime" period, and the proportion which is full legal tender has been well maintained.

This is the way the Roseburg Review, Bryan free silver, replies to the Yreka Journal's remark that wheat is 20 cents per bushel higher than it was one year ago. "Why fabricate in little matters of this kind? Wheat sold in Roseburg last fall for 70 cents a bushel and upward, now it is about 60 cents. If farmers should get last year's prices again they will be as fortunate as the farmers of foreign countries, where the crop is a failure, are unfortunrte." Such pettifogging brings on extreme lassitude.

The Japan press has detailed the ease with which that barbaran nation could attack Honolulu, San Francisco and Seattle and capture them before we could make preparations for defense. They admit that ultimately they could not stand before us. Well, why run such dreadful risks for a first temporary success? United States will with dignity persue her destiny and if, after due deliberation it shall seem the best policy to annex Hawaii, then annexation will be, just as the tariff law was enacted notwithstanding protests.

Japan consents to arbitrate with Hawaii the difference between the two nations touching the admission of immigrants into the latter country. For bold effrontery this surpasses anything that history records. The idea of forbidding a nation the choice of whom it may admit as alien residents is monstrous, and too, the duress intended to be exercised by the presence of three warships in the harbor of Honolulu, is without parallel. If Japan stations warships there pending the sitting of the board of arbitration, then we must have a few war canoes there too. Or better let us annex so there will be no need of arbitration.

Hon. D. P. Thompson an ex-president of the Portland Savings Bank has been recognized as something of an authority on banking and finance and will continue to be quoted by the free silver element of the country. Last week he lectured before a Portland audience and indulged in some historical remenicences. He is reported to have stated that the Portland Savings Bank, which made a bad failure about two years ago would be now sound and doing business had not silver been demonetized in 1873. Some, at least, of his hearers consider this a remarkable statement especially when they remember the bank was not incorporated until some time after the "crime of '73" was committed. The wonder is that the bank was not organized on the conditions present at that time. If gold was the unit of value why did not the bank president, who was the lecturer, recognize that fact. Some have thought that the failure of the bank was more due to the fact of its being short on good management rather than short on silver.

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.

About thirty years ago a mechanic named Upchurch conceived the idea of bettering the condition of his fellow laborers and their families by organizing a plan for life insurance that should be furnished at cost. The aim was to enable a man of moderate means to provide a small insurance that would withou fail be paid to his beneficiary at his death. This was to be done at cost. Two or three years later the plan was formulated.

The name of Ancient Order of United Workmen was chosen. It is now, however, better known by the initial letters A. O. U. W. The plan sought simplicity, economy, honesty, equity and reliability. Simplicity was the payment of an assessment at the death of a member. Economy did away with managing officials on a high salary, the brethren managing their own business at weekly or biweekly meetings in the lodge room. Honesty put no great sum of money in the treasury to tempt the cupidity of a possible dishonest custodian. Equity when all paid alike; this is known as the level assessment plan. Reliability was secured in making small and frequent payments suited to the ability of the assured. This was further aided by the faith that one brother has in another hightened by personal contract. Has the plan succeeded? Wonderfully.

As the order grew it was found convient to divide the members into classes of 2000 or a few more, so that at each assessment of $1.00 each the exact sum required for a death loss would be raised. All policies are written for $2000, no more, no less. As far as the records of the order are concerned distinctions of wealth are absolutely unknown. To secure these classes a territory of convenient size of easily defined boundary was necessary. This was secured by creating a state or two states into grand lodge jurisdictions. Each state therefore collects and disburses its money within its own borders.

Above it was hinted that equity is an element in the organization. It was thought that such was secured when every member was required to pay the same sum, but the expectancy of life is an element that had not been fully considered. Rival orders sprang up with new and attractive schemes for getting members chief of which are greaded assessments and reserve funds. A graded assessment admits young men for less money than older men. A young man is required to pay say only an assessment of 50 cents which rate is not charged while the old man is required to pay $1.00 or even more. This seems equitable and would be if the young man never advanced beyond the age of twenty five years. The A. O. U. W. for further answer pointed out that fraternal insurance is by retail that is a man is assured only a month at a time and he should be required to pay the cost of insurance for that month. If it cost 50 cents per month to insure a man of 25 years and $1.00 to insure a man of 45 years, the first man does not pay the cost of his insurance when he reaches the age of 45 years and is required to pay no more than 50 cents. Piling up a reserve fund is dangerous and ought to be avoided.

The A. O. U. W. has met the question of life expectancy by adopting the classified plan, that is the membership of the order is divided into 7 classes according to age. The classes with the assessment levied on the members are:

Class.	Age.	Amount.
1	18-25	$1 20
2	25-30	1 30
3	30-35	1 44
4	35-40	1 66
5	40-45	2 02
6	45-50	2 62
7	50-and upwards	3 56

When a member of class one reaches 25 years he steps out of that class into the one above and for the next five years pays the higher rete. at the age of 30 he takes another step and so on till he reaches the age af 50 years after which his assessments become level. To meet the additional cost which age entails a small reserve fund is provided. To minimize the element of dissipation this fund is to be invested in U. S. bonds.

Reckoning on past experiences, it appears that eight assessments in Oregon will pay the death losses for a year. A member of the first class will pay but $9.60 for a $2000 policy for one year which is certainly within reason, while a member of the 6th class pays but 20.96 while the 7th class has assistance from the reserve fund. The old man pays what it costs to insure him and if it is but a few cents more than before, while the young man pays only what it costs. In the debate at the late session of the grand lodge of Oregon it was shown from the testimony of Actuaries that the system is absolutely self-sustaining. This is based on the experiment of the last 25 years.

This departure of the A. O. U. W. seems to meet all the criticisms of its rivals and more. It is surperior to them. Young men as well as older men should flock to its lodge rooms and secure protection for their families.

NEW HOP LOUSE EXTERMINATOR.

B. A. Leonard, of the Waldo hills, has an "entirely and novel" scheme for the extermination of the hop louse, says the Silverton appeal. His yard is badly infected with the pests, and he has been working to invent some cheap means of getting rid of the lice. One day, just for experiment, he went to the public road and gathered up a panful of fine dust. This he took to his yard and sprinkled some of it over hop leaves where the lice were thickest. He did not have long to wait and as he expressed it: "The lice soon curled up, turned black and died." This was an idea that he considered worthy of investigation. He then took a spring-tooth harrow and went all over his yard, loosening up the ground thoroughly. He then went out and turned in a band of sheep, and every day he chassed the sheep up and down the rows of hops and over the yard. This creates a great volume of dust which goes over the vines. Mr. Leonard thinks that the result will be just as good as spraying, and he has enough faith in it that he will give it a thorough trial. It certainly will not cost very much, and as the hop louse is a very tender insect, it may do the work. Any way to get rid of the lice is the question at present.

GEOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE KLONDYKE MINES.

"Little is known about the geology of the Yukon river where the Klondyke mines have been found. Being placer-mines, the gold may have been transported many miles. The means of transportation are both glaciers and rivers. The Klondyke region is on the north side of the St. Elias Alps. Alaska was never quite covered with glacial ice. The glaciers flowed both north and south from these summits. Dawson and Professor Russell both report well defined terminal moraines across the upper Yukon valley. The source of the Klondyke gold, therefore is from the south.

"Placer mines originate in the disintegration of gold bearing quartz veins, or mass like that at Juneau. Under subaerial agencies these be come dissolved. Then the glaciers transport the material as far as they go when the floods of water carry it on still farther. Gold, being heavier than the other materials associated with it, lodges in the crevasses or in the rough places at the bottom of the streams. So to speak, nature has stamped and 'panned' the gravel first and prepared the way for man to finish the work. The amount of gold found in the placer mines is evidence not so much perhaps of a very rich vein as of the disintegration of a very large vein.

"The 'mother lode' has been looked for in vain in California, and perhaps will be so in Alaska. But it exists somewhere up the streams on which the placer mines are found. The discovery of gold in glacial deposits far away from its native plaxe is familiar to American geologists.

"I have encountered placer mines in glacial deposits near Aurora in southeastern Indiana, in Adams county, in southern Ohio and near Titusville in western Pennsylvania, where, I see there is new excitement. But in all these cases the gold had been brought several hundred miles by glacial ice from Canada or the region above Lake Superior. These gold mines were near the edge of the glacial region where there had been much assorting action of both ice and water.

"It is evident however that in Alaska the transportation of the gold has not gone so far. The difficulties of the transportation into the Klondyke region and the shortness of the season will continue to be great draw backs to working the mines. The pass north of Chilcoot is 7,000 feet above sea level and but a few miles back from the ocean. There is no possibility of a road over it. But from Taku Inlet near Juneau readier access can be had. This route was followed by Schwatka and Mr. Hays of the United States Geologial Survey a few years ago, and has been partially surveyed with reference to a railroad line and reported to be available. The other way is by a river watch is open to navigation only a short time each year and is a great way round."—Prof. G. F. Wright of Oberlin College, in The Jousnal New York.

Electricians and telegraphers have been experimenting for years in an attempt to find a device for sending and receiving telegraph signals without the aid of connecting wires. The first success was achieved by an Englishman. Then Marconi, a young Italian succeeded in sending and receiving messages without wires between stations as far apart as 12 miles. The latest and most successful is an American, William A. Eddy who will be able to send messages from New York to Chicago with only two or three relay stations. The old system requires a continuous line of well insulated wires connecting the stations. The new system requires wires extending perpendicular over each station for a distance of a few hundred feet. Marconi uses kites for suspension of wires and artificially generated electric currents. Eddy also uses perpendicular wires but much longer reaching as high as 1500 or 2000 feet also suspended from kites, but instead of currents from a dinamo he employs the natural atmospheric currents.

The president urges that the currency commission matter be not left over until the regular session of congress but should receive attention at once. This recommendation the senate failed to heed, although the house passed the Stone currency commission bill the last thing it did before adjourning.—Roseburg Review, Bryan free silver. Does the Review realize that the failure of the senate to act is chargable to its own political friends?

U. S. SAILOSS ATTACTED

Japanese Attack American Sailors at Kobe, Japan

A BLOCKADE AT DYEA, ALASKA

NEW YORK, Aug. 3d—Special Envoy Whitelaw Reid had an interview with Secretary of State Sherman lasting to midnight, but the topics discussed are kept a secret by both gentlemen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3d.—The report that the United States would assume a protectorate over Hawaii is denied both at the state department and at the navy.

The Japanese declare they will treat with Hawaii without the intervention of the United States.

PORTLAND, Or. Aug. 3d.—Five hundred miners are blockaded at Dyea and have great difficulty in getting transportation through Chilkoot pass. Freight tariffs has raised to seventeen cents per pound or $340 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d.—The Oriental steamer brings asiatic dates to July 15th. A serious riot occurred at Kobe, the cheif seaport town of Japan on July 12th between a number of sailori from the American ships Yorktown and Boston and a mob of Japanese coolies on the occasion of a ball game between a team from the two warships and the European nine of Kobe.

The row commenced with a coolie stealing a bottle of whiskey from a bluejacket. He was caught and chastised by the latter. The police attempted to arrest the sailor, but his shipmates refused to give him up and marched in a body to a restaurant, where they made a stand and defied the natives. A crowd assembled and the attitude of the coolies was very meaneing, but the police made no effort to disperse the mob, and the bluejackets, determined to fight their way through the mob to the water front. Stones and other missiles were exchanged, and when a reinforcement came from the ships some hours later, the police dispersed the coolies and the sailors boarded their respective ships without further molestation.

LONDON, Aug. 4th.—Disquieting news comes from Constantinople. Great activity in the Turkish army and naval circles is maintained. It is surmised that Turkey will make a decent in force on Crete.

Japan's Demand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A Herald special from Washington says:

Japan will insist that the United States accept the contingent responsibility in the matter of arbitration of her differences with Hawaii on immigration and the tariff. It is understood this is one of the conditions upon which Japan would consent to arbitration and if this responsibility is not assumed by the United States, Japan will break off negotiations looking to arbitration and back up her demands by a naval demonstration in Hawaiian waters. The state department has not received any official communication from the Japanese government on this matter, and the administration has not indicated whether it will comply with the Japanese demand when made.

PORTLAND, Aug. 5th.—A new and easier route to Klondyke has been found. The Chilcoot pass is avoided by the new way.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

The 1897 apportionment of the interest accrued and collected from the irreducible school fund has been made. The apportionment was on a basis of 129,956 children, at $1.04 per capita, and was divided amoung the counties as follows, cents being omitted:

Baker	$3,077	Lake	$ 887
Benton	2,686	Lincoln	1,443
Clackamus	8,018	Linn	7,498
Clatsop	3,678	Malheur	1,178
Columbia	2,283	Marion	10,577
Coos	4,186	Morrow	1,469
Crook	1,276	Multnomah	24,497
Curry	778	Polk	4,031
Douglas	5,605	Sherman	1,070
Grant	1,957	Tillamook	1,794
Gilliam	1,375	Umatilla	5,703
Harney	924	Union	4,815
Jackson	5,312	Wallowa	1,831
Josephine	2,634	Wasco	4,142
Kalamath	1,105	Washington	6,819
Lane	7,390	Yamhill	5,104

There are 333 children more than last year, and the amout distributed is $313.81 less than last year, which is accounted for by the addition cost of collecting the past year. The per capita is also 1 cent less than last year.

FARM GENTLEMEN.

A noticeable feature of all country gatherings nowadays is the intelligent and well dressed appearance of the people one meets. The typical "hayseed" of former days is now seldom seen and in his place have come men and women whose manners and dress will compare with their town cousins. The farm houses of today are not what they were even but a few years ago. Now newspapers, periodicals and books are found in nearly every sitting room while the debating societies, reading circles, Sunday school, church and lodge rooms which are found in almost every community afford a place where manners are polished, ideas broadened and a higher culture given so much so that these gatherings have become veritable schools where in an intellectual uplift is given the rural population and they are made the equals of the residents of the city. With this intellectual and social development will come that contentment which is so essential to the prosperity and happiness of a people, the lack of which has rendered the country people so dissatisfied with their lot and which has been the cause of the wholesale desertion of the farm which in recent years have taken place. When the boys and girls feel that they are not being looked upon as gawks and that their education, manners and dress are such as will destroy that class destinction which has heretofore hanhicapped and made them feel to be inferiors of the youths of the towns, the farm home will retain its attractions for them and social economists will have to be put at their wits ends in devising schemes to maintain the balance of population between the cities and country.—Enterprise.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S INTERPRETER.

While visiting the Spokanes, Gen. Sherman related to the Indians, through an Indian interperature, the wonders of the railroad, and waited to see what effect the revelation would have upon them.

"What do they say?" he asked the interpreter.

"They say they don't believe it."

Sherman then described the steamboat, and the interpreter repeated this.

"What do they say to that?" the General again asked, seeing the Indians' faces all impassive.

"They say they don't believe that either."

Then the general gave an account of the telephone, and told how a man at the end of a long wire, talked to a man at the other end of it. The interpreter remained silent.

"Well," said the General, why don't you tell them that story?"

"Because I don't believe it myself," answered the interpreter.

SIMPLICITY BRINGS LIFE'S BEST PLEASURES.

"For poor and rich alike the highest pleasure and utility in life will come from simplifying it," writes "Droch" of "Vecation Meanderings" in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "The contentment that can only be had from nerves that are not overstrained is to be found by reducing your daily life to its simplest terms. This applies with equal force to the hard-working man or woman with small income, or to the rich who are cumbered with many cares. Poverty has been made just as complex as riches by the many things that ill-advised teachers have taught poverty to expect that it ought to be accomplished. What both must learn, for the best results in their own lives, is not how little can be secured for a little money. That is the highest economy and it cannot be taught—it must be learned by experience, and you cannot begin it at a better time than when seeking a vacation.

So Japan demands that the U. S. shall agree to carry out any findings a Hawaiian arbitration commission may make. May not Japan make one demand too many? The United States will with dignity decline to pay attention to such matters.

TELEPHONE.

Mr. M., a Boston gentleman, has a telephone in his house, and one day instructed a newly-engaged maidservant how to reply in case there should come a call over the wire during his absence. One day there came such a call, and Norah went to telephone.

"Well, sor?" said Norah, with her mouth to the speaking tube.

"Who's that?" came over the wire in a masculine voice.

"It's me, sor?"

"And who is me?"

"And how should I know who yeez are?" retorted Norah, and the laugh that reached her ears over the wire made her so angry that she "broke the connection."—Harpers Bazar.

The above will do to go with the story of the boy who telephoned, "Send up a bag of oats." "Who are they for?" "For the horse."

TOO MUCH DEBS.

Debs left tonight for Columbus, on business which he declined to make public. Before leaving he expressed himself as greately encouraged. He expects great results from today's meetings.

That is a portion of this morning's Associated Press dispatches from Pittsburg. And it suggests something.

Who is Debs? By what right does he meddle in the coal miners' strike? what special qualifications does he possess that entitle him to leadership of the strikers? Did he ever dig for coal, or has he ever shown any exceptional ability as a leader of men?

Debs is a visionary and a trouble maker. He has never worked in a coal mine, nor has he ever conducted an orderly and successful strike. In the railway strike a few years ago, he proved himself an unsound adviser, an imprudent leader and an unworthy representative of the real interest in the present trouble is trouble is measured by the prestige which will be conceded to him as a leader. His knowledge of the situation is necessarily limited. He does not share the privations or hardships of the miners, but thrives and prospers on their misfortunes. Consequently it is to his interest to prolong the strike. It has not yet lasted long enough to suit this speculator in human sweat and human misery—this cormorant that fattens on human discontent. Not until he has been sufficiently exalted will he sincerely endeavor to raise the embargo and permit his humble subjects to resume work.

The situation of the striking miners appeals strongly to every humane person, and that they have the sympathy of the public is ample shown by the comments of the press of all parties throughout the country. But no intelligent sympathizer can regard the work of Debs among the leaders of the cause with anything short of regret and apprehension. The men are fortunate indeed if he is not misleading them into deeper difficulties than they have yet experienced—into an attitude similiar to that which provoked the calling out of the bayonets in Checago four years ago.—Friday's Telegram.

Responsible parties now propose to put on the Yukon the Willamette river steamer Eugene, a stern wheel craft of the pattern that has been found best suited for river navigation. The Eugene will be boxed up at an expense of $6000 and towed to St. Michaels by an ocean boat after which she will resume her river appearance and steam up to the mines.

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, Rements etc., which must be closed out regardless of cost; we also offer our entire line of STRAW HATS at cost, OTHER HATS 20per ce nt 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 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.

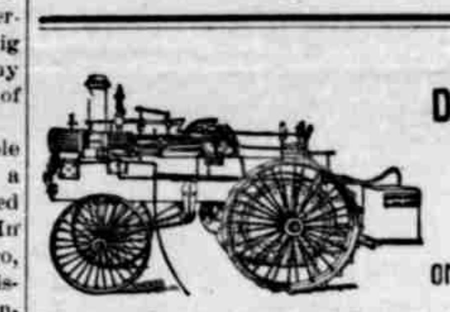
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 15, 1897.

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



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.

Of Course You Scold

when your dinner is late. Any man does. But did you know that old kitchen clock of yours won't regulate household duties any longer? Be a man once. Get a clock that will keep correct time. We can sell you a fair one at $1.25, and a good one (guaranteed) at $4.50.
HOYT, the jeweler.

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 "AVISTO PLATINO'S" $4 doz. Look like steel engravings. Exquisitely finished.

E. D. Bennett, the Photographer, Hillsboro Oregon

LANDESS & PROSSER

Have a First Class Line of

BRICK and LAND TILE

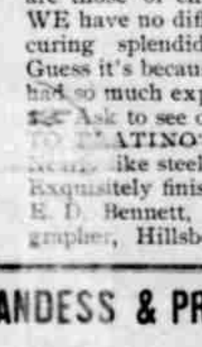
Tile. All Sizes From 3 to 8 inches.

At Their

CLAY WORKS.

KINDTON, - OREGON.

FOR FINE



CLOCK - and - JEWELRY

Repairing go to

E. S. BOOTH.
Main Street, Hillsboro.

"A little more than a year ago, my hair began turning gray, and falling out, and although I tried ever so many things to prevent a continuance of these conditions, I obtained no satisfaction until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. After using one bottle, my hair was restored to *

How Old are You?

It makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

* This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Notice of Executrix.

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

In the matter of the state of G. H. Hiddink deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been by the above entitled Court appointed executrix of the estate of G. H. Hiddink deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same duly verified to the undersigned at her home at Buxton Or. within six months of date hereof.

Dated July 19, 1897.

JANE J. HIDDINK,
Executrix.

E. J. Wendenhall,
Attorney for executrix. 9-14

SUMMONS

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

J. E. Showers, Plaintiff
v.
S. L. Griffin, James Griffin, M. L. Griffin, John Griffin, Theadore Griffin, Mary Flold, Addie Doke, Ellen Weedman and Daisy Arnold, Defendants.

To John Griffin, Theadore Griffin and Mary Fold, above named defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause on or before the first day of the term of said Court next following the expiration of six weeks publication of this Summons, which day will be the 22nd day of November, 1897, and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof the Plaintiff will take judgment and decree against you for the sum $250.00 with interest thereon from the 14 h day of February 1886 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and for the sum of $50.00 attorney's fees herein, and the costs and disbursments of this suit and for the foreclosure of that certain mortgage on the real property described as being part of the D. L. C. of John Butt and Jane Butt his wife, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at a point on the south boundary line of said D. L. C. distant south 89° 25' east 12.73 chains from the south west corner of said claim, and running thence south [illegible] on the south boundary line of said claim 9.15 chains to a stone in the center of the road, thence north 19° 30' east 3.82 chains to a post thence north [illegible] W [illegible] chains to a post, thence south [illegible] chains to the place of beginning containing [illegible] acres of land more or less, [illegible] property being in the county of Washington, State of Oregon which [illegible] February 14th 1886 [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] interest and [illegible]

Service of [illegible] summons in this suit is made upon you by publication pursuant to an order [illegible] made by the above entitled court on the 26th day of July 1897.

C. A. SHOWERS.
Attorney for plaintiff.

Dated Hillsboro July 29 1897. 10-16