

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A republican convention for the state of Oregon is hereby called to meet in the city of Astoria on Thursday, April 14, 1898, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for state and district office, except congressmen, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

- Baker.....6 Lane.....12
Benton.....7 Linn.....12
Clatsop.....15 Lincoln.....3
Clatskanie.....10 Malheur.....3
Columbia.....6 Marion.....20
Columbia.....7 Morrow.....4
Crook.....4 Multnomah.....60
Curry.....3 Polk.....5
Douglas.....11 Sherman.....3
Gilliam.....4 Tillamook.....5
Grant.....5 Umatilla.....11
Harney.....3 Union.....5
Jackson.....8 Wallowa.....3
Josephine.....5 Wasco.....10
Klamath.....3 Washington.....12
Lake.....3 Yamhill.....10

The same being one delegate at large for each county and one delegate for each 200 votes and fraction thereof of 50 votes or over as cast for Wm. McKinley at the presidential election held in November, 1896.

The committee recommends that the primaries be held on Saturday, April 24, and the county convention on Wednesday, April 6, '98, unless otherwise ordered by the several county committees.

Sol. Hirsch, Chairman. O. N. Denny, Secretary. Portland, Feb. 2, 1898.

CALL FOR CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

A republican convention for the first congressional district of Oregon is hereby called to meet in the city of Eugene on Monday, April 11, 1898 at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress for the first congressional district of Oregon, and to transact such other business as may properly come up before said convention.

- Benton.....7 Clatskanie.....15
Columbia.....3 Curry.....3
Douglas.....11 Jackson.....8
Josephine.....5 Klamath.....4
Lake.....3 Lincoln.....3
Linn.....12 Marion.....20
Malheur.....3 Polk.....5
Tillamook.....5 Washington.....12
Yamhill.....10

The same being one delegate at large for each county and one delegate for each 200 votes and fraction thereof of 50 or over, as cast for Wm. McKinley at the presidential election held in November, 1896.

The committee recommends that the primaries be held on Saturday, April 3, and the county convention on Wednesday, April 6, 1898, unless otherwise ordered by the several county committees.

J. R. Hendricks, Chairman. J. A. Wilson, Secretary.

Our Tom Tongue crossed sword, with Jerry Simpson the other day in the house when the latter was attempting to howl down the idea of returning property and the sockless patriot who hails from the sand hills of Western Kansas was unhorsed in the first round.—Newberg Graphic.

The fact that the forces of democrats, populists, and silver are to be combined in the approaching congressional campaign makes it necessary that all friends of sound money and honesty in national affairs shall work together in the nomination and election of members of congress.—Albany Republican.

The course the McMinville Reporter is pursuing is not good politics. If it wants a newspaper quarrel why does it not pour its venom on the Telephone Register, the organ of the populists, instead of nagging the Transcript that is supporting its own party. Republicans can not afford to fight one another.

NEED OF ARBITRATION.

Oh that we now had in force an arbitration treaty with Spain. The hideous specter of war might raise his bloody head without fright to our orderly citizens. The treacherous Spaniards might with impunity insult us, murder our ships, crews and blow up our warships. The unpleasant incidents could then be amicably adjusted and a money indemnity stipulated. The Spaniards could continue their bloody war in Cuba without fear of interference by us. They could continue their barbarous policy of starving the Cuban population, assured that their treaty of arbitration would shield them from the punishment which under existing circumstances they so richly deserve.

Americans yet remember the Virginian sailors in vain asking for life, and the Competitor incident, and now the Maine's men die like rats in a trap. An international treaty will not give us back our dead but it might be an instrument to avert a war and thus save victims for another slaughter.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The investigation about the Maine wreck has not yet been concluded, hence it is not certainly known how the explosion was caused. The New York Herald which takes great care that its reports are facts, publishes a dispatch to the effect that the keel of the Maine is broken and projected upward. It argues that this could happen only by the explosion of a mine. If the explosion was internal and the keel broken it is contended that the fractured ends would have been forced downward. The wreck is so complete that it is thought to be waste of money to attempt to repair the ship and experts are writing to Congressmen advising against voting money for that purpose.

Two cruisers have been sent to Cuban cities, not Havana, carrying food for the starving Spaniards. They are ordered to go, discharge their gifts and return. English statesmen regard war between the United States and Spain as imminent. However they regard the trouble as one effecting the belligerents alone, hence intervention by European powers is improbable. An attaché of the Spanish embassy at London is reported as saying: "A rupture may take place any day, Spain being more likely to bring it about than the United States."

The position of the Spanish government is becoming intolerable, and the instant our cabinet becomes convinced that the United States really means war, Madrid will force the situation to a head. The situation is critical and all depends on the report of the court of inquiry. If it report that the explosion was the work of Spanish treachery there will be war. The Spanish inquiry will say that the explosion was an accident. The Spanish court is organized for that purpose. But the United States will never adopt the verdict of the Spanish court if it differs from the findings of our court. Our government is making active preparations for any emergency. New York harbor is well defended, and the other coast cities are fast being protected. San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia are safe. The Sound cities are more exposed, though there is no Spanish fleet on the Pacific that can hurt us for this part of our nation is too far away from Spain and Spanish coal bins to make it safe for a cruiser to attack us here. We will have to wait another week, perhaps two, before we can know whether it will be war or peace.

THE CASE AS WE SEE IT.

The question of a war with Spain, is the one leading theme of public discussion in this country at present, and the general belief that such a war is inevitable seems to be prevalent. That a vast majority of those who talk so glibly upon the subject have no true appreciation of what war actually means, is also a fact. While this country does not flinch from a conflict, if it is actually pressed into one, it does not in the least fear the result, yet it wants no war, and should and will evade having one if it is possible to do so and maintain the rights and dignity of the nation. The Chronicle summing up of the situation is emphatically to the point, full and clear. It says that the "first step to a civilized government takes when its flag has been outraged, or its rights invaded by the subjects or citizens of another civilized government, is to demand apologies and reparation, and in the latter may be counted 'moral and intellectual' as well as physical damages. If such apologies are forthcoming and such reparation is made there is nothing left for the offended state but to close the incident and resume courteous relations. The attitude of Spain at the present crisis is, outwardly at least, sympathetic and respectful. The Queen Regent, the Premier, the

A BEGINNING.

The grand bimetallic rally under the auspices of the bimetallic club No. 2 of Forest Grove failed to crystallize into fact on the evening of Feb. 25. The club was all out and comfortably seated on the platform but they faced a good natured republican audience that listened attentively to the gospel of words as uttered by Mr. Clarno of Portland. The exercise was prefaced by music by the Forest Grove band, the Forest Grove string band and a song sweetly sung by the Moses Striker. The agile fairly screened when Mr. Langley, president of the club, told of the greatness of Uncle Sam and his ability to manage his own business.

The orator of the evening pleased all parties. He tickled the silverites by glittering generalities and when he tackled the question at issue, which he rarely did, it was only to concede the correctness of the gold standard contention. As a contribution to the discussion of the financial question it was a dire failure. Mistatement of facts, misapprehension of history comprised the bulk of the speech. Only one of the propositions of the speaker was incontrovertible and that invalidated his whole argument. The contention between the advocates of the gold and silver standard of value hangs on the idea of value, and when he stated that 3 leagues from shore the value of the two metals was determined by their bullion value he destroyed the foundation on which all silver arguments rest. This has been the claim of the gold men all the time. This compels the silverites to admit that the American silver dollar owes its present value to a local cause, which again compels them to admit that should the credit of the government be destroyed, the value of the silver dollar would drop to its bullion value.

Out of his own mouth the speaker was condemned. He advocated the payment of government bonds not in the dollars contemplated by the bond buyers and sellers but in silver dollars. Let us analyze his figures as to the bonds. His figures place them with interest at \$1,900,000; value of gold bullion to pay them, \$1,900,000; value of silver bullion to pay them, \$500,000. If this is not repudiation, what is? The bond holders do not measure the size of the steel. All creditors would have to receive the same money. Is the turpitude of the highwayman greater than the party that would legislate a man's money out of his pocket?

SPAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

As soon as it is admitted that there was an outside explosion the burden of proof rests upon Spain to prove that the catastrophe was not a hostile act. Torpedoes cost big money. There are not many idle Spaniards around Havana harbor who possess several thousand dollars to purchase torpedoes; nor are these destructive agents to be purchased at the nearest toy shop. If it was an anchored mine which caused the explosion, it could have been detonated only by means of wires leading to a torpedo station ashore, supposed to be under the control of trusted officers of the Spanish army. All lawyers know that if half a dozen men start out to commit a burglary and murder ensues, all of them are guilty of murder because it was an illegal act which came ruse to it. If a Spanish harbor-master moored the Maine over a submarine mine and Spanish officers allowed it to remain there in an exposed condition, where it was liable to destruction, they thereupon became guilty of destroying the ship by criminal negligence, if nothing else. This is the exact situation at the present time. There is in the possession of the government certain information which tends to show that the Maine was blown up by an outside explosion. If this evidence is strengthened Spain will have to disavow the responsibility and do it quickly or there will be an instant declaration of war by the congress of the United States.—Chicago Tribune.

GOLD FROM ABROAD.

The fact that little gold is coming into this country from abroad in spite of the large excess of exportations over imports is puzzling a good many people, but is its surprising, after all, that foreign holders of American securities prefer sending those securities home for liquidation rather than settling their balances in gold, in view of the constant demand of political agitators for the adoption of a depreciated dollar.—Portland Tribune.

The Corbett senatorial case came to a final vote in the senate last Monday and went against seating Mr. Corbett by a vote of ayes 19, nays 50. The vote seems not to have been along party lines. It fixes a precedent that doubtless will become the rule hereafter. Already it had been established that no governor's appointee could be seated if the legislature had been in session after the vacancy had occurred. The Corbett case requires the legislature to elect a senator when it is certain that otherwise there will be a vacancy. In other words the U. S. senate will not permit a state legislature to neglect to elect for the purpose of making a vacancy so that the governor may appoint. It makes no difference if there is no organization or no session of the legislature or no business done. If the state constitution fixes the time for holding a session of the legislature and it fails for any reason to do so, the senate will not seat the governor's appointee, evidently realizing that an element of corruption is liable to result which is opposed to the purity of politics and opposed to good public policy.

The secretary of war has abandoned the Klondike relief expedition and will turn back into the treasury the unexpended balance of the appropriation. The reason for this course is that the relief is not needed in Alaska.

THE WEAKNESS OF A WOMAN.

A woman who has suffered eighteen years, who has been cured after a life of misery and lives again in the sunshine of happiness, speaks to other women in words of no uncertain meaning.

Just a woman's story. Not strange because it happens every day, not romantic or thrilling, but just a story of misery and suffering such as only women know. For eighteen years, Sara E. Bowen, of Peru, Indiana, carried a burden of pain. Night and day, weight upon weight, she suffered the most dreadful experience of ever fell to the lot of woman. That she did not die is almost beyond belief. That she is well to-day is a miracle. Mrs. Bowen's trouble requires no description beyond the symptom, which every woman will recognize. In describing them Mrs. Bowen says: "For eighteen years I suffered with weakness peculiar to my sex. I was a broken down piece of humanity; a shadow of a woman. My brain was tortured until I could remember but little. I could not sleep or eat and was reduced in weight to a mere skeleton. What little I did eat could not be digested in my weakened state, and caused me much misery. My skin was muddy, my eyes were heavy. I was dizzy all the time and totally unfit for even ordinary housework. Doctors prescribed for me without avail. Medicine was resorted to and taken in quantity but it did no good. Time and time again I was at the brink of despair. Day by day my trouble grew worse, and dark indeed was the day before my deliverance. A friend of mine told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had accomplished for others in my condition. I was the first glimpse of the sun of happiness through the dark clouds of misery. I bought a box and took them. Even then I felt their effect. I bought more and continued to take them until I was well and strong. They liberated me from the most terrible bonds that ever tortured a woman. They brought me new life when death was welcome. I recommend them to my friends, and I do not hesitate to say to every suffering woman in the world that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure her."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for all forms of weakness. The blood is vitalized and becomes pregnant with the elements of life. The nervous system is reorganized, all irregularities are corrected, strength returns and disease disappears. So remarkable have been the cures performed by these little pills that their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization. Wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

WHO BUYS IMPORTED GOODS.

In a recent issue of the Washington "Post" Mr. E. M. Barnett, representative of a London exporting firm, is quoted as saying: "There will always be a demand for superior lines of merchandise of every description from the old country. My house makes a special of fine arts and our trade with the United States is very satisfactory. The firms that send over high priced woolsens are doing a splendid business. They make clothes so much better and finer than they can be produced in America, for climatic reasons, that men who will wear only the best clothing cannot be satisfied with any thing that is not imported. There is no sort of a tariff law that your Congress can frame that will shut us out of your markets."

It is a melancholy fact that a large number of well dressed American men "cannot be satisfied with anything that is not imported." They seem unable to dispel the illusion that if you want the best you must go to Europe for it. They have not learned, and it is difficult to convince them, that the time has passed when America must depend upon foreign looms for its high grade woolsens, and that some of the finest fabrics produced anywhere in the world are being woven to-day in American woolen mills.—American Economist.

That is a part of the republican policy. Let the rich who can best afford it pay the duty and a high one on imported finery. The nations of the earth who have modern warship in their naval armament—and every one of the leading nations is possessed of several—will cease to hold amicable relations with Spain, if it is proven that the destruction of the Maine was officially connived at by that nation. It would be a case of perdy unexampled in human annals, and would open up a menace to other nation's naval outfitting that could not be guarded against in any waters controlled by Spain, and of a necessity would force naval vessels of all other nationalities to forever avoid those waters, in reality making a "pariah" nation of Spain. Perhaps she deserves just that condition.—Albany Herald.

PERTINENT INQUIRY AND RE-MARKS.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: I would like to ask a few questions. Is it not one of the fundamental principles of this government that the majority shall rule? Is it not one of the principles of the republican party if it has any principle at all? Did not a majority of the representatives elected by the republican party to the legislature of the state of Oregon two years ago meet at the proper time, qualify and take their seats ready and willing to do their duty? And a minority said no, unless you concede to us your rights as free American citizens and do as we say, you shall do no business at all? If you remember two years ago there was a black sheep by the name of Jonathan Bourne, who got a position in the republican ranks. There had to be a funeral and a good many of our prominent republicans wrote epitaphs for the tombstone of Jonathan but Jonathan arose on the 11th day of January 1897, at Salem and formed a combination with one Simon, a so-called gold standard republican, and together they held up the legislature and now it appears that some of the epitaph writers have stepped down and out of the republican party into the combination with Jonathan and Jo.—Why is this thus? Who defeated Col. Cornelius for governor in 1897?

The Oregonian calls Senator Brownell of Clatskanie a liar. To us out this way it appears that such criminality will not get a single vote for sound money. By this it is not meant that Brownell will desert the republican party, but the space used to vilify him might have been devoted to such an advocacy of sound money that a free silver elector would have gone to the polls and voted with us next June.

It is understood by a Washington exchange that the Eastern Democratic, headed by Hill, Murphy, Croaker, Smith of New Jersey and others, are planning to make Chief Justice Parker, of New York, the candidate of the Democratic party in 1900 to the exclusion of such extreme free-silver men as Bryan, Bailey, and other Western and Southern aspirants for the nomination. Justice Parker has a record as a moderate silver man, not an extremist, and the plan of the people, who are working to this end is to shape the nomination and the platform in a way to relegate the silver question to a back seat upon the platform, though not entirely out of view, making government by injunction and other fads of this sort the cry with which to catch the popular ear, and omitting the tariff entirely from the issues to be discussed.

Gov. Lord, in an interview at The Dalles reported in the Oregonian, attributed the defeat of Mr. Corbett in the U. S. senate to his being an active and prominent sound money man. This statement would deserve more credit if the speeches in the senate in his favor had not been made by such pronounced free silver men as Chandler of New Hampshire and Populist Turner from Washington, while his most earnest opponents were gold standard republicans. It is not strange that the governor "smiled and said nothing" when asked whether an "extra session would be called." He probably "smiled" at the innocence of the interviewer who asked the question.

The nations of the earth who have modern warship in their naval armament—and every one of the leading nations is possessed of several—will cease to hold amicable relations with Spain, if it is proven that the destruction of the Maine was officially connived at by that nation. It would be a case of perdy unexampled in human annals, and would open up a menace to other nation's naval outfitting that could not be guarded against in any waters controlled by Spain, and of a necessity would force naval vessels of all other nationalities to forever avoid those waters, in reality making a "pariah" nation of Spain. Perhaps she deserves just that condition.—Albany Herald.

The remarkable phase of the present claims of the opposers to the republican party, blended democrats, populists and so-called free silver republicans, in their claiming sponsors Lincoln and Jefferson, when neither of these statesmen were ever called upon to register opinions upon points now in controversy, and every expression they ever made clearly indicates that if they had been so called upon they would have been in direct opposition to what these pretending reformers, but real office seekers only, are contending for. It is clearly an effort at stealing the liveliness of Heaven in which to serve the devil.—Albany Herald.

The Portland Chronicle talks as if there were at some time free silver republicans. Let it amend its opinion. Republicans have always stood for sound money. Individuals may have tired in supporting the party but when they voted for Bryan or any other free silver candidate, they ceased to be republicans and their action in no way influenced the policy of the republican party. It and its supporters are for sound money and the only organization of any moment that is. It is idle for the Chronicle or any other paper to intimate that there are two republican parties.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Multnomah County. In the matter of the estate of Caroline M. Taylor, deceased. Pursuant to an order of said court, I will, on and after the 11th day of March, 1898, sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, the following described real property of said estate, situate in Washington county, Oregon, to-wit: A one hundred acre tract, commencing at the southwest corner of section twenty-two (22) in township two (2) south of range two (2) west of the Willamette meridian; running thence along the west line of said section, twenty-five (25) chains; thence south, along the east line of said section, twenty-five (25) chains; thence west to the place of beginning. Dated at Portland, Oregon, February 4, 1898. PAUL WESING, Administrator of the estate of Caroline M. Taylor, deceased.

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The Latch String Out. It is well said that manners make the man, but it is more so in the case of a true type of manhood. If a man has these both, and also has the good sense to dress well, he will find the "latching out" for him all over the world. FOR REALLY CORRECT DRESS. In Material, Style, Fit, Finish, and Gentlemanly effect, you should order your tailoring from M. BORN & CO., The Great Chicago Merchant Tailors. For over 25 years we have led in the Custom Trade. You can get a "BORN" Suit or Overcoat for less money than is usually paid for inferior goods. FIT AND FINISH GUARANTEED. Five Hundred Choice Samples to Select From. CALL ON SCHULMERICH & SON, HILLSBORO, OREGON, AND SEE PATTERNS.

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. FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 15, 1897.

Hillsboro Pharmacy. Pure fresh drugs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Sponges and all Druggists Sundries. Fine first class cutlery a specialty. Extra Care in Compounding Prescriptions. Is Your Business Dull? Then this is the time to improve it. Don't wait until "something turns up," but turn it up yourself. Remember this—the purpose of advertising is to bring business. The wise business man will advertise as much—if not more—in dull seasons as in busy seasons. A good and time-honored way of advertising is through the Hillsboro Independent. Whether you wish to get out something new to send through the mails, or something cheap to throw around, come and see us. If You Were He Yes, if you were the creditor and saw the merchant sitting idly in his shop accumulating more dust, coils and out-of-style goods than cash, you would probably feel like asking, "Why don't you?" use the advertising columns of the Hillsboro Independent and exchange your stock for legal tender. What say you? Rush Work In a problem in most job offices, we deal with the Hillsboro Independent Printers. We have a large force of men at work all the time and can "rush" a job for you without any trouble. When you are in a hurry, done quickly by the Hillsboro Independent Job Office a trial.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I do hereby order and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County in favor of J. E. Showers and against E. L. Griffin, James Griffin, M. L. Griffin, John Griffin, Theodore Griffin, Mary Griffin, Adie Duke, Ellen Weeden and Isaac Arnold, for the sum of \$201.25, and for the further sum of \$200.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 14th day of February 1898, and the further sum of \$50 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 23rd day of November 1897, attorneys fees, and for the costs and expenses of sale, and of said writ. Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment decree and order of sale, I will on Monday, the 7th day of March 1898, at the south door of the Court house in Hillsboro Washington County Oregon at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property to-wit: Beginning at a point on the south boundary line of said donation claim situate on the north side of the main chain to the southwest corner of said claim and running thence north 89° 2' east on the south boundary line of said donation claim to a stone in the center of the road; thence north by 30° east 5.82 chains to a post; thence north 89° 2' east 10.41 chains to a post; thence south 5.01 chains to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres of land more or less, to-wit: the following named lands and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption, as per statute of Oregon. Witness my hand this 31 day of February 1898. W. D. BRADFORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. By C. E. Deelman, deputy. C. A. Showers, atty for plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I do hereby order and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County in favor of W. F. Lord, governor of the State of Oregon, if R. Kincaid secretary of state of Oregon and Phil Meacham treasurer of the state of Oregon, and together constituting and acting as the board of commissioners of the state of Oregon, and in and for the investment of the money of the state of Oregon or the state of Oregon arising therefrom, to-wit: the sum of \$71.00, and for the interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 23rd day of November 1897, and for the cost and expenses of said sale. Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment decree and order of sale, I will on Monday, the 7th day of March 1898, at the south door of the Court house in Hillsboro Washington County Oregon at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property to-wit: The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 2 south range 2 west of the Willamette meridian, containing 25 acres, to satisfy the heretofore named claims and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption, as per statute of Oregon. Witness my hand this 31 day of February 1898. W. D. BRADFORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. By C. E. Deelman, deputy. Richard W. Montague, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Multnomah County. In the matter of the estate of Caroline M. Taylor, deceased. Pursuant to an order of said court, I will, on and after the 11th day of March, 1898, sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, the following described real property of said estate, situate in Washington county, Oregon, to-wit: A one hundred acre tract, commencing at the southwest corner of section twenty-two (22) in township two (2) south of range two (2) west of the Willamette meridian; running thence along the west line of said section, twenty-five (25) chains; thence south, along the east line of said section, twenty-five (25) chains; thence west to the place of beginning. Dated at Portland, Oregon, February 4, 1898. PAUL WESING, Administrator of the estate of Caroline M. Taylor, deceased.

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