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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 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 offices, except congressmen, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention. The convention will consist of 285 delegates, apportioned among the several counties of the state as follows:

Baker	6	Lane	12
Benton	7	Linn	12
Clackamas	15	Lincoln	4
Clatsop	10	Malheur	3
Columbia	6	Marion	20
Coos	7	Morrow	4
Crook	4	Multnomah	60
Curry	3	Polk	8
Douglas	11	Sherman	3
Gilliam	4	Tillamook	5
Grant	5	Umatilla	11
Harney	3	Union	8
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 2d, and the county conventions 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 durpose 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. The convention will consist of 156 delegates appointed among the several counties of the first district as follows:

Benton	7	Clackamas	15
Coos	7	Cury	3
Douglas	11	Jackson	8
Josephine	5	Kalamath	4
Lake	3	Lincoln	3
Lane	12	Linn	12
Marion	20	Polk	8
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 recomends 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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A republican convention for the county of Washington is called to meet in the city of Hillsboro, Oregon, on Wednesday the 6th day of April, 1898, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve delegates to attend the first congressional convention to be held at Eugene, Oregon, on Monday April 11th, 1898, and twelve delegates to attend the state republican convention, to be held at Astoria, Oregon, on Thursday April 14th, 1898, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will be composed of 125 delegates chosen from the several precinct, as follows towit:

Beaverdam	6	N. Hillsboro	6
Beaverton	8	N. Forest Grove	8
Buxton	3	Reedville	4
Columbia	6	S. Forest Grove	7
Cornelius	7	S. Hillsboro	7
Dilley	4	S. Tualatin	6
Dairy	6	West Butte	5
East Butte	7	W. Cedar Creek	7
E. Cedar Creek	7	Washington	6
Gales Creek	6	Wapato	7
Mountain	2		

The same being one delegate at large for each precinct and one delegate for every 20 votes, and one for every fraction of 10 and over thereof cast for Wm. McKinley at the November election, 1896.

Primaries to be held in the several precincts on Saturday, April 2nd, at 1 o'clock p. m.

C. E. Deichman, Secretary. W. D. Wood, Chairman.

CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hillsboro republican club will be held in the Court House next Tuesday evening March 15, at 7:30 o'clock. The business to be transacted is election of officers to serve during the next campaign and the appointment of necessary committees.

By order of executive committee.

R. E. BRYAN, Chairman.
March, 9, 1898.

BEGGERS NOT CHOOSERS.

It is not good taste to "look a gift horse in the mouth." Under the Weyler administration in Cuba, the land owners and farmers of that unhappy island were removed from their country homes and gathered into the towns. Having no great amount of money and but a scanty stock of food, famine quickly overtook them. Their land remaining uncultivated no food came from their farms. They starved and then began to die by thousands. During the past two months friends of humanity in the United States have been contributing of their abundance to feed these starving thousands. Our railroad transportation companies have without cost carried this food to the sea coast. There the U. S. government detailed two war ships to act as transports to carry the food across the channel to Cuba. This proved irritating to the proud spirited Spaniards in Havana so that they demanded that this food be carried in merchant ships instead of war canoes. President McKinley replied that he had no merchant ships would send the supplies if they went forward at all by the vessels he had. The Dons had to swallow their wrath along with the American biscuits. They will hardly be choked however.

AN ACTIVE WORKER.

While our delegation work in perfect harmony, so that they are the wonder of many states—it is only just to Mr. Tongue, the youngest man in the house, to say that as a new member he ranks well and is zealous and industrious, for all the state as well as for his own district. Lately some congressman expressed surprise that the entire delegation always are a unit for whatever is needed. His own delegation, he said, could never agree for they were too jealous of each other. Mr. Tongue is becoming influential and commands general respect both as a worker and as a speaker.—Portland Tribune.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

The following comment by the London Times, on the American—Spanish situation is more nearly correct than the English journal usually indulge. The Times seems to see clearly the American political situation which it reflects in this paragraph:

"If Spain is placed in an awkard position respecting the Lee incident, she must thank the indiscretion of her foreign office. She cannot blame President McKinley. Mr. Cannon's bill can hardly be explained by the Lee incident. It is probably due to rumors that Spain is purchasing warships. We do not believe that Spain desires war, but if she does, this evidence of America's alertness offers a most effectual check. President McKinley appears to be adhering loyally to the policy of firmness, caution and pacific circumspection he has hitherto pursued. No doubt he has the support of the sober and conscientious mass of the American people, but he has had to face outbursts of popular clamor that a weaker man might have mistaken for the voice of the country.

"The complicity of the Spanish government in the Maine disaster is a hypothesis too monstrous and irrational to be entertained. The fact is that there is nothing impossible of arrangement between Spain and America, while the intractable nature of Cuba's disorders can but inspire thoughtful Americans with a serious doubt as to the wisdom of annexation."

Representative Bailey, the leader of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives, recently made a speech at Richmond which is looked upon as an inauguration of the Congressional campaign in 1898, and incidentally a sort of feeler for the 1900 campaign. He endorsed free silver and the Chicago platform generally, and indicated pretty frankly his adherence to Mr. Bryan as the Presidential candidate for the party in the next campaign. Let's see. Is'nt this Mr. Bailey the same who, in 1896, made a speech in his own congressional district saying that he could not endorse Mr. Bryan or his theories, and did not agree with many of the principals laid down in the Chicago platform? And isn't he the same Mr. Bailey who got a very sore throat when he went to Illinois to make speeches for Bryan and found that same Texas speech being scattered broadcast over the state?

The Labor Commissioner of New York has destroyed another idol of the silver whorshippers, reports a correspondent. In his report just published he shows that the farmers of that State are complaining bitterly of the reduction in the prices of their farms, not in 1873, the year of the "crime," nor in the years immediately following it, but in 1893, and the succeeding years in which the free-trade "crime" began its work, when the people elected a free-trade Congress and President. He says specifically that the complaints of the farmers are that their farms have been reduced from 50 to 75 per cent. in value during the past five or six years—not during the past twenty-five or six years.

Mr. H. B. Luce, State Food Commissioner, in last weeks Argus, has quite a good deal to say about republican pap-suckers. Inasmuch as Bro. Luce has held on to the public teat for six years last past he is a good man to talk about pap-suckers.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

Seldom, if ever, has the enthusiasm of Pacific University displayed itself in so marked a manner as at the outcome of the great championship debate last Friday evening in the auditory. At an early hour all the usual seating capacity was taken and it became evident that a packed house would be the result of the liberal advertising done by the committee on arrangements

The auditory was beautifully decorated with ferns, mosses and plants, and above all were seen the colors of Willamette and Pacific universities. The impatient audience at this appointed time gave vent to college and society yells, the musical trill of the Philes contrasting strikingly with the war cry of the Gamma Sigma boys.

At 8:20 the exercises began, amid great applause; the debaters took their places at tables on opposite sides of the platform. The judges Hon. Geo. H. Williams, deputy U. S. attorney, Schnabel and Prof. Ackerman, sat in front while the timekeepers, L. V. Stewart of Pacific and Mr. Hibbard of Willamette together with the chairman of the evening, Hon. I. A. Macrum graced the platform.

After a musical selection, (two pianos—eight hands, skillfully rendered by Misses Cooley, Yoder, Baber and Graham, the debate was opened by Mr. A. D. Shock of Pacific University. He took his place on the stage easily and gracefully, and in a clear and logical manner opened the debate. His first argument was, that railroads are public highways, and supported his point by the authority of circuit, state and supreme courts of the U. S. He claimed that the function of operating the railroads was properly that of the government as they would thus control monopolies and guard us from greater evils. The present tendency, he said, is toward consolidation, the question is, shall it be a public or private monopoly. He next touched on the economic waste of the present system, too many unnecessary employees, great legal expenses, in some places too many roads in competition for trade, expenses of carrying mails saved to government and he finally showed that one half the annual expenses of government could be paid from the profits made on railroads by government ownership. He handled the question of strikes, and discriminations between points in a fair way and also showed that government ownership of railroads was not a mere theory but a practical working scheme and a success in Prussia, Austria, Australia, Belgium, and elsewhere. At his conclusion he was greeted with great applause.

The negative was then represented by Mr. Hibbard of Willamette, who was easily the best speaker on his side of the question and in the opinion of many the best debater of the evening. His manner was self-confident and his actions on the platform exceedingly lawyer-like. He spoke with ease and fluency, and generally made his points clear and strong, he was perhaps too sarcastic for the first speech on his side of the question but on the whole his argument was good and well arranged. He quoted largely from consular reports to show that cost of transportation was less in countries where private management was in vogue. He attempted to prove that governmental control would ultimately be more costly on account of extreme difficulty to get men who would work as hard for the state as for private corporations. He touched on the forbidden point, the difficulty of securing possession of the roads. He then showed the great danger of government funds being misappropriated. He claimed that the faults of the present system were rapidly being done away with and then he answered in a fair and able manner the question of discrimination. His arguments were received with the applause which they certainly merited.

The fair representative of the Philomathen society, Miss Lois Parker, now advanced to the rostrum. She spoke in a low voice but seemed cool and sure of her ground. After answering the negative's point as to misappropriation of public funds, she made a careful recapitulation of Mr. Schock's argument. Miss Parker made a strong point on the discrimination made to large corporations and the difficulty of enforcing the laws of the Ter-State commerce commission. She quoted from several recognized authorities on railroad matters; showed the impossibility of control by government without ownership. Her speech showed careful preparation; was commendable in that her points were few but well presented and strong in argument.

Mr. Haney, the second speaker on the negative, was especially strong in rebuttal and his speech was one of the best of the evening, full of good argument and well expressed. He used his authority freely, easily and to good effect. Prof. Hadley figured largely on both sides. Mr. Haney produced a few good points for his side by contrasting the railroad systems of Germany and England, showing plainly that those of the latter were vastly superior. As an example of a public failure, he used our system of postoffices not paying expenses and claimed that railroad system would also be an expense to us, besides the difficulty of managing them. Railroad men must be trained men, we have no provision for such training. He quoted authorities to show that government ownership was a failure in Germany but said even if a success in Germany it would not of necessity follow that it would also be a success in the United States as Germans have a military training. He doubted the advisability of a government going into business and showed by figures that our civil service was a failure.

At the end of this speech it would have been difficult to have decided on which side victory would be, but the strongest argument of the evening for the affirmative was yet to come.

With a firm step and a look of determination to win his case or know the reason why, J. E. Kirkwood, the tall senior mounted the rostrum and in a forcible, clear and logical way he clinched his arguments with facts that were unanswerable. He spent much time in rebuttal, answering with great effect the statement made by Mr. Haney that the postal service is an expense to the government. Mr. Kirkwood said, "We do not admit that the postal service is not under the best management, and the reason that the United States looses money is because she has to pay the railroads such exorbitant rates for carrying the mails." (Applause.) He also said "The negative have missed the point concerning the railroads in Germany. We are not comparing the government railroads of Germany with the private roads of the United States, but we ask whether government-run roads in the United States would not be better than private roads in the United States, (applause) He went further to show that government ownership had been successful and satisfactory in every country where it had succeeded that of private ownership. He corrected the mistake of the negative as to cost of transportation, and at the close of his speech things looked bright for Pacific University.

Mr. VanWinkle, the last speaker on the negative, spent most of his time in an attempt at rebuttal, made a few good points along the line of railroad politice but for the most part his argument was tame and he confined himself too much to reading from authorieties, spoke slowly and with hesitation.

Mr. Hibbard was then given five minutes to close the argument for his side. His rebuttal was weak compared with the strength he displayed in his opening speech.

Mr. Schock then closed the debate. In closing he made, in the time alloted, the brightest and best speech of the evening. His summary was good and his rebuttal strong and effective. In rebuttal Pacific easily excelled Willamette. After a piano duet, artistically executed by Misses Cooley and Yoder, the judges rendered a decision in favor of P. U. amidst a silence that was more intense on account of the deafening applause which followed.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Rev. Austin Rice, to whom Pacific University is indebted for her two intercollegiate victories, which now leave her without a peer in the debating circles of Oregon colleges.

In both cases Pacific University has defended and won the unpopular side of the question, although the judges in both cases afterwards expressed themselves as disagreeing with the successful side.

After the debaters had been congratulated by their friends, they, together with the judges, time-keepers, chairman, members of the faculty, distinguished visitors and representatives from Philomeatheon and Gamma Sigma societies, adjourned to Herrick hall where an elaborate dinner was served in four courses. The dining rooms were beautifully decorated with ivy and ferns in graceful clusters, while the colors of Willamette and Pacific Universities were intwined very harmoniously. The tables were fragrant with the sweet odors of violets and heavily laden with good things.

As favors, souvenir cards tied with the crimson and black of Pacific and presented with the compliments of the two literary societies, were given to each guest.

At the close of the dinner, Prin. H. L. Bates, acting as toast-master, called on Judge Williams, Mr. Schnabel, Prof. Ackerman, Prof. Ferrin, Hon. I. A. Macrum, Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Schock to respond to toasts. That given by Judge Williams was an especially appropriate, witty and pleasing speech.

This closed the events of a day that will long be remembered in the annals of Pacific University.

Some in Europe and even some very good people in our own country have delighted themselves with making fun of whom they have termed American jingoes. Noting the prompt and unaminous action of Congress and the President last Tuesday and Wednesday in voting $50,000,000 for national defense we may be considered a nation of jingoes whom it will be a little dangerous to provoke.

From the first the Times denounced the Klondike relief expedition as a piece of foolishness. The humiliating announcement made by the secretary of war that the expedition has been abandoned as unnecessary shows that for once at least more horse sense was lodged in one small newspaper than in all congress, all the war department and the president of the United States. Prehaps the Times is sometimes right on other great questions.—Corvallis Times. Sometimes right. Then the other times it is wrong, and since the Times selects the "right times" will it kindly permit it to be mentioned that one time when it is wrong is when it advocates the free coinage of silver.

They had complete fusion of the reform forces in Seattle. They probably have a solid phalanx yet. Well the phalanxers ran a fusion ticket at the city election that was held last Tuesday and were beautifully beaten. Sound money republicans did it. The whole republican ticket was successful except in a few wards where councilmen were chosen. Washington seems to be tiring of the rule of the "reform forces."

Protection is not a principle, it is a temporary policy, so says the Oregonian in its leading editorial of Thursday. Republicans now learn from the Oregonian that the most prominent plank in the platforms on which they have fought every shade of democracy for the last 30 years, is not a principle but simply a temporary policy. Let us add the editor of the Oregonian as one who accepts the St. Louis Platform as he understand it. If such papers controlled the policy of the republican party the party as well as its principles and policies would indeed be temporary.

A Minister's Trials.

This narrative from a minister is of greatest value to those whose nerves are unstrung, health shattered or otherwise ailing. It is particularly appropriate in this age of active, nervous, endless labor.

We are living too fast. "Fast as lightning," expresses it, for we talk by electricity, cook by electricity, travel by electricity and so on.

Its a hurry, hurry, hurry from the cradle to the grave.

We crowd too much; crowd our work, crowd our eating, crowd our pleasure, crowd our sleeping.

A "breaking down of the nervous system" is the way of expressing the result.

It means a depleting of the nerves induced by prolonged strain; overtaxing of the nervous system; a product of overhurry and bustle.

It affects all people in all walks of life. It baffles physicians of all schools.

No one knows the horrors of such a condition better than Rev. J. N. McCready, of Elkton, Mich. For years he labored faithfully and well. He was progressive and aggressive; a leader among men, a deep thinker and a hard worker.

In his zeal, he overworked; overtaxed his mental and physical strength.

The outlook was dark, with health shattered and recovery apparently hopeless.

Many means for a cure were tried, without receiving benefit.

Finally he took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and was restored to health. He says:

"In April, 1896, the physicians said I must stop preaching or die.

"I had overtaxed myself and was suffering from a complete breaking down of my nervous system and a persistent stomach trouble.

"Several physicians dosed me, but no permanent benefit was derived.

"Four times I was stricken with nervous prostration; twice with gastritis.

"These attacks would throw me into spasms.

"I could eat neither meat or vegetables.

"If my bare feet touched the floor I was immediately seized with cramps.

"I was used up; helpless, hopeless.

"I commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. One box was consumed and I felt no better. This discouraged me.

"My wife urged me to try the pills some more, feeling that my life depended upon the result.

"I continued to take them.

"Since then, and it has been several months, I have enjoyed life.

"Have preached all summer and held revival meetings for fifteen weeks.

"I have had no muscular exercise for years, but recently, have done considerable hard work in my garden, my muscles standing this test remarkably well.

"Every Sabbath I preach three times and now think I am good for another twenty years, if the Lord wills."

To add weight to his words, Rev. McCready made affidavit before J. D. Brookes, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People exert a powerful influence in restoring wasted nerve power and in purifying and enriching the blood. Druggists consider them the most effective remedy which they dispense.

RESOURCES NOT EXHAUSTED.

The Portland Tribune has a Washington special dated March 2, which state:

Representative Tongue said today, with reference to the Yaquina harbor appropriation: "It will almost surely be put into the sundry civil bill in the senate. If not, the war department will let the contract and it will be made a part of the sundry civil bill at the next session. Chairman Cannon has said he will not oppose it when the contract is made."

The market price of wheat and silver must make a somewhat depressing study for Mr. Bryan and his colaborers just now, especially if they compare them with those of the date of Mr. Bryan's nomination. An ounce of silver at the date of his nomination for the presidency was worth considerable more than a bushel of wheat being quoted at 68 9 10 cents in New York markets, while wheat at the same date was 64¾ cents per bushel. Today an ounce of silver is worth 55¾ cents in the New York markets while wheat is in the vicinity of $1.08 having reached as high as $1.08¾ in the past few days, while No. 1 hard Manitoba and hard Duluth were quoted as high as $1.12½ and $1.12¾ on February 28. It will thus be seen that while an ounce of silver was worth more than a bushel of wheat at the date of Mr. Bryan's nomination, it now requires fully two ounces of silver to buy a bushel of wheat.

The cause of free silver is evidently losing its charm with many Democrats. It is now understood that the New York State Convention this year will be expected to ignore this question, and that this disposition is making itself apparent in many sections of the country. So strongly marked is this new development among Democrats that such papers as the Philadelphia American, edited by Wharton Barker, and the Caucasian, of Raleigh, N. C., owned by Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, are predicting that the Democratic party in 1900 will swing back to the gold standard.—Washington News.

As the result of a cabinet meeting held last Sunday when the chairmen of the House and Senate appropriation commitees attended, chairman Cannon of the House on Monday Morning introduced a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the national defense. The bill went to the committee and was favorably reported back Tuesday and after three hours debate unaminously adopted. It then went to the senate where it came up for consideration ou Wednesday. There was no debate so a vote was taken immediately. Every senator present, 76, voted for it. The President approved the bill the same day, and before night contracts for additional defences were made. This prompt and unanimous action of our government will do more to preserve peace than all the peace societies and arbitration treaties that have been thought of.

If the French bond holders, who own the Cuban bonds which are secured by Cuban customs, are not silly there will be no war with Spain. The bondholders can prevent a war if they want to do so. A war with the United States will not save Cuba to Spain. The French bond holders cannot stock up enough money to whip us. Just at present they seem to have reason, and the outlook for peace is better than it was a few days ago.

Spain has been allowing it to be bruited that she is buying warships in every ship yard of the world. This did not scare the United States but was answered by the prompt voting of $50,000,000 for defence. So our administration had the money with which to silence the boasting Spaniard.

The Spaniards last week asked for the recall of Lee our consul at Havana. The reason assigned was that he is persona non grata. President McKinley replied that Consul Lee seemed to be doing his whole duty, and was entirely satisfactory to this government. Therefore the U. S. government would not recall him. Now the Spaniards say they never desired his recall.

The reporters of American newspapers have been expelled from Havana. Now we may expect Cuban political news paragraphs to shorn of all yellow tinge.

REFEREE'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, made and entered on the 2nd day of January, 1897, in a suit for partition of certain property, wherein Amanda J. Sherman and Van Sherman, her husband, Minerva Fisher and William Fisher, her husband, were plaintiffs and Drucilla McLin and H. McLin her husband, Mahala Ferry and Elizabeth Shute were defendents, and requiring me to sell the real property hereinafter described in said decree. Now therefore, in confo mity with the directions and commands of said decree aforesaid I will, on Monday the 4th day of April, 1898 at the south door o the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of the following portions of the south half of the Donation Land Claim of Edward Constable, Deceased, in Washington County, Oregon, and described as follows towit:

Being all of lots numbered, 9, 10 11, 12, 15, 18 and 19 and the south half of Lot No. 14 of and in J. A. Reid's Five Oak subdivision in Sections, 15 and 16, 21 and 22, of Township one North Range two West, Will. Mer. and also all of that portion of Lot No. 8 of said J. A. Reid's Five Oak subdivision above described, lying south of the North line of the south half of the Donation Land claim of Edward Constable and wife above described. That I will offer said tracts for sale separately, or in any manner to suit purchaser.

Witness my hand this 2nd day of Mch. 1898

W. D. BRADFORD, Referee in the above entitled Suit.

41-45

Executors Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I, the undersigned, have been appointed executor of the last will and testament o Elizabeth Hanley deceased by the Hon County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington county and have duly qualified as such executor All persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Hanley deceased, are hereby notified to present the same with proper vouchers to me at my law office in Hillsboro, Oregon within six months from the date hereof.

Dated at Hillsboro this 9th day of March 1898.

W. N. BARRETT, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Hanley deceased 42-45

CITATION.

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

In the matter of the estate of Emma L. Beach.

To L. Beach and ——— Beach whose first name is unknown, and to all persons interested in said estate, greeting:

In the name of the state of Oregon: You are hereby cited and required to appear in the County court of the State of Oregon for the county of Washington at the court room thereof at Hillsboro in the county of Washington on Monday the eleventh day of April 1898 at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of that day then and there to show cause if any they have why an order o sale should not be made by said Court authorizing and directing J H Dilberger Administrator of the above named estate to sell the real estare belonging to said estate at private sale to pay the debts and expenses of administration of said estate said real estate being particularly described as follows towit:

The east half of the southeast quarter o section one t 2 s r 3 w, of the Will Mer in Washington county Oregon, containing 80 acres.

Witness, the Hon. B. P. CORNELIUS, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Washington with the seal of said Court affixed this 10 day of March A. D. 1898.

Attest J. A. Imbrie, Clerk.
J. W. Morgan, Deputy. 42-46

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The Latch String Out.

It is well said that manners make the man, but the more solid ingredient of character is also necessary to a true type of manhood. If a man has these both, and also has the good sense to dress well he will find the "latchstring out" for him all over the world.

FOR REALLY CORRECT DRESS

In Material, Style, Fit, Finish, and Gentlemanly effect, you should order your tailoring of

BORN & CO.,
The Great Chicago Merchant Tailors

For over 20 Years the Leaders in the Custom Trade. You can get a "BORN" Suit or Overcoat for less money than is usually paid for inferior goods and tailoring.

FIT AND FINISH GUARANTEED.

Three 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

SPRING TERM BEGINS MARCH 30, 1898.

Hillsboro Pharmacy UNION BLOCK MAIN STREET, Dr. F. A. Bailey, Prop

Pure fresh drugs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Sponges and all Druggists Sundries, Fine first-class cutlery a specialty.

Extra Care in Compounding Prescriptions.

SALE SALE

Schulmerich & Son

Will sell for the next week a large line of shoes below cost.

See their stock before buying.

Administrator's Sale.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Multnomah county.

In the matter of the estate of Caroline Meier, deceased. Pursuant to an order of said court, I will, from and after the 11th day of March, 1898, sell at private sale, for cash or its equivalent, 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-four (24) 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 east at right angles, parallel with the southern line of said section, forty (40) chains; thence south, along the east line of the quarter section, twenty-five (25) chains; thence west to the place of beginning.

Dated at Portland, Oregon, February 4, 1898.

PAUL WESSINGER, Administrator of the estate of Caroline Meier, deceased. 83-42

SUMMONS.

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

Fulva Reef, Plaintiff, vs. Jack Reef, Defendant.

To Jack Ree, the Defendant above named:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit by the first day of the next term of the above entitled court, following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, which first day will be Monday the 21st day of March, 1898, and if you fail to so answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief demanded in this complaint.

The relief demanded is, that the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant, be desolved, set aside and held for naught; and that plaintiff have judgment against defendant, for seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, and for all costs and disbursements of this suit.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable Thomas A. McBride, judge of the above entitled court, made at chambers, on the 31, day of January, 1898.

W. H. COOPER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

38-44

Notice of Final settlement.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon for Washington county.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Kindt, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Peter Kindt deceased have filed my final account as such administratrix in the above entitled court, and that said court has fixed Monday the 14th day of March, 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day for hearing of objections to said final account and settlement, if any there be, and for the final settlement of said estate.

PHEBE KINDT, Administratrix of the estate of Peter Kindt, deceased.

C. E. Kindt, Attorney for the estate. 39-42

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE'S FINAL ACCOUNT.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, OF THE State of Oregon for Washington county In the matter of the assignment of W. E and Alice M. Beauchamp, Insolvent debtors.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned assignee of the above named insolvent debtors has filed his final account as assignee of said insolvents in the Circuit court of the State of Oregon for Washington county and that said Circuit court has set Monday the 21st day of March 1898 at the Circuit court room in Hillsboro at ten o'clock a m of said day, as the time and place for hearing objections to said final account of said assignee, and for the final settlement of said estate of the said W. E. and Alice M. Beacham, insolvent debtors.

Dated at Hillsboro on this 20th day of December 1897.

W. N. Barrett, Assignee of the estate of W. E. and Alice M. Beauchamp, solvent debtors.

Bagley & Brown, Attorneys for Assignee. 31-47

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, OF THE State of Oregon, for Washington County. (In equity)

Philippe Chaperon, Plaintiff, vs. August Schmidt, Defendant.

To August Schmidt, defendant

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you herein by the first day of the next term of Court after the expiration of the publication of this summons to-wit: by Monday March 21, 1898 and if you fail to so answer the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for, to-wit: judgment against said August Schmidt for $100 with 10 per cent interest from November 16, 1895, and $90 attorneys fees also costs of suit, further, that plaintiffs mortgage upon the east half of the southwest quarter of section 16 township 2 north range 5 west of Willamette Meridian containing 80 acres in Washington County Oregon, be foreclosed and said premises sold as provided by law to satisfy the aforesaid sums and that you and all persons claiming under you be barred and foreclosed of all right or equity of redemption in said mortgaged premises.

This publication is made by order of Hon. I. A. McBride judge of the above named Court, duly made January 11, 1898.

R. CITRON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

35-41

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has taken out letters testaments in the estate of Enos Davis deceased late of Washington county Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same properly authenticated to me at my residence nor h of Glencoe or at the office of Humphreys & Son in Hillsboro within 6 months from this date and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated Feb. 28, 1898.

J. C. COREY, Executor of the last will and testament of Enos Davis deceased. 41-46