HILLSBORO INDEEPNDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 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 265 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 wilt consist of 156 delegates appointed among the several counties of the first district as follows:

Benton	7	Clackamus	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 Satnrday, 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.

The free silver proposition is going to have a hard strugle among the farmers this year. Reports from all parts of the West, where good prices and good crops have made the farmers one of the most prosperous elements of the community, show that the silver proposition which found such support among the farmers in 1896, is losing ground very rapidly now that the theory that the price of farm products is dependent upon the price of silver has been so thoroughly exploded.

THE MORTGAGE TAX-LAW.

A recent decision made by the supreme court of the United States, holds that the late mortgage tax law of Oregon was constitutional—that citizens living outside of the state but owning mortgages on property within the state were not deprived of such property without due process of law. The Oregonian reviewing the decision remarks. "The law (mortgage tax law) was repealed because, after long experience and full discussion, the conclusion was reached that it rested on economic error, and that it was not good policy to continue it."

The correctness of this finding depends upon who it is that reaches the conclusion. The mortgagee no doubt finds that the law rested on economic error. Indeed some of that class of money lenders find all laws resting on economic error which requires them to bear their share of the burden of supporting good government and protecting the institutions that make their property valuable.

The INDEPENDENT has stated before, but it will do so again, that the mortgage tax-law imposed no taxes that were not imposed before and that its repeal exempts no value from taxation that was liable when the mortgage tax-law was in force. A mortgage in Oregon at least is a conveyance made to secure the payment of a promisory note or notes. Those notes from the beginning and are now subject to taxation. All that the mortgage tax law did was to prevent the holder of these notes from hiding them so that the assessor could not list them. The law required them to be listed in the county where the security was. Because mortgages could not hide their notes and thus escape taxation, they reached the conclusion that the mortgage tax-law rested on economic error. Its repeal in their estimation, was good public policy because they now can fraudulently conceal their notes from the assessor and escape taxation. Are note holders honest when they do that thing and does the Oregonian uphold or endorse that fraud? Or does it defend the tax dodger?

The mortgage tax law was defective in some respects, but what was needed was its amendment not its unconditional repeal. It perhaps matters little now what this decision of the supreme court is, but it is well to keep clearly in mind that the mortgage tax-law prevented fraud in the laying of taxes and prevented tax-dodging. All promisory notes, whether secured by mortgage or not, are subject to taxation and the only way they can escape is through fraud. The mortgage tax-law made men honest when they wanted to be dishonest. Our assessors tell us that we need another law to make men honest.

THE TOWNE QUESTIONS.

Neither of the Salem free silver papers of which there are two, publish Towne's six questions, and it is quite problematical if our neighbor, the Argus, does any different. But it is important that our farmers and stock growers have an opportunity to see them, hence they are here reproduced:

1. Are you in favor of the dollar of greatest purchasing power?

2. Are you glad that in 1897 certain American farmers received a higher price than usual in many years for their wheat?

3. If you answer No 2 affirmatively, explain to your readers why you are glad that your dollar in 1897 had less purchasing power in wheat than usual.

4. If it was a good thing that the farmer got a high price for his wheat would it not have been a still better thing if he could have received higher prices for his hay, corn, oats cotton fruit, hops and other farm products?

5. If it would have been a good thing for the farmer to receive higher prices, would it not have been also a good thing for all other producers to receive higher prices for their products?

6. Explain to your readers how there can be a general rise in the average level of prices without a corresponding increase in the quantity of material that is, money, in which prices are measured.

Mr. Willis S. Duniway of Salem has answered these by asking other questions and since they are according to his folly, they are as appropriate as any of the many answers that might be made. These are they:

1. Are you, Mr. Town, in favor of the dollar of the smallest purchasing power?

2. Are you glad that in 1897-8 our laboring people have had to pay higher prices than usual in recent years for their flour and beef?

3. If you answer No. 2 affirmatively, explain to our laboring people why you are glad that their dollars have had less purchasing power in flour and beef and why you are glad that their labor buys less than usual of bread and meat.

4. If it has been a good thing for laboring people to pay dearly for their meat and bread, wouldn't it be a still better thing if they were to receive dollars of smallest purchasing power in payment of wages so they would have to pay still more dearly for bread, meat, clothing, groceries etc?

5. If it would be a good thing for day laborers to receive dollars of smallest purchasing power for their work and pay dearly for the necessaries of life, would it not be a good thing for all the wage earners and salary-workers to receive cheapest dollars for their services and pay dearest for everything they wear, eat or use?

6. Explain to day-laborers and wage earners how there can be a general rise in the average level of labor namely, the buying power of wages. If we shall decrease the value of the dollar to the lowest purchasing power and thereby raise the prices of the necessaries and comforts of life to the highest possible point.

7. If you answer No. 2 negatively, Mr. Towne, please explain to farmers why you are not glad that they are receiving good prices for their wheat, cattle, mutton, wool, hay, etc.

Mr. Duniway remarks further: "Not a new idea is advanced in Mr. Towne's speeches. Every proposition he laid down in Oregon was put forth in his "great speech" in congress on February 8, 1896, and was completely refuted and demolished a few days later by one of his colleagues, Hon. J. T. McCleary. What is thought of these gentlemen in Minnesota may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Towne was rejected and discarded when he sought re-election while Mr. McCleary was triumphantly given a second term.

OUR ARMY:

The landing of 100,000 men on American soil by a foreign power would be appalling on paper, notwithstanding the care with which a foreign battleship could anchor off our sea coast cities and compell our government to give bonds or see the cities destroyed. No nation seems inclined to try the experiment. The English general who made a tour of America in the "fifties," and reported that he could march 30,000 men from one end of the country to the other, was compelled to revise his figures somewhat when half the republic had placed over two million men in the field and crushed one of the most formidible rebellions of modern times.

The fact is, no strategy of war can overcome the inertia of distance. Von Motke who planned the brilliant campaign from Worth to Paris in 1870 would had to contend against obstacles of another sort if America had been his battle ground. However rapid the massing of troups may be or how perfect their equipment no power or combination of powers can fight a decisive battle on American soil within ten days after war has been declared or for a year after. Mr. Collins in his recent article in the Oregonian concerning our nation defences was somewhat of a pessimist.

In the matter of drill or discipline the European soldier would on the start have some advantage over the American soldier. It is actual battle that produces veterans. America has patriots not veterans, Europe has patriots and a few veterans. Laying aside the Russo-Turkish war of '77 there has been no European war of consequence since the Franco-Prusian war of '70. One half of their soldiers have been gathered to their fathers or have by age or sickness been incapacitated for active service.

One underlying fact cannot be overlooked that is the intelligence of the soldier. The intelligent patriot fighting for his flag and home will be more than a match for the enemy even if led by a Motke.

Lee made a fatal mistake at Gettesburg when he underated the fighting qualities of the army of the Potomac. A mistake that any nation will make if it should engage in a war with the United States.

The fighting power of the United States on land is unsurpassed by any nation, while the enemy is dealing the awful blows mentioned by a writer in the Oregonian they would be confronted by an army of a million men or if required, double that number. The qualities of the American citizen soldier has been tried The honor of the flag is safe in his hands. C

How weak European nations are when an invasion of America is undertaken may be seen in the peaceful experiment now making by Spain. Last Sunday evening a torpedo flotilla sailed out of the Spanish harbor of Cadiz bound for the West Indies. The itinerary contemplates a stop at the Canary islands. Then to supply coal a transport ship accompanies the squadron and recoaling is to be in mid-ocean from dancing transport to dancing torpedo boat. Even daily transfers of food has to be made. Now suppose a state of war existed and the invading squadron carried 10,000 men or more, the inconveniences would be increased especially if harrassed by a few fast cruisers which we would be certain to have hovering about. Our isolation is a splendid defense.

The Argus two weeks ago offered $5 to the INDEPENDENT for an affidavit of its drawing Last week it offered $10. Now by the rule of progression this week the fee will be $15. Hence in a progression where a is $5, d is $5 the value of 1 will depend upon the value of n. Now as the INDEPENDENT is anxious to accumulate property, it will be in no hurry to fix a value to N. This is reasonable too since affidavits are not necessary to establish political principles.

The Spanish jingoes lay much store upon the first crushing blow that they claim they can deal. They did deliver one blow by which they instantly murdered 250 men. It hurt too but it was a blow which they dare not avow, and now like the abject cowards they are, they are shaking in their boots for fear they will not be able to shift responsibility.

ONE YEAR FOR M'KINLEY.

William McKinley, as president, has not only fulfilled the highest expectations of his party and of those allies who joined with the republican party in the crisis of 1896, but he has risen above those expectations, and in these hours of stress and danger he stands revealed to all the people as a statesman and patriot in whose wisdom, tact, and judgment a nation reposes its entire confidence. —N. Y. Mail and Express.

President McKinley's severest labors are doubtless, before him. In foreign and domestic affairs this first year has been but a preparation for the consummation of policies of the most pregnant import. But he approaches them from a plane of popular content and confidence immeasurably elevated above that universal anxious seat of a year ago. The atmosphere of achievement has been created. From the day of the calling of the extra session which restored to industrial America its own his has been the most potent personal influence in the beneficial alteration of conditions which today is acknowledged by all.—N. Y. Press.

The signal success of the first years administration is the enactment of a revenue law which fulfills the promises of its friends, and while supplying revenue for the government discriminates in favor of American enterprise and labor. The promptness and efficiency in this regard is an earnest that the party's pledges will be redeemed as fast as possible. Everything cannot be done in a year. In the emergency which the government at Washington is now facing the administration has received the most complimentary assurances from all parties of the country's trust in it.—Sioux City Journal.

When President McKinley assumed the reins of office he was pledged to four things—sound money, protection, the annexatian of Hawaii and the liberty of Cuba. The first he has maintained, the second was given to the country in a little less than 4 months after his inauguration, the third he has bent his every endeavor to accomplish and except for the fact it takes a two-thirds majority of congress to pass a resolution of annexation, Hawaii would have been annexed before the holidays. The 4th is now a matter of keenest interest and ere another year will have been numbered with the past, Cuba will have gained her liberty and the stirring incidents of today will be history. In no thing has the president been recreant to his trust.—Grand Rapids Herald.

All things considered, President McKinley merits the felicitations of his countrymen upon the rounding out of the fiscal year of his administration. Beyond a doubt the nation thinks better of him at the completion of the first quarter of his career as chief executive to-day than when he entered the White House a year ago. If when he was inaugurated he was unpossessed of the staunch fiber, the rugged traits and marked virility that seem essential to a successful president, he certainly has grown up to the requirements of the great office to an appreciable degree. We may say that it is exceptional for a new president to retain in such full measure the loyalty of his partisans and compel the respect of those who had doubted him as Mr. McKinley has done up to this time.—Detroit Free Press (dem.)

The year between March 4, 1897 and March 4, 1898, reveals William McKinley as a patriotic American, a cautious but firm executive, a conciliatory but self-respecting politician, in his relations with congress a pronounced but unfactional republican, in his relations with his party a consistent protectionist, in his economic convictions a courageous friend of civil service reform and of currency reform, and an official who, knowing war as a soldier and loving peace as a citizen, cultivates the things which make for peace in the spirit and attitude of our government, while not unmindful of that duty of readiness for war which emergencies, neither of our creation nor of our choosing, have forced upon the national attention. The president is quite as large a man as his eulogists have maintained. He is a far better man than his opponents represent. He is a much abler man than mugwump criticism, with the intolerance of half estate and the purblindness of half lights, can conceive any one to be but themselves.—Brooklyn Eagle, (Ind. dem.)

Mr. Bryan's visit to Mexico does not seem to have been altogether fruitful in convincing the Mexicans of the value of their currency system. The Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, Mr. Limantour, in his recent report stated that the chief obstacle to Mexican trade and commerce was found in the fluctuations of silver. It was not so much its depreciated value, of which Mr. Limantour complained, and this fact, of course, would apply quite as much to the United States as to Mexico, in case of the adoption of the system which Mr. Bryan and his followers demand.

Town the high priest of free silver was in Oregon last week. Imitating Secretary Carlisle laid down six principles that silver coinage advocates cannot answer, he asks six questions but unlike the Carlisle propositions, no one wants to answer Town's. They are not of sufficient importance.

A School Girl's Nerves.

This record is of especial value to parents. It's a message from a loving mother dedicated to the mothers of growing girls. A truthful narrative of the utmost interest and import.

It is important that the nerves are carefully guarded. Mothers who have young daughters of school age should watch their health more carefully than their studies.

The proper development of their bodies is of first importance.

After the confinement of the school room, plenty of out-door exercise should be taken. It is better that children never learn their a, b, c's, than that by overstudy they lose their health.

All this is self-evident. Everyone admits it—everyone knows it, but everyone does not know how to build the health up when once broken down, even the best physicians failing at times.

The following method of Mrs. Stephen Barnes, whose post office address is Burney, Ind., if rightly applied, may save your daughter.

When her daughter Lucy was at that critical girlhood age of twelve years she grew weak and nervous.

"Previously she had been a bright, healthy young girl," says Mrs. Barnes, "She was diligent and progressive in her studies.

"It became necessary, however, for her to leave school.

"She was overtaxed mentally and physically.

"Her nerves were at such a tension that the least noise irritated her.

"She had continual twitching in the arms and lower limbs and symptoms of St. Vitus' dance.

"Her blood was out of order she was thin and pale, almost lifeless. In three months she lost twenty-three pounds.

"We did everything possible for her, and she had the best of medical treatment.

"Several skilled physicians attended her, but no benefit was apparent.

"A family friend visiting us, told how her daughter had been similarly affected, but cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"She urged us to try the pills, and we finally consented.

"We have always rejoiced that we did.

"The pills helped Lucy at once, and after taking eight boxes she was entirely cured.

"She is now in perfect health, strong, weighs ten pounds more than ever before, and her cheeks are full of color.

"Two years of schooling were missed on account of ill health, but now she can gratify her ambition to study and become an educated woman."

The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were helpful in the above case, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

As the blood rushes through all parts of the body, the conveyer of good or bad health, it is necessary that it should be pure, rich and red.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood by supplying its life giving elements which nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus drives disease from the system.

The pills are in universal demand and sold by all druggists.

Mr. Bryan, who is making another tour of the South in order to keep himself before the dear people, will find "food for thought" in the fact that the cotton crop of 1897 8 is four times as great as that of 1872, being, according to latest estimates, from 11,000,000 to 11,5000,000 bales, against 2,974,351 in 1872. The United States produces the bulk of the cotton of the world, but the increase in other cotton producing sections of the globe has been equally rapid. With an increase of 300 per cent in production, while the population has increased only about 25 per cent it is not surprising that the over-supply has resulted in a great reduction in price, and that the effort to couple the fall in the price of cotton with the silver question is being rejected by those who have made examination of the facts in the case.

The pole is wonderfully lengthened when there is a good large wallet of gold conveniently placed for the large end to rest on. That is why the ersimmon was knocked. We got the Brazillian cruisers instead of Spain. Our Jack Tars will be bringing them home some of these fine days. Nothing could make us feel better satisfied with ourselves except that they had been built in our own shipyards. Now if we can get the Chilian ship that is on the market, we will begin to feel that peace is assured or if not then we will be in a good position to enforce peace.

The Republican Congressional Committee has selected Congressman Thos. H. Tongue's speech in opposition to the Teller resolution as one of the six documents to be printed and circulated this summer and fall for campaign literature. We of Oregon recognized its worth but hardly expected that it would receive this marked recognition in the east. Mr. Tongue is taking high rank in Washington and next year when he is returned, his influence will be even more than it is now.

The emperor of Germany the other day in an after dinner speech stated that "so long as William III is German emperor, the United States shall not possess themselves of Cuba." Next day when he was sober he disavowed the utterance. He probably called to mind the little encounter at Trenton, N. J. along about 1777. We were no better prepared for war then, than we are now.

It is a curious fact that while farm products have been advancing, prices of articles which farmers must buy have in most cases decreased. Latest reports from New York markets show a marked reduction in prices of cotton goods, shoes, articles of daily consumption, while in practically everything which the farmer produces there has been a marked increase.

The Dingley law is still marching forward to complete success. Treasury receipts which were over $28,000,000 in the 28 days of February are likely to be $33,000,000 in March whose first ten days have produced $11,000,000 in round numbers.

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, slvent debtors.
Bagley & Brown,
Attorneys for Assignee. 31-47

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, did, on March 8th, 1898, duly make and enter an order authorizing and directing G W. Reed, executor of the last will and testament of Thos. J Reed, deceased, to sell at private sale the real estate belonging to said estate.

Now therefore, by virtue of said order, and of the authority vested in me as executor as aforesaid, I, the said G. W. Reed, executor of the last will and testament of Thos. J. Reed, decd. will on and after the 15 day of April, 1898, duly proceed to sell the real estate belonging to said estate at private sale, said real estate being particularly described as follows, to-wit: Lying and situated in Washington County, Oregon, and begining at a point S 22° 45' E and 2.60 chs from the N W corner of the donation land claim of Joshua Dickson and wife in sec 25 T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian and running thence N 28° 41' E 3.14 chs in the center of the county road, thence N 22° 11' E in said center of county road 11 chs thence N 29° 42' E in said center 5.70 chs to a post thence S 14½° E 9.16 chs to section line between sections 13 & 14, T 1 S R 4 W thence S on said section line 3.96 chs thence S 64½° E 15.25 chs to center of right away of Oregon & California railroad thence S 51° 46' W in said center 18.07 chs thence W to east line of Joshua Dicksons donation land claim thence N 29° 20' W on said east line to the place of beginning containing 63.11 acres of land more or less.

Terms of Sale cash in hand conveyance to be at the expense of purchaser.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 16th day of March, 1898.

G. W. REED,
Executor of the last will and testament of Thos. J. Reed, deceased. 43-47

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

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has taken out settlers 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 near Farmington within six 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. 41-45

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 estate 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 of 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 13 day of March A. D. 1898.

Attest J. A Imbrie, Clerk.
J. W. Morgan, Deputy. 4-46

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Anton Jostadt, deceased, late of Washington county.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same for allowance to the undersigned at his residence near Farmington within six months from this date and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM FOULKES,
Administrator of the estate of Anton Jostadt, Deceased.
March 10th 1898. 43-47

Notice to Purchaser.

To C. M Kahn. You are hereby notified that the land bought by you at tax sale in Washington County, Oregon, on December 21st, 1896 has been redeemed. You will come forward surrender your certificate and recieve your money.

J. A. IMBRIE,
Clerk.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, 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

M. 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 assortment of Handkerchiefs. Your choice for 5 cents.

SUMMONS.

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

Fulva Reef, Plaintiff,
v.
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 dissolved, 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,
38-44 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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 Perry and Elizabeth Shute were defendents, and requiring me to sell the real property hereinafter described in said decree. Now therefore, in conformity 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 o 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,
41-45 Referee in the above entitled Suit.

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

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 want to get out something neat 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, cobwebs and out-of-style goods than cash, you would probably feel like asking, Why don't you

Wake Up

use the advertising columns of the HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT and exchange your stock for legal tender? What say you.

Rush Work

is a problem in most job offices. Not so with the HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT Printery. We have a large force of men at work all the time and can "rush" a job for you without any trouble. When you want work done quickly give the HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT Job Office a trial.

Mrs. M. P. Brown ...

Teacher of PIANO, ORGAN and HARMONY.

Work pursued as in regular conservatory course.

Also thorough course taught in ART, PENCIL, CHARCOAL, INDIA INK, CRAYON, and OIL PAINTING.

STUDIO, ROOM 7, over Hillsboro Pharmacy.