HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 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	50
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 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 each 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 opposition to the republican party, the free silver phalanxers are going to fuze. Some of the populists are hanging off, but the leaders at least will come in. Republicans and sound money advocates might as well recognize the fusion. It is the present currency or a debased one. The fusionists think they are in the majority and that they will win, hence they will get the suffrage of all wavering votes that want to be on the winning side. There is not much principal with them.

SPAIN DESERVES PUNISHMENT.

The findings of the naval board of enquiry of the Maine disaster have been made up and reported. By this time the Department in Washington is in possession of the report though it is not probable that the country will have it before Monday or Tuesday next. However it is the general impress that the Board has found that our ship and our sailors were blown up by the Spaniards with a mine or a torpedo planted in the harbor of Havana by the Spanish government. The mine may have been exploded by an individual but our ships was anchored over the danger by the authorities. The Spanish Government contributed to this thing.

The INDEPENDENT has been and is for peace, but there conditions. Spain has been coming to us with a kiss on her lips and a stiletto under her mantle. She imprisons our citizens and then murders them. She confiscates our property. She blows up our war ships. A money indemnity is not a sufficient bond to restrain her from committing the outrages that has deligated her for ages. Spain must be punished until she will be glad to deal justly with her subjects and with us.

The United States, then, should without hesitation humiliate Spain either by war or by driving her flag from the West Indies. This is not a case for arbitration. France, nor Italy, nor Austria, nor Germany nor all together should be permitted to investigate the cause of the Maine explosion or to arbitrate our quarrel with Spain. Our officers have done that. Let them be sustained. We cannot vaciliate and retain the respect of mankind. Because a nation is small and weak she must not be permitted to terrorize us. There are times when it is cowardice for a strong man or nation to submit to the arrogance of a weakling. The United States will suffer by war, but we will rid ourselves of a troublesome neighbor. Spain deserves punishment.

FORGERY AND FALSEHOOD

The Argus last week apologises in a way for its uncalled for attack on Congressman Tongue and eases his conscience by saying it is not Tongue citizen, that he attacks but Tongue politician. Now neither the Argus nor the Corvalis Times nor any other paper has more right to attack a man in his political life than in his private capacity, and least of all is he justified in misquoting or distorting the utterances of an opponent. The INDEPENDENT had thought that a simple contradiction that Mr. Tongue had even held or advocated free silver coinage would be sufficient but it seems that a detailed denial must be made, so the sooner it is done and out of the way the better. It is best to take them in order so the Corvallis Times shall be first. In its issue of February 2d, the following editorial paragraph appeared:

"Congressman Tongue for the gold standard, violently, radically for the gold standard. Hear him in his late speech: 'Payment of the bonds in anything but gold would commit the great farming classes of the United States to sell the nation, to sell the national honor, stain the national name, brand upon the fair brow of the American republic the words repudiation and dishonesty. It would commit the county to the financial policy of semi-barbarous nations.,"

The "late speech" referred to is evidently Tongue's speech in the House of Representatives in opposition to the Teller resolution. To any one who has read that speech, it is not necesary to say that the foregoing paragraphs purporting to be a quotation from it, included in quotation marks and ascribed to Congressman Tongue is an undisguised forgery. No such words or sentiments are contained in the speech. Tongue never used the language attributed to him, either in that speech, or any other that he ever made. On the contrary the sentiments and expressions to which he did give utterance were absolutely opposite to those attributed to him.

In the first portion of his speech he uses the following language:

"Mr. Speaker, The resolution we are now considering contains two declarations. The first part is a statement 'that all the bonds of the United States issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver."

"This is simply a statement of existing laws. It neither makes, amends, nor changes a single line or provision of any statute of the United States. Why is this part of the resolution offered? Under present laws the silver dollars of the United States are a legal tender for the payment of every bond the Government ever issued. No one disputes that. If they were not, the passage of this resolution would not make them so. Being a legal tender, the defeat of this resolution will not deprive them of that quality. While, if standing alone it would do no harm, what is the requirement for the passage of this part of the resolution?"

"Under these laws the interest upon the bonds is being paid in silver, in gold, in silver certificates, in greenbacks, in Treasury notes. The interest on the bonds is being paid in the same money that is paid to the pensioner, the laborer, the grocer, the poor and the rich. It is no detriment to the bondholder. It would be no profit to the government to pay in one coin or money rather than another. Under the present laws and policies of the United States there is now no dear, no cheap, dollar. The silver dollars are now as valuable to the government and in the markets of the world, as the gold dollar. They go as far in the payment of obligations and salaries, the purchase of supplies, and the construction of public improvments. No one objects to them, no one refuses them, and no one discriminates against them, except the friends of this resolution, who refuse to acknowledge the existence of the law to maintain their value unimpaired."

The same paper in the editorial continues: "This from the man who formerly solemnly asserted that the gold standard would end in the destruction of business of this country. In November, 1894, Mr. Tongue wrote a letter to the Portland Oregonian. That letter was violent in its denunciation of the repeal of the Sherman law. It said:

"A continuation of this legislation means constant contraction. Scarce money means dear money, with increased purchasing power; it means a decrease in the price of every other species of property real and personal in the county and in the City; it means decrease in the wages of all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, manual and professional. But worst of all it means an enormous increase in indebtedness of every class, public and private, with diminished power to pay. It means confiscation of the property of the debtor, for the benefit of the creditor."

The Times then proceeds to denounce the foregoing language as in opposition to the position taken by Congressman Tongue today.

The Hillsboro Argus in its editorial columns of March 3rd, contains the following:

"Mr. Tongue said in his famous letter advocating the coinage of the entire product of American silver mines:

'It (the present system of finance) will make the United States a paradise to the class of people who are exclusive creditors, but it will make it a hell for everybody else. Even the most generous and less exacting creditors will suffer with the rest. Having loaned his money on property with only a fair margin of old time values, when the power of the debtor to pay is taken away he finds himself compelled to take property robbed of its value. That it would be down right dishonesty to legislate to enable the debtor to repudiate just financial obligations, but it is equally dishonest, and productive of much more hardship to increase by legislation the obligations and burdens of the debtor for the benefit of the creditor.' "

Any fair reader will see that the last quotation taken from the Times is incomplete and detached. The same would be true of the quotation from the Argus except for the words "the present system of finance" which do not occur in the original letter, are not a part of his language, and the insertion is a simple bald faced forgery of which no fair minded man would be guilty.

Now why these detached quotations? Why this insertion of language that does not occur? Certainly for no honest legitimate purpose.

Now let us see what Tongue did say, and quote the sentence that precedes the language quoted by the Times, and extend it so as to include the part attempted to be quoted by the Argus, as they are a continous portion of the letter.

The following is a part of Mr. Tongue's letter to the Oregonian:

"With tariff laws designed to increase our imports, while exports are diminishing enormously in value, the products of our gold mines inadequate even to pay the interest on our public, private and corporate indebtedness to Europe, what will be the end? And where will the supply of money be obtained? A continuance of this legislation means constant contraction. Scarce money means dear money with increased purchasing power; it means a decrease in the price of every other species of property, real and personal, in the country and in the city; it means decrease in the wages of all classes of labor, skilled, manual and professional, but worst of all, it means an enormous increase in the indebtedness of every class, public or private, with diminished power to pay. It means confiscation of the property of the debtor for the benefit of the creditor. It will make the United States a paradise for the class of people who are exclusive creditors, but it will make it a hell for everybody else. Even the most generous and less exacting creditor will suffer with the rest, having loaned his money on property with only fair margin of old time values, when the power of the debtor to pay is taken away, he finds himself compelled to take property robbed of its value. That it would be down right dishonesty to legislate to enable the debtor to repudiate just financial obligations, is not disputed but it is equally dishonest, and productive of much more hardship to increase by legislation the obligations and burdens of the debtor for the benefit of the creditor."

To allege that this is an assertion that the gold standard would end in the destruction of the business of the country is absolutely untrue. There is not one word in that letter, or in any utterance from the same source that has at any time opposed maintaining the present monetary standard of the United States, or that has ever advocated for one moment the free coinage of silver. The closing sentence above quoted the statement that "it would be down right dishonesty to legislate to enable the debtor to repudiate just financial obligations" was intended evidently against free silver.

But why this quibbling? Why these detached quotations from previous utterances? Why this barefaced forgery? Men who have been for free silver have said so. No free silver advocates who have taken much part in political campaigns have ever left the question of their position in duobt. Their language has not been open to doubtful construction or two meanings.

If Tongue had ever supported free silver in speech or writing, some one would be able to say so not by quibbling or innuendo, but by producing languages and the time, place and circumstance: These cannot be done, and we denounce any asertion or statement that he has opposed the present monetary standard, or supported free silver in any speech, declaration or letter, as absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue, and we demand the proof of the language.

It is not sufficient to show that Tongue may not approve of every provision of the present financial laws. It is not sufficient to show that in 1894 after the balance of trade had been against us, the production of American silver had fallen in two years 35 per cent, from sixty three and a half million ounces in 1892 to forty nine and a half million ounces in 1894, that Tongue suggested that some ways might be found to utilize this product not needed in the arts. It is not sufficient to show that in 1894, he had opposed that portion of the laws that compelled the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain in circulation an enormous amount of paper money of a small denomination, forcing the silver out of circulation. It is not sufficient to show that he now is opposed to that law, and has introduced in congress a bill to repeal it. It is not sufficient to show that he believed the laws of the United States as then existing were bringing about the contraction of the currency, as they unquestionably did. It is not sufficient to show that he was opposed to contraction of the currency then as he is now. It is not sufficient to show that he believed while the United States were importing, as it did in 1894, agricultural goods to the amount of $364,423,627, while the exports of all classes of grains, flours and oat meals only amounted to $166,777,229 that some change in legislation was needed to prevent the consequent expulsion of money from the United States. These are views that he entertains and advocates now.

What the INDEPENDENT demands is that those who are claiming a change of financial views and are alleging in substance that he favored free coinage, should produce the language and the time and place and circumstance where it was uttered, favoring directly in some manner the change from the gold standard and the adoption of free coinage of silver. The INDEPENDENT does not admire that class of men who would prefer to be consistent rather than to be right, who refuse to change their views when circumstances and events prove their incorrectness. But it so happens that no man in public life in Oregon has been more consistent in his money views since that issue became important in Oregon politics than has Congressman Tongue.

In the spring campaign of 1892 at the city of Albina, speaking from the same platform with Henry McGinn whose election he favored he made probably the first speech against free silver in the state of Oregon. He was himself the first candidate to be nominated and made a campaign squarely upon that issue. While doing this, he has consistently and earnestly opposed any legislation wheth er financial or tariff legislation that had a tendency to shorten the money of the country, or to contract the currency. He has consistently and earnestly opposed that portion of the laws now in existence that confines the circulation of the silver dollar to less than one sixth of the American people. That law which compels the secretary of the treasury to re-issue every form of paper money of small denominations that comes to the treasury. He has opposed and now opposes both the debasements and contraction of our money.

In his late speech as the Corvallis Times terms it, he uses the following language:

"Men engaged in great enterprises want money for years, not for days. The man who loans money for ten years wants to know what he will receive on the day of payment. The man who borrows it wants to know what he will have to pay on the day of payment. Until this question is settled, until it is shown that the money will neither be debased by a change of the standard nor increased in value by unjust or forced contraction, business will be checked and prosperity retarded.

"Mr. Speaker, what the country needs now is to be saved alike from that class who are constantly threatening to debase our currency, driven us to the silver standard, and on the other hand, from that class who are continually publishing to the world that we are standing on the verge of a financial volcano and on the eve of another financial panic.

"In my judgment, Mr. Speaker, if this congress, by any act, law or declaration, could establish a monetary standard of the United States so that it would remain a certainty for the coming century, so that men engaged in business enterprises, making contracts, borrowing money, or lending money, purchasing or selling property, would know beyond question that upon the day of settlement there would be the same standard of values as on the day of contract, the United States would enter upon an era of the greatest prosperity that it has ever known."

These are the views that Congressman Tongue entertains now, they are the views that he entertained in 1894. No falsehood, forgery or garbled extracts will convince the people of the state of Oregon to the contrary. In accordance with these principles he opposed the Teller resolution because it proposed to debase the currency. He has supported a policy, under which in the last six months of the calendar year, 1897, the exports of the United States to foreign countries excessed the imports by $175,036,060

During this time the mints of the United States coined $28,911,267 in gold and $8,392,696 in silver, resulting in a total gain in the monetary wealth of the United States in six months of republican administration amounting to the sum of $212,340,023.

This is the policy that Congressman Tongue has supported by his voice and vote, which he has always advocated and which he will continue to advocate as long as he is in public life.

THE SITUATION.

To the thoughtful citizens, who has the welfare of the state and county at heart, there should come an earnest consideration of the present situation in local as well as national politics.

If he opens his eyes, with one observant glance, he will discover that a desperate effort is going to be made, in the coming June election, to carry Oregon over to the flat money repudiation and anarchistic side of the question, for every reputable, or otherwise, advocate of that side of the question, whether of old standing or of recent conversion to the cause, whether coming as a direct political orator or posing under the subterfuge of literary or religious lecturer, is headed this way and booked to tour the state in the lecture field. Of course this means but one thing and that is to defeat the republicans, and have that prestige a lever to influence the presidential election two years hence.

Let no one indulge in the hallucination that there exists a variety of party affiliations, to suit his particular whim, and shield him under the agis of a self assumed political virtue.

There is nothing of the kind, and he who attempts to cajole his conscience with such a belief is simply nursing a pharisaical pride which is utterly without foundation.

The political issues of the day are clear cut, simple and definite, and the parties have resolved themselves into republican and anti-republican—the latter having a plethoria of name heads making no difference in the situation.

On the side of the republicans must, of a necessity, be arrayed every thinking man, who believes in keeping our money, as it is at present, one dollar just as good as every other dollar; and resulting therefrom a revival of business and the ruling of better prices as well as an extension of industrial occupations; the keeping up of sufficient revenues to meet the expenses of the government, on the lines of protecting the interests of the citizens of this country; and last but not least the proper protection of the "life liberty and pursuit of happiness" of every citizen, by the wholesome and proper observance and enforcement of law and order.

On the other side comes the debasement of our money, for whenever it is acknowledged that the free coinage of silver will not restore coinage value to the bullion, then depreciation follows free coinage without fail, and no sane man at this time claims that admitting silver to free coinage will raise the bullion to the coinage value. But it goes still farther for the conglomerated party has virtually adopted the unlimited paper issue of the Omaha platform, as well as the anarchistic principles incorporated into the Chicago production, and no matter under what self glorified name he may pose, every one giving support to this fused conglomerate just to beat the republican party, is giving his full and active work to forward all of those measures. He is striving to debase the money, first substituting the silver for a gold standard that has been the rule of the county since 1834, based on mental that has been stable and practically unchangeable, while silver has fluctuated up and down with the variable winds of every financial breeze, the entire time without reference to any particular date.

Second, by giving assent to the issue of unlimited irredeemable paper money, for that is what the hydra headed party is pledged to, no matter how much they may try to squirm out of it by flaunting a differe colored tail to the kite.

And what does this all mean? Simply if they succeed in carrying out the designs, in plunging the country into financial straits far exceeding any that have yet overtaken us; in upsetting business throughout the county, creating distrust and causing reverses, and a natural and inevitable fall in prices and a large falling off in industrial pursuits.

These are results just as sure to follow as the sun is to shine, and they are based on business views irrespective of the political aspects of the question. Business and politics should go hand in hand but when politicians ignore business sense to seek prospective political advantage citizens should look well into the matter.—Albany Herald.

AS A CORRESPONDENT SEES IT.

To the Editor:

Several of the demo-pop-free-silver papers have taken occasion lately to charge Congressman Tongue with inconsistency on the money question. It is true they have no real tangible basis for their assumption, but that is of little moment to them, for your genuine free silver fiatist can always get along fairly well without either a starting or a stopping point. From their point of view the ideal Statesman is the one who is consistent, who because he road in a stage coach yesterday must ride in one today in preference to a Pullman. That is, he must be "Consistant" whether the world progresses or not. If he thought the act of '73 was born in the infernal regions he must always think so, no matter what enlightenment his mind may receive to the contrary. We know of course that our demo-populist friends who hold up legislatures usually are prompted by principal—and interest too—but about Congressman Tongue what is the truth regarding his record on this question? In the year 1892 when Hon. Henry McGinn was a candidate for State Senator from Multnomah county, Mr. Tongue spoke from the same platform with him, and strongly opposed free silver. Not long after ot a meeting of the State League Mr. Tongue was elected at the head of the delegation for sound money, receiving a flattering vote and being actively supported by Senator Dolph and the Oregonian. In 1894, he made 36 speeches for the gold standard in this state and has ever since advocated it to the best of his ability.

Two years ago he wrote a letter published in the Oregonian ably opposing a system of contraction and mono-metallism, in which there was not a word in favor of free silver or against the gold standard as it is now understood. Our demo-pop friends are always using the words gold mono-metallism and gold standard as synonymous terms when it is plain that to do so is a perversion of truth. The gold standard means the large use of both metals, is in fact the only method by which we can have practically bi-metallism. Gold mono-metallism means the use of one metal and one alone.

If our friends of the opposition, could get out of the realm of imagination, and from under the imaginary shadow of the imaginary crime of '73 into the sunshine of republican prosperity they would cease to babble of consistency and records and the mith of free silver bi-metallism. Congressman Tongue never spoke one word for free silver in any shape form or manner, was elected to Congress as a gold standard man and is a gold standard man and will be re-nominated and re-elected as a gold standard man and the more complete the fusion the more glorious the victory.

Yours,
H. S. HUDSON,

The delegates to the the county conventions held here last Saturday were elected to fuse. The silver republicans as they delight in calling themselves and the democrats were prompt with their part of the program. There was more deliberation among the populists, and they appointed their 5 of the joint committee the last thing. The 15 met and resolved that the Salem platform is the one to be adopted. If metallic money is to be the currency system then gold and silver at 16 to 1 and free coinage must be the motto, but, and there is where the populists furnish lumber for the platform. With them it must ultimately be straw stack money.

Chairman Kelly of the populist central committee was right last Saturday when he objected to the suspension of the rules and the ayes and nays method of electing delegates. Take an example. One ballot stood Laughlin 26, Kelly 20 and Berghelzer 14. Now it is fair to suppose that these men represented conflicting interests for if not so then all the votes would have been concentrated on one man especially as the ball t was the second taken for the nominees. Yet the minority was able to get two delegates to the majority's one and thus defeat the will of the convention. Mr. Kelly did well to object in the name of honesty.

A Woman's Burden.

This is a story of a woman addressed to women. It is a plain statement of facts too strong in themselves to require embellishment, too true to be doubted, too instructive to be passed over by any woman who appreciates the value of good health.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers.

They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality, clouding their happiness, weighing them down with the woe of ill health.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

To-day she is well!

She wants others to profit by her experience; to grow well; to enjoy health; to be as happy as she is.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders.

"For months at a time I would be confined to my bed.

"At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too, failed and they said another one was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness.

"The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds.

"Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body, creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system.

The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, who universally consider them the most important remedial agent they have to dispense.

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 Drusilla 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 Oas 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,
4l-45 Referee in the above entitled Suit.

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.

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.

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.

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 10 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 10 day of March A. D. 1898.

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

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