HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A republican convention for the county of Washington is called to meet in the city of Hillsboro, Oregon on Thursday, the 5th day of May 1898, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a Senator to serve for two years, three Representatives, County Judge, County Clerk, Sheriff, Recorder of Conveyances, County Assessor, County School Superintendent, County Surveyor, County Coronor, 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 30th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

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

Why not recruit an army of the president's critics, officered by pugilistic congressmen, and let them settle the Spaniards?

Oregon will not be ruled by a King.—Statesman. No. but she will be high-Geered, and win the race.—McMinnville Reporter.

Senor Castellar the eminent Spanish republican charges the Yankees with "diplomatic tricks and artifices having for the result of the defective manning of their fleet and negligence of the officers of the Maine." Perhaps he with others of the Dons will have an opportunity to see how effectively our fleet is manned.

Congressman Tongue writes to an Indian war veteran of this county, that the Oregon delegation is hoping to secure the passage of a general law that will pension Indian war veterans The delegation was before the committee last week, having the bill in charge, and a favorable report is expected. This general bill will take the place of all special bills that have been prepared.

The pope to mediate in the Spanish American muddle? Has not the pope publicly expressed himself as hoping Spain would ultimately triumph? Spain a catholic nation, the United States protastant, the pope the head of the catholic church, who can question the decision? But what has the United States government to arbitrate? Our government has made demands, then let the Spanish government either back down or settle it by the stern arbitrament of the sword.

Congressman Tongue two weeks ago as fully expected that we would have been fighting with Spain ere this as we did. In a business letter to a friend here, of date April 5th he said: "Yes, we are going to have a fight. Before this reaches you, unless there is some change in the attitude of Spain, meaning practically the granting of the Independence of Cuba, we shall have passed a resolution recognizing the Independeuce of Cuba and favoring armed intervention on the part of the United States."

STANDS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

To a newspaper reporter, Congressman Tongue, a few days ago thus spoke of the Cuban question.

"The courage, patience and patriotism of the president are superb. He has been compelled to withstand the appeals, on the one hand, of those who would have 'peace at any price,' even at the expense of national honor, and on the other hand, of those who would have war upon any terms, and at any time. Among this latter class are those who have speculated in the purchase of Cuban property, Cuban mortgages, Cuban bonds, and those vultures who are eager for a wild era of speculation and an opportunity to fatten upon public necessities and public misfortune. We must put an end to the unparalleled tyranny in peace and cruelty in war that has so long disgraced Spanish misrule in Cuba, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

"The president is under obligations to make efforts in good faith to secure the freedom of Cuba by peaceful means, but if war does come we shall meet the approval of the enlightened conscience of the civilized world, not today or tomorrow merely but 100 years from now. We are writing an important page upon American history. It should be such that the next generation can read with pride not with shame. All this the president is laboring anxiously, prudently and patriotically to attain."

THE PRESIDENT'S CRITICS.

Criticism of the president's Cuban message is in very bad taste to say the least. What do the critics want? What would they have the message contain? A frenzied appeal to the passions of the mob to wreak vengeance? A jingo document to please the rabble? Such a course might be worthy of a cross-roads stump-speaker in the wilds of pumpkin vine township on the eve of election, but not of the president of the United States under the present grave emergency. State papers are supposed to be more dignified and sensible.

If a court of inquiry, sitting at Havana harbor and aided by all evidence and helps attainable, could not fix the responsibility for the Maine disaster upon any one, does any sensible person think that the president at Washington could do so? He has transmitted the findings of that tribunal to congress, the branch of our government expressly authorized by the constitution to declare war, and asks for authority to put a stop to Spanish butchery. The whole subject rests with congress. A little less talk and more action by that body is now in order.

The president says he has exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs and stands ready to do whatever is required of him by the constitution and the laws. Let congress now deal with the issue as ably as President McKinley has and we need not fear the result. He has had the responsibility. His carping critics have not. The sober second thought of the American people will approve of the message as an able state paper.

THE EUGENE CONVENTION.

No political convention ever assembled in the state of Oregon where the delegates were as near of one mind as the gathering of the representatives at Eugene last Monday

A few delegates got to Eugene at an early hour Sunday morning, in time to go to church. They went too. In the afternoon more stepped off the train, but most of the politicians answered to their names Monday morning. Every delegation as it came in reported that it was for Tougue. No other name was mentioned. The central committee officers busied themselves during the morning hour with preparations for the session.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock p. m., Chairman Hendricks called the assemblage to order and introduced the Eugene male quartet who sang this original song of welcome entitled:

Delegates.

A welcome to our city, Delegates,
We extend to you while this convention waits,
And we trust that here you'll find
Politics just to your mind,
Of the good old stalwart kind,
Delegates.

CHORUS.—
'Steen to one's got to go and hunt up Billy, Yes, that's so!
It will find him up Salt River never fear!
Great commotion then he made,
In the channels of our trade,
Now to his departed shade,
Drop a tear.

We recognize no factions here today,
But we go the ticket straight the good old way,
For Republicans are we,
And no other course can see,
That will con istant be,
Delegates

CHO.

Peace and harmony our counsels dominate,
May the best men we can find be nominate,
For of timber we've enough,
Of the very best of stuff,
There's no call to cut up rough
Delegates.

CHO.

Billy Bryan went to pot in ninety-six,
Bryanism is the next thing that we'll fix,
The Gold Standard's shining bright,
And for it we'll ever fight,
In our panoply of right,
Delegates.

CHO.

Now all who love their country come with us,
Jump aboard Gold Standard train or omnibus,
For we're going to sail right in,
And show that Gold's the proper "Tin"
And again the battle win,
Delegates.

CHO.

This was followed by a motion that called Dr. Harris of Lane county to the chair. The necessary committees were appointed and while the credentials committee was preparing its report there was more song. Snyder of McMinnville was called on for a solo. He said considering the times he thought the most appropriate thing he could sing would be the "Star Spangled Banner." This was followed by America with the convention standing on their seats. The quartet then sang "Marching through Cuba." By this time enthusiasm was at white heat. The committee on credentials reported. The report was at once adopted.

On taking his station as permanent chairman, Dr. Harris said.

"To be chosen to preside over an intelligent body of men assembled in a righteous cause, on any occasion is a compliment, but to be chosen to preside over this convention, which will no doubt nominate today one who is to me an old and esteemed personal friend, is, indeed, not only complimentary, but gratifying.

"Gentlemen, the word 'republican' has now but one significance. Hitherto, when a man declared to you that he was a republican, you had to inquire what kind of a republican and sometimes he would say he was a silver republican, and if he did not say this, he would say he was a sound money republican; but today, when a man announces to you that he is a republican, you know that he is a man who believes in maintaining for his country the standard of money adopted and used by the most advanced and progressive peoples of the earth—the gold standard, which is the only standard adapted to the needs and wants of the most efficient commerce and the highest civilization known to man; he believes that, if the people of this country are ever so far misled as to enact free-coinage of silver, we will as inevitably go to silver basis as water runs down hill, and that if, by reason of its great abundance, easy obtainment and unfitness for money, the commerce of the world demandes that silver should be demonetized, and in obedience to this demand the powers legislated in accordance therewith, it would be greater folly for the United States alone to attempt to rehabilitate and revest it with its former value than for the United States, with its scant preparation, to go to war against the combined powers of all the world.

"Since this, then, is the universal sentiment of republicans everywhere, it becomes the duty of this convention to nominate today one who is not only in full accord with this sentiment, but who has unquivocally declared himself upon this all-important question."

The committee on resolutions reported this platform which was unanimously adopted:

"We, the republicans of the first congresional district of Oregon, by delegates from each county, in convention assembled, do proclaim the following facts and principles:

"First—We affirm allegiance to the national republican platform, adopted at St. Louis, in June, 1896.

"Second—We declare our confidence in the present administration at Washington, and especially in the wisdom of President McKinley in dealing with the Cuban and other international questions.

"Third—We declare our approval of the course of the Oregon delegation in congress in securing appropriations for carrying on internal improvements; and especially do we commend the labors of Hon. Thomas H. Tongue and his colleagues in securing the continuance of the work of improving Yaquina harbor, the construction of the locks in the Yamhill river, the improvement of the Upper Willamette, and looking to the further improvement of Coos bay, Coquille, Tillamook, Siuslaw and other Oregon harbors; the purchase by the government of the locks at Oregon City; securing liberal pensions for the soldiers of the late war; furthering the measure to reimburse the Indian war veterans for their losses in laying the foundations of the commonwealth, and granting them pensions, and, generally, their faithful labors in promoting the best interests of the people of this district and of the state and nation at large.

Nominations were then in order. Hon. I. A. Macrum arose to make a nomination but was not permitted to speak at his seat, so he went on the stage. Eloquently he pointed out the qualifications which he considered a Congressman should possess. He then called attention to Hon. Thos. H. Tongue's record both as a citizen and as a man in public life and showed that he filled every requirment. He closed by naming

HON. THOS. H TONGUE.

Mr. Tongue for his own successor. O. C. Applegate of Lake County seconded the nomination as did J. B. Eddy of Douglas. R. A. Booth of Josephine made a telling speech in seconding the nomination and closed by moving that the nomination be by acclamation. The motion was seconded by a half hundred delegates and the whole Convention was on its feet and voting before the chairman could state the question. The nomination was made and a delegation hastened off to the telegraph office to send the news home and to Mr. Tongue in Washington while Hon. W. N. Barrett made a speech of acceptance.

Nothing now remained to do save name a central congressional committee. This was done as follows:

Benton—J. H. Wilson.
Coos—C. W. Oliver.
Curry—Peter Hickey.
Douglas—D. R. Shambrook.
Josephine—R. A. Booth.
Lake—A. Y. Beach.
Lane—T. W. Harris.
Marion—R. J. Hendricks.
Tillamook—J. W. Maxwell.
Linn—J. R. Whitney.
Polk—E. J. Graves.
Jackson—J. P. Boise.
Lincoln—C. E. Hawkins.
Klamath—J. S. Orr.

The convention then adjourned having been in session one and a half hours.

The central committee organized by electing R. J. Hendrix of Marion for chairman and R. A. Booth for secretary.

In the evening a popular ratification meeting was held in the opera house participated in by delegates and the citizens of the city. Later in the evening the following dispatch from Mr. Tongue was read in the Hotel lobby:

Washington, D. C., Apr. 11, '98.
Messrs. Macrum, Gault and Haines.
Eugene Ore.

Assure members of Congressional Convention that I am deeply grateful for the nomination so generously made. Shall exert what energy and ability I possess to merit their approval and to support the principles of the Republican National Platform.

THOS. H. TONGUE.

The reading of the dispatch was received with hearty cheers of approval.

THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED TREACHEROUSLY.

About two weeks ago the telegraphic news reports from London contained statements of the manufacture and sale to Spain, by an English electrician Joseph P. Gibbins, of submarine mines to fill an order for various harbors, among which were Havana and Ferrol. Mr. Gibbins has since made a further statement, supplying yet more precise infarmation.

He says that all the mines which have been supplied to the Spanish government during the past twelve years were manufactured under his patents and supervision. He knows this from the fact that it is his business to have knowledge of the demand for such articles, and to supply it. Of the orders from the Spanish government he says:

"I have supplied them with 56 ground mines, 25 buoyant mines, each with a charge of 500 pounds of guncotton, and 15 electro contact or by observation from shore, each containing a charge of 100 pounds of guncotton. The mines sent to Havana would still retain full effectiveness. They will last under water for an indefinite period.

Technical details are supplied by Mr. Gibbins as to the planting of the mines, and the following as to the manner in which they are fired:

1. A vessel swinging, either anchored or moored, upon striking the circuit-closer case, would merely drop a shutter on the keyboard on shore, warning the officers in charge that it was in contact with the mine.

2. Before the officer is in a position to fire the mine he must obtain one of two keys. One generally is kept by the commandant, the other by the officer in charge of the firing station. He then must unlock the glass door over which the shutter has fallen and insert a red danger plug in the insulated switch.

3. He must insert a plug in the switch of the firing battery earth plate.

4. The firing key hammer must be pressed on to the contact anvil to complete the circuit that explodes the detonator, by which the mine in turn is exploded.

After examination of the facts that have been developed in the case of the Maine, Mr. Gibbins says: "I am convinced by all the circumstances that no other agency could have caused the explosion. My mines are in electrical connection with the shore and it is quite impossible that they could be exploded except by design. I am prepared to satisfy by demonstration any jury of reasonable men that this is a true explanation of the destruction of the Maine." A little further on he remarks: "I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Maine was deliberately destroyed by a 500-pound ground mine, as invented and supplied by me." He says further that the harbor of Havana is too shallow to admit the use of a buoyant mine.

Nothing is easier than to ascertain the genuineness and credibility of this information. On its face it bears the stamp of truth. There is not now an intelligent person in the world who doubts that the Maine was blown up by Spanish treachery, and the people of the United States are boiling with indignation because their government is so indifferent to this unparalleled and most heinous crime.

AT ASTORIA.

The Congressional Convention for the Second district was held at Astoria on Wednesday. The contesting Mitchell delegates were refused seats in the convention. Congressman Ellis was defeated for a renomination by Malcom Moody, son of Ex. Gov. Moody.

The State convention was temporarily organized by the selection of Walter L. Tooze of Marion for chairman. Neither Multnomah delegation was permitted to participate in the temporary organization. The credentials committee was out at a late hour considering of its report. Everything looks to a harmonious convention and the nomination of T. T. Geer for governor.

THE MAINE REPORT.

The report of the Commission in the case of the Maine makes three points clear to all Americans: 1. That the officers and men of the Maine were not guilty of any neglect, that there was no lack of official discipline—as has been charged by certain newspaper correspondents. 2. That the wreck of the Maine was due primarily to an explosion from without not to an accidental explosion of magazines within. 3. That the person or persons who caused the explosion are to the Commission wholly unknown. There is no suggestion in the Commissioners report of an judgment wither or not the Spanish Government failed to exercise such care for the protection of the Maine while in a Spanish harbor as is due from a host to a guest under such circumstances. The Commission does not even affirm that the explosion was caused with criminal intent; but its report leaves to the public only one alternative. Either the Maine was directed by harbor officials with cupable carelessness, to be anchored over a mine which was then also by culpable carelessness, exploded, or the explosion was caused by some irresponsible criminals, as yet unknown.

Americans will accept and ought to accept this judgment of the Commission as conclusive. The high character of the Commissioners, the abundant evidence that they have felt the responsibility of the occasion the thoroughness of their investigation, the unmistakable care to keep themselves aloof from any possible influence of public opinion, and the judicial temper displayed in the report itself, all combine to give to their conclusions the weight of a final judgment. This weight attaches equally to all their conclusions, and to their silence as well as to their speech, to their exoneration of the officers and men of the Maine to their judgment that the disaster was due to external cause to their declaration that the authors are wholly unknown, and to their refusal to accuse the Spanish government, directly or indirectly, of participation in the crime, or even of culpable negligence. This report is not to be accepted in part and rejected in part.

The facts as reported by the Commission do not constitute a cause of war. They justify our demand that Spain employ vigorous measures to bring the criminal or criminals to justice. They may justify a demand on Spain for damages for the injury to property—the loss of life can never be compensated in damages. The refusal of Spain to accede to either demand might perhaps, in certain exigencies be a cause of war. But the destruction of the Maine, by some person or persons unknown, in a Spanish harbor is not of itself a cause of war. It would be no satisfaction to honorable natures to destroy property of innocent Spaniards by bombarding Havana, because, the property of the American Nation has been destroyed in Havana harbor. It would be no satisfaction to honorable natures to destroy the lives of Spaniards by the official action of America, because the lives of Americans may have been destroyed by the criminal action of irresponsible and unknown criminals.

Moreover, it must be remembered that a Spanish commission has, there reason to believe, reported to its Government that the Maine was destroyed, not by assault from without, but by accidental explosion from within. This will not, and ought not to, cast any doubt in the minds of the Americans upon the conclusions of the American Commission. But we must remember that some of the reasons which call on Americans loyally to the support the finding of their Commissioners call on Spaniards loyally to support the findings of theirs. Americans will entertain no doubt about the conclusions of their representatives; none the less it is true that an issue of fact is raised by the findings of the two Commissions, and a question of international law as to the responsibility of Spain based on the determination of that issue of fact. Questions of fact and questions of law never can be determed by war. If war were declared and Spain were victorious, the victory would not determine that the Maine was blown up by an accident; it we were victorious, it would not determine that the Maine was blown up by design. On the contrary, if an independent and impartial tribunal hearing all the evidence which has led the two Commissions to their conflicting conclusions, were to decide—as we have no doubt it would, such is our confidence in our own Commission—that the Maine was blown up by an assailant, and were it to add, as not impossibly it might, that Spanish officials were guilty of culpable, neglect, then, in the judgement of the civilized world and in the history of the future the responsibility for this crime would be determined, as far as it ever can be by human wisdom.

The Cuban question, then, remains unchanged by this report. The report may increase the perils of war but it adds no reason for war. The issues raised between us and Spain by the destruction of the Maine are to be settled by pacific, not by warlike, measures. The larger question. Ought we to interfere to put a stop to the present barbaric warfare in Cuba? addresses itself as before to the American people. That is a question which cannot be settled by arbitration. The question, What does duty demand of us? It must be settled by us. And if it is settled by the American conscience in the affirmative, it will remain for us to make that interference in the form least humiliating to Spain, and then for Spain to determine whether that interference shall cause war or not. If war must come, let it be a war for humanity, not for revenge or even for retribution.

"Are you going to support the goldbugs," exclaims the fusionist A democrat that can't swallow fusion and paternalism can go fishing—Dispatch [Democratic]

New Era in Medicine.

This tells of a discovery that alleviates suffering and prolongs life. It is inexpensive, effective. Medical science is revolutionized over this, one of the greatest achievements of modern times.

The fact that several dollars spent for the right medicine has effected a cure where a skilled and expensive physician aided by the latest and most ingenious instrument of science, had failed, is a matter of much importance.

Important, because it opens to downcast sufferers a new, inexpensive and sure avenue to the restoration of health and the full enjoyment of the pleasures of life.

Such was the experience of Mrs. Ada M. Herr, of 429 North Charlotte Street, Lancaster, Pa.

From a weak, nervous, depondent person, she was made a strong, active woman and a cheerful, helpful wife.

Her story is interesting.

Mrs. Herr suffered terribly from female disorders. Her nerves became unstrung, cramps griped her and caused the most intense pain.

So weak and physically demoralized was she, that the slightest labor wearied her and household duties were a burden.

The most alarming symptoms of her malady were the frequent fainting spells that afflicted her.

In the midst of her work, or in a conversation, dizziness would come upon her and she would fall prostrate in a swoon.

She consulted a reputable physician. He diagnosed her case and prescribed the usual remedies.

Instead of improving, she continued to grow worse: the ailment that was robbing her life of the joys of young womanhood became more pronounced.

It seemed impossible to correct or even to check the disorders.

"I had become greatly weakened," said Mrs. Herr, in telling her story to a reporter, "and the awful cramps and the frequency and nature of the fainting spells alarmed me beyond belief and shattered my system.

"I tried electric treatments: it failed, and I did not know where to turn for help.

"A friend told me how her mother had been greatly benefited by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I had but little hope for success but decided to give these pills a trial.

"I took two boxes and was much benefited. After taking six more boxes I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done what all the previous treatment had failed to do.

"I am fully restored to health now, and do things that I had hardly dared attempt before."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are recognized everywhere as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves. For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, they have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases. Truly they are one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon mankind.

"IRONING MADE EASY"

This starch is prepared on scientific principles by men who have had years of practical experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. It is the only starch manufactured that is perfectly harmless, containing neither arsenic, alum or any other substance injurious to linen and can be used even for a baby powder.

For sale by all wholesale and retail grocers.

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

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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

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HILLSBORO, OREGON, AND SEE PATTERNS.

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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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Richard Nixon, receiver of the Portland Savings Bank, Plaintiff,
v.
F. A. Marquam and Emma Marquam, his wife; T. J. Rowland, Thos. Ratte; John W. Keas, W. C. Avery, administrator of the estate of Mary E. Avery, deceased; Edward Dalton; A. Kindermann, City of Portland, a corporation; Edward Everett; The Standard Oil Company, a corporation; The Northern Counties Investment Trust, limited, a corporation, defendants.

By virtue of an execution, judgment order and decree, right, issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed and dated the 15th day of March 1898, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 21st day of January 1898 in favor of Richard Nixon as receiver of the Portland Savings Bank plaintiff and against F. A. Marquam, defendant, upon which there is now due the sum of $427.43 in gold coin with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 20th day of February 1898, and the cost of and upon his writ commanding me to make sale of the following described real property situated in Washington county State of Oregon, to wit:

The west quarter of section 16 T 2 N R 1 W of the Willamette Meridian containing one hundred acres of land more or less, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, now, therefore, by virtue of said execution judgment order and decree and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will on Monday the 18th day of April 1898 at the hour of 10 o'clock A M at the South door of the court house in Hillsboro Washington County, Oregon, sell at public auction subject to redemption to the highest bidder for U. S. gold coin cash in hand all the right title and interest which the within named defendants or either of them had on the date of the mortgage herein, or since had, in and to the above described real property or any part thereof to satisfy said execution judgment order decree, interest costs and all accruing costs.

W. D. BRADFORD,
Sheriff Washington County Oregon.
Hillsboro, Ore. March 18, 1898 44-48.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in 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 1st 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 beginning at a point 8.22 45' E and 2.00 chains in the N W corner of the donation land claim of Joshua Dickson and wife in sec 33 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 23° 41' E in said center of county road 11 chs, thence N 28° 42' E in said center 5.50 chs, thence S 14½° E 9.16 chs to a line between sections 13 & 14, T 1 S R 4 W, thence S on said section line 3.96 chs, thence S 84½° E 5.25 chs to center of road of Oregon & California railroad, thence N W in said center 18.67 chs to east line of Joshua Dicksons donation land claim, thence N 28° 30' W on said east line to the place of beginning containing 41 acres of land more or less.

Terms of sale cash in hand conveyance at the expense of purchaser.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 10th day of March, 1898.

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

Administrator's sale of realty

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the county court of the State of Oregon for Washington county made on the 21st day of March 1898 authorizing and empowering the undersigned to sell the real estate belonging to the estate of William F. Smith deceased, I will on and after April 23d 1898 offer at private sale the following described real estate to wit: The south ½ of section 24 and the n e ¼ of s w ¼ of section 25 in t 2 n r 4 w of the w m containing 160 acres. Terms of sale cash in hand. Purchaser to be at expense of deed.

EMMA E SMITH,
Administrator of the estate of William F Smith deceased.
Dated March 21, 1898. 44-48

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 ahd can "rush" a job for you without any trouble. When you want work done quickly give the HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT Job Office a trial.

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 28th 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

Washington Co. Veterans.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF the Washington County Veteran Association will meet at Beaverton on May 5th being the first Tuesday in the month. This meeting is for the purpose of settling upon the place of holding the next annual three days encampment and any other business pertaining to the association. Come out and have a good time as Beaverton has never went back on old soldiers and we will judge the future by the past.

H. F. G. RIDGEON, President.
R. W. McNutt, Secretary.
Forest Grove, April 8th, 1898.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagener desire to thank the friends for their kindness and sympathy during the illness and late bereavement of their daughter, Elva.

Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all County Warrants endorsed prior to April 1, 1897, are now redeemable at the office of the county treasurer, in the city of Hillsboro County of Washington, and interest will cease on the same after this date.

Dated at Hillsboro, Or., the 18th day of March, 1898

S. E. CADY,
County Treasurer.
47-49