HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

The Philippines are ours. Foreign nations need not trouble themselves over the fact. We can trade the islands to the Mexicans for Mexico, annex Nicaragua and dig a ditch.

Commerce and thrift follow in the wake of the American navy and army. How those things follow is explained in the presidents proclamation that appears in another column.

President McKinley proposes to commence the new civilization in Cuba by compelling the use of sound money in Santiago province. Sound money is to replace the cheap fiat money of the Spaniards. Good.

Spain ought to realize that the sooner she makes peace the cheaper it will be, but she seems not yet to comprehend that fact. We will not, if we get Porto Rico, let that island go back to Spain to be another source of trouble as Cuba has been.

As soon as fighting is stopped the suspended industries in conquered Cuba are resumed. The iron company at Siboney start up their mines again and give employment to hundreds of operatives. The natives earn their living by honest toil.

Some of the Captains and Lieutenants of the 2d Oregon Infantry are under arrest in Manila and will be court martialed because they were absent within the lines of the insurgeants without permission. Captains Heath, Wells and Prescott and Lt. Telfer are the delinquents. O, but ar'n't we glad they are officers and not privates.

A few weeks ago a vague rumor reached Oregon that some of our volunteers had deserted at Honolulu. The city press in Portland thought that there might have been such an incident, but if so the deserters were confined to the recruits from the rural district. Well another real breach of discipline has occured and it is by the pets of the city, Portland, and the shoulder strapped elite too.

Whether we get a money indemnity or not when peace comes we must keep Porto Rico that a disagreeable neighbor be removed from our near borders. Cuba is to be free of course. In the Pacific we must have what we have won, that trade outlets may be prepared to take the place of that to England which her colonies will in the near future supply. There are things more valuable than money.

Admiral Dewey's having almost as much amusment with the Germans at Manila as he is having with the Spaniards. The press reports states that a few days ago he sent an enquiry to a German captain desiring to know whether peace or war existed between the United States and Germany. If war existed, he wanted to know it so that he could govern himself accordingly. The German Comodore returned an apologetic answer.

Judging from the number of land notices which Tillamook papers are publishing, a great deal of government land is being taken up for settlement. This is a healthy sign. It is a strong indication that there will soon be farms and daries, pleasant homes and prosperous settlements where the stately Oregon pine rears its head to the clouds and bids defiance to the rains that make our wheat yield forty bushels to the acre. During the good times several years ago thousands of acres of government land was taken up. When the depression came on, entries were few and land notices were as scarce in the papers as 16 to 1 fanatics are in Oregon now. The country is filling up.—Oregonian.

The Havana papers are making out an excellent case for their side. Speaking of Watson's cruise into European waters a Havana paper says: As for bombarding the Spanish ports, the answer to that is that Cadiz, Barcelona, Corunna, Santander and almost all the ports of Spain are well fortified and in condition to repel any attack by the American fleet. Such a resolution, if it has been taken, is due to a desire of the United States government to satisfy clamorous spirits in the United States, notwithstanding that they are excited over the news that the second Spanish naval division under Admiral Camara is on the way to the Philippines, where it must most likely defeat the American squadron under Admiral Dewey. The American government has tried to persuade the American people that the sending to Spain for a squadron will compel the squadron of Camara to return for the defense of the Spanish ports, so that Dewey's fleet will be saved and there will be no danger that American ports in the Pacific will be bombarded by Camara." Considering the expedition with the news of this date, we Americans know that Watson's cruise is having just the effect the Spaniards at Havana said we expected it would. Camara has been recalled from his Philippines' cruise. Dewey will not be disturbed by Spanish ships, nor will our Pacific coasts be bombarded.

IF PEACE, WHAT TERMS?

Peace with Spain must be made, and that soon. That poor misgoverned country cannot prolong the struggle. How shall it be made? Spain is now willing to withdraw from Cuba. We have practically secured the independence of that island Do we want more? We think we have brought advantage to some one.

Indeed it is generally conceded that Cuba will be better off than when under Spanish rule. In simple justice then we ought to be recompensed. European nations similarly circumstanced have demanded a war indemnity. France paid it to Germany, China paid it to Japan and Greece indemnified Turkey.

The New York Eveding Post suggests that on Spain's withdrawal from Cuba, we withdraw from the Philippines and let the islands fall back to Spain. To this proposition the New York Outlook exclaims: "This is an unthinkable proposition. * * * The proposal that we withdraw from any territory occupied by us and relinquished it again to Spain, will not be tolerated by the American people and ought not to be. It is true that if our demand for the emancipation of Cuba had been granted there would have been no war. It is true that if Spain should now abandon Cuba, she would grant all that we originally asked of her. But it is also true that no war ends with the demands with which it begins. Nations as well as individuals are borne on upon a current which they cannot control, to accomplish results which they did not forsee. The Americans did not take up arms at Lexington to achieve the independence of the American colonies, nor did Gen. Anderson reply to the guns trained on Ft. Sumpter to abolish American slavery. Four years after we had officially and in the strongest terms disavowed all purpose of interfering with slavery, slavery was abolished by a constitutional amendment. We commenced this war to free the Cuban colony from misrule. It is not impossible that the war will not be ended except by the end of Spanish misrule in all her colonies.

"The terms of peace with Spain must involve her relinquishment of all authoriety in every colony in which her flag has come down and ours has gone up. For whether we have interests in the Philippines or not, or in Porto Rico or the Ladrones we have duties toward them. Aguinaldo has fought loyally as the ally of Com. Dewey. To abandon him and his brave troops to the tender mercies of the Spanish government because Spain has abandoned her grip upon Cuba, to leave them to exile, imprisonment, or the headsmen's ax because we have no interests to conserve in their territory would be an act of treachery to our allies of which the American people are utterly incapable."

We cannot hold the Philippines for an indemnity for Spain would quickly hypothecate the islands to Germany, and with the money send us home. Trade must be extended. We have done our share in Atlantic ports and it does not promise to much further expand. We must look to the setting sun. We must have stopping places. American property on the seas is as much entitled to protection as on land. We must have facilities for such protection. The Philippines cannot go back to Spain and we cannot let an European nation have them. Whether we get a money indemnity or not, we must have harbors for the Monterey because we do not want to bring her back to America.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

President McKinley has formulated the first colonial policy of the United States government in a proclamation which, till modified or replaced by something else, is the basis of government in those colonies coming to us by conquest. The importance of this state paper is such that it is given here in full:

"Executive Mansion, Washington D. C., July 18, 1898.

"To the Secretary of war,—Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during military operation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relation of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. By this changed condition of things, the inhabitants so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations, in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim, in the most public manner that we came not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba nor upon any party or fraction among them but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the Unitud States in its efforts to give effect to this benevolent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

"Though the powers of the military occupation are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory such as affect private rights of person and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion.

"The judges and other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief.

"The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved.

The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if unfortunately the course of the people should render such measures indespensible to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own construction for those that now exist or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers, the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

"One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securieties belonging to the governed country, in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such kind may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it, save in the case of military necessity.

"All public means of transportation such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed.

"All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences and all school houses are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

"Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations is to be respected and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations be seized by a military occupant but unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

"While it is held to be the right of the conquerers to levy contributions upon the enemy in the seaports, towns or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest and to apply the proceeds to defray the expense of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government becomes payable to the military occupant unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the costs of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and police, and expenses of the army.

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for, when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of the neutral nations as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY,

"By order of the Secretary of War H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General.

OUR FLAG IS OVER SANTIAGO.

The ceremony of hoisting the stars and stripes over Santiago de Cuba was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building with broad verandas, the club of San Carlos; on the other a building of the same description, the Cafe de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry with drawn sabers, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division with their staffs. On the red-tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler. Immediately above them on the flagstaff was the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Viva Alfonso XIII."

All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding the windows and doors and lining the roofs were the people of the town (the women and noncombatants).

As the chimes of the old cathedral rang the hour of 12, the infantry cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the stars and stripes.

As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

At the same instant, the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery, firing a salute of 21 guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops.

The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up and the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly, General McKibben called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibben.

The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority.

The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

The work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports preparatory to sending them back to Spain will be commenced as soon as ships are provided. The authorities at Washing- have been urged to use haste in this matter. It has been suggested to use Spanish transports for this work, fear being expressed that the use of American vessels would result in rendering them dangerous for use in moving American troops, on account of the exposure of the Spaniards to yellow fever.

Since 4 o'clock this morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city; some naked and all hungry and foot sore. Many had fallen by the wayside.

The town of Santiago is a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked, and the stores have all been looted, and nothing to eat can be had for love or money.

In the streets of the city this morning, at the entrenchments, at the breastworks and at every 100 feet or so of the barbedwire fence were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.

Among the arrivals today were the German, Japanese and Portuguese consuls and their families, the British and French consuls having arrived day before yesterday.

General Pando was never here, but 3500 men of Manzanillo arrived on July 3, making the total garrison here 7000.

The contact mines in the harbor were removed the day Admiral Cervera left, but two chains of electric mines, one from Estrella point and one from Socapa, are still in.

The armament of the shore batteries of Santiago consists of five brass 6-inch muzzle-loaders in Morro fortifications; two 6 inch Hontorias from the cruiser Reina Mercedes and three 13 centimetre mortars, never used, in the Socapa upper battery; two useless 21-centimetre mortars, two 8-centimetres muzzle-loaders and four 8-centimetres field pieces in the Estrella battery; one 57-millimetre and two 54-milimetre Nordenfeldt in the Socapa lower battery, and two 6 inch Hontoria, two 9 centimetre Krupp and two 15-centimetre mortars at Punta Gorda.

Four Spanish merchant steamers, the Norte, the Reina de los Angeles, the Tomas Brooks and the Mexico, and gunboat Alvarado are now in the harbor.

Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5000 at Firmesa and 2000 at Cubitas el Bonita, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 500 were crowded into one building, which was a regular pigsty, with a horrible stench. They used the water of the river, where soiled clothing was washed, and all manner of filth is floating.

The Spanish troops will be camped two miles outside of the city limits, under guard, until their embarkation takes place.

The docks are crowded by incoming refugees in a starving condition, awaiting the arrival in the harbor of the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, as there are no eatables to be bought in the city. The entrance of the refugees was quiet and peaceful, they viewing their wrecked homes philosphically, as the fortunes of war. Admiral Sampson's last bombardment of Santiago wrecked 57 houses in the city, causing heavy damage.

Gen. McKibben has been appointed military governor.

The Spaniards surrendered soldiers guns, forts, canon, every thing, the only condition being that officers and men shall be transported to Spain. The officers retain side arms, soldiers retain personal belongings. The government has already advertised for bids from steamship companies to transport from 20,000 to 25,000 troops at once from Cuba to Spain.

The mines have been removed from the harbor channel and trade may approach the docks of that old Spanish capital, when the American custom house officer will be met.

A contract has been made with a Spanish steamship company to take the prisoners home.

Spain said there were but 2,000 men for the defense of Santiago. Shafter killed that many and received the surrender of 20,000. What liars the Spaniards are!

American revenue laws have been extended to Santiago though the Spanish tariff schedule is retained where it does not discriminate. Euery one is treated alike.

Ehland the absconding clerk of Marion county has returned and it is understood that when the election fraud cases come up, he is to do a little squealing.

A STARTLED MOTHER

Strange Happening to Her Four-year Old Daughter—Did not Realize the Danger Until too Late.

From the Bulletin, Freeport, Ill.

While busy at work in her home, Mrs. William Shay, corner of Taylor and Hancock Avenues, Freeport, Ill., was startled by hearing a noise just behind her.

Turning quickly she saw creeping toward her, her four-year-old daughter, Beatrice. The child moved over the floor with an effort, but seemed filled with joy at finding her mother.

Beatrice Shay.

The rest of the happening is best told in the mother's own words. She said:

"On the 28th of Sept. 1896, while in the bloom of health Beatrice was suddenly and severely afflicted with spinal meningitis. Strong and vigorous before, in five weeks she became feeble and suffered from a paralytic stroke which twisted her head back to the side and made it impossible for her to move a limb. Her speech however was not affected. We called in our family doctor, one of the most experienced and successful practitioners in the city. He considered the case a very grave one.

"The child's body was bandaged to keep her in position. Soon it was seen that other means must be adopted. Little Beatrice, much against her will, was housed up in a plaster paris jacket which she wore for several months.

"In the hope of receiving some help for the child we consulted in turn nine of the most prominent physicians of Freeport. Two of them applied electric batteries, but none of the doctors' treatment gave any lasting benefit. It was then that my husband's opportune visit to a drug store brought us the means which led to the cure of our child. While there he learned of the wonderful power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and decided to buy some for our daughter's benefit.

"We tried them and the hopes which we had fixed regarding their merits were much more than realized before one box of the pills had been used.

"Busy in my kitchen one afternoon I was startled with the cry of 'Mamma' from little Beatrice who was creeping toward me. I had placed her on an improvised bed in the parlor comfortably close to the fireside and given her some books and playthings. She became tired of waiting for me to come back and made up her mind to go to me, so her story 'My Pink Pills made me walk,' which she tells everyone who comes to our house, was then for the first time verified. She has walked ever since. She has now taken about nine boxes of the pills and her pale and pinched face has been growing rosy, and her limbs gained strength day by day. She sleeps all night long now, while before taking the pills she could rest but a few hours at a time.

"I shall be glad if anything that I can say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People may be of benefit to those in pain. There must be many children who suffer as Beatrice did and I hope that my story will be noticed by their parents."

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

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of sale made and entered by the county court of the county of Washington state of Oregon on June the 20th 1898 in the matter of the estate of W A Freeman deceased, the undersigned administrator of said estate will sell at public auction subject to confirmation by said court the following described real property situated in Washington county Oregon towit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the D. L. C of Chas McKay and wife in T 1 N R 3 W, Will Mer thence south 77° 30' E on the north line of the said McKay D L C 41 chs more or less to the N E corner of the W half of the said McKay D L C thence S 15° W (var 21° 30' E) 22 chs more or less to a point that will include 100 acres, thence N 77° 30' W 46 chs and 23 links more or less to the E line of the D L C of T R Cornelius and wife thence N 12° 30' E on said east line of the Cornelius D L C 22 chs more or less to a stake thence south 77° 30' E through the Freeman D L C 5 chs and 23 links to the starting point containing 100 acres.

Also commencing at the Northwest corner of the D L C of Charles McKay and wife in T 1 N R 3 W of the Will Mer thence N 12° 30' E on the west line of the U Jackson and wife D L C 16 chs and 16 links to a post in the angle of the said Jackson D L C thence North 77° W 17 chs and 23 links to the S W corner of the said U Jackson and wife D L C thence S 59 links to the N line of A Gordons land thence S 77° E on the N of said Gordon's land 12 chs thence S 12° 30' W on the E line of the said Gordons land 15 chs and 72 links to the N W corner of W A Freeman's land thence S 77° 30 E on the N line of the said W A Freeman's land 5 chs and 23 links to the place of beginning containing 9.07 acres

That said sale will be made on the 30th day of July, 1898, at the hour of 10 oclock in the forenoon of said day at the south door of the court house in Hillsboro, Washington county Oregon; terms to be cash in hand in U S gold coin; conveyance to be at expense of purchaser

Dated, June 21, 1898

R B GOODIN

Administrator of the estate of W A Freeman deceased

Notice of Final Settlement

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Ben Scholfield, administrator of the estate of Tilden Beauchamp deceased has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, my final account as such administrator and that the 15th day of Aug 1898 at 10 o,clock a m at the courtroom of said court, at the court house in Hillsboro in said county and state has been duly appointed by the judge of said court for the hearing of objections to said final account and the settlement thereof.

BEN SCHOLFIELD,

Administrator of the estate of Tilden Beauchamp deceased. 8-12

Played Out.

Dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach. Loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores are all positive evidence of impure blood. No matter how it became so it must be purified in order to obtain good health. Acker's Blood Elexir has never failed to cure Scrofulous or Syphilitic poisons or any other blood diseases. It is certainly a wonderful remedy and we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OGN. June 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 18th 1898: viz:

William Henry Williams.

H. E. 9510 for the E ½ of S W ¼ & N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 28, T p 1, N R 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Herman Wolf of	Gales Creek Oregon	
John E Woell of	"	"
Chas. W Hodes of	"	"
John B Pricket of	Forest Grove	"

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register

-10

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS WILD BE RECEIVED till 12 m. July 13 for building Odd Fellow's two story brick hall on corner of Main and Third Streets, Hillsboro. Plans and specifications now ready and can be seen at my s ore. The right to reject any and all bids reserved. R. H. GREER Trustee

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

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to GIVE AWAY a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies. — Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies. — Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

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.

Perferred the Champion!

It is a notable fact that the following Washington County farmers, to-wit:

HERMAN KAMNA, JOHN KAMNA,
KAMNA & ALBERTS, CLAUS REHSE,
JOS. HARE, HENRY HARRIS,

After looking over all the different makes of Self Binding Harvesters offered in Hillsboro and Portland, selected the Champion, notwithstanding the price was higher than other makes of machines. Farmers who intend buying Binders or Mowers this season should not overlook this fact; it will pay you to examine the Champion line of cutting machinery. There is nothing on the market to compare with them.

Sample with J. T. Buxton, Forest Grove.

Sample next door to Redmond & Sappington's livery stable; Hillsboro.

If you go to Portland call at the House. 1st & Taylor Streets and see the machines.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & STAVER CO., John Nissen, Salesman.

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.

SPRING TERM BEGINS MARCH 30, 1898.

THE COLLEGE DORMITORY

Under experienced management, will furnish rooms and board at cost on the club pln, not to exceed $1.50

For full particulars, address

PRESIDENT McCLELLAND, Forest Grove, Oragon

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

... Monmouth, Oregon

Strong Academic and Professional Courses. Well-equipped Training Department of nine grades with 230 children. Regular Normal Courses of three years. Senior year wholly professional.

Graduates of Accredited High Schools and Colleges admitted directly to professional work.

The Diploma of the School is recognized by law as a life certificate to teach.

The graduates of the School are in demand as teachers.

Beautiful and healthful location—no saloons.

Light Expenses--The Year for from $120 to $160.

The first term will open Tuesday, September 20th. Catalogue, giving full details of work, cheerfully sent on application. Addres

P. L. CAMPBELL; President.

or W. A. WANN, Secretary of Faculty.

Farmers Attention!

Schulmerich & Son

Will handle all kinds of agricultural Implements at prices below any heretofore offered. Come and see their samples before purchasing. All extras for leading machines will be kept in stock.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY OR June 14, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Co Clerk of Washington County at Hillsboro, Oregon on August 1, 1898.

Nathaniel Francisco.

H E 8758 for the N E ¼ of Sec 17, Tp 2 N R 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

S. B. Haycock,	of	Fir	Oregon
Ceris Roos,	"	"	"
Eli Smith,	"	"	"
B. M. Collins,	"	"	"

CHAS MOORES, Regist

4-9

Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all County Warrants endorsed prior to Nov. 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., this 15th day of July, 1898.

A. B. CADY, County Treasurer.

6-9

Notice of Final Settlement

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Ellen Godfrey deceased has filed his final account as such administrator in the County Court of Washington county Oregon and the said County Court has fixed Monday the 15th day of Aug 1898, at the court room of said court at Hillsboro Or. at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m of said day as the time and place of hearing objections to said account and for the final settlement of said estate.

Dated at Hillsboro this 11th day of July 1898.

O M GODFREY,

Administrator of the estate of Ellen Godfrey deceased 8-12

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned were duly appointed executor and executrix of the last will and testament of William J. Robinson, deceased by the County Court of the state of Oregon for the county of Washington on the 13th day of June, A D 1898, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them, with proper vouchers therefor, within six months from this date, to the said executor and executrix, at the residence of R S Robinson near Progress in said county and state.

AGNES WALKER, Executrix,
R D ROBINSON, Executor.

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