HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

The Spaniards in the early spring said they would send Cervera to the New England coast. Well, he has got there.

Spain has learned one valuable lesson in this war, and that is not to depend on an European concert but to treat for peace directly with America.

Fifty ships are already reported to be en route for Portland to load with wheat. More than half of these come in ballast. These vessels went to China an Japan loaded with merchandise. From there they cross over to the Columbia for a paying charter.

Russia evidently wants to be invited into a conference for making peace with Spain. But it is to be hoped that no invitations will be given either to Rusia or any other European power. As far as we are concerned we can take care of our own rights, and we will recognize Srain's equties quite as promptly as a conference of the powers.

Spain is fudging. At the surrender of Santiago, Toral certified that he commanded and would surrender 22000 soldiers. Already 24000 have laid down their arms. But then we are not complaining to any great extent since when the soldiers are once deported they will not come back to annoy us since Spain has no ships to convey the transports.

Wainright of the little Glowcester, is having ample opportunity for evening up with the Spaniards. His attack of the torpedo boat destroyers in the naval battle of Santiago is followed by his scattering of thr Spaniards at Guanica, Porto Rico, so as to allow Miles to land. Forty Spaniards became "good" while not an American received a scratch. The Colts rapid fire was better than the Spanish Mauser, and evidently better manned.

Valor is one thing and diplomecy quite another. A man may possess both but it sometimes happens that the valarous man may not have tact—may lack in gumption. Now there is Dewey who can fight and at the at the same time control savages and civilized opponents alike. Shafter however makes a mistake when he antagonizes his allies though in organizing a campaign and in the heat and confusion of battle he never looses his head. To the private soldier more than any one else is due expression of contempt of which Garcia complains, and these privates Shafter ought to have controled.

Opponents of territorial expansion contend that remote colonies will attract political adventurers and give them opportunity to practice gross corruption, and that bribery will be encouraged. Really the INDEPENDENT cannot regard the matter in so bad a light. If there is a positive demand for honest administration of colonial governors it will be supplied. America is able to supply all demands at short notice. The supply of honest men is by no means limited. Further, if a model government is set up in Philippines and Porto Rico, who is there to deny that the good example will not effect beneficially the governments of our older States and cities?

Spain is at her old tricks again. Her commission to Cambon was really not for peace, but to find out if the United States would make peace. Of course we will. All Spain has to do is to quit fighting. Peace will in that event come quick enough. We are not fighting for amusement. But Spain must have a care how she approaches the United States. We are not in a mood for frivolity. The approach through M. Cambon will be treated as in earnest and a reply will be returned today, Friday. Then it remains for Spain to determine whether peace is to result or war to continue. If war the terms will be harder as each week of the struggle is prolonged.

The Monroe doctrine announces that Europeans will not meddle with American affairs without incurring the displeasure of the United States. That is, the United States will look with disfavor upon any interference with matters of American interests. Well, when the doctrine was formulated we had not been forced to operate beyond America, but now that our interests are extended, we amend the Monroe doctrine so as to fit the new conditions. The revised doctrine allows us to deny the right of foreigners to dictate what course we may follow. Had they attempted such dictation under the old doctrine we should have felt that we were justified in going to war. If Russia now declares we may not do certain things which we consider a free and independent people may do, then we will appeal to the revised Monroe doctrine. If the United States and Spain can agree upon a settlement of differences, it is not for Russia or Germany to demand an island or a harbor. Such a claim may necessitate a new war to establish our sovereignty.

AN OPPORTUNITY?

The success of the beet sugar factory at La Grande and the efforts making to establish one three times as large in Walla Walla, makes us the more anxious to get a factory in Washington county.

It has already been demonstrated that beets can be grown here of greater purity than other localities. The average per cent of sugar is over 15 and just below that of Union county. We have an abundance of pure water cords and cords of wood, with lime only lacking, but that can be had. Our transportation facilities are first class. Why cannot we have a factory?

Unfortunately Hillsboro and the county even are short on coin. But then we ought to get help from Portland. The Tualatin plains presents the nearest body of good agricultural land. In the metropolis there is hordes of idle money and the threat to make La Grande or Walla Walla a competing shipping point will induce capitalists to protect their own city. Portland will not willingly allow either of those inland cities to become distributing centers. And to prevent it there must be a sugar factory at or near the Willamette river city. Hillsboro is the nearest suitable location.

There is a plant in one of the upper Mississippi states waiting for an invitation to move. It ought to be brought here.

But how? Our farmers ought, this summer and fall to list the acreage of land which can be pledged for beets. It is because beets could not be obtained that the factory above mentioned is not being operated. The owners will not come here unless we assure them a supply of beets. The land should not only be pledged this fall, but it should be prepared by plowing and other cultivation for next year's crop of beets. Then our farmers would not meet some of the difficulties that have overtaken the La Grande growers. Only systematic effort can accomplish this. An incorporated company could do it but in the absence of such, the work might be done by the Hillsboro board of trade. A list of farmers who have pledged three or four thousand acres of land to beet cultivation would be a most convincing argument to place before a company that has a beet sugar plant. Men are quick to recognize a community that shows interest in such propositions. Will the board undertake compiling the list.

FOREIGN OFFICERS' PRAISE.

Among the most interesting sidelights of the war are the letters written by the foreign officers with Gen. Shafter's army, who are serving their countries as military observers. Nearly every country in Europe, even Turkey, has one of its best trained officers with the American army. The study of logistics, the science of moving great bodies of armed troops, has had no such opportunity for a generation as this affords. Germany moved 440,000 men to the French frontier in 10 days by rail, from July 20 to 30, in 1870, and did not disturb the regular traffic. But the moving of troops by water presents a totally different problem.

Two reports have been made relating to the movement of 22,000 men mainly from Florida ports to Cuban shores. Major Arthur Lee, of the English army, made one, and colonel Clement de Granprey, of the French army, the other:

"The entire scheme," (of moving Shafter's army) "was perfected and executed without a single contretemps or accident," says Colonel de Granprey. "The disembarking was rendered difficult by a very heavy surf that was aggravated by the last dashes of a tropical storm. The men were mustered by companies, placed on wide, flat-bottomed lighters, about 50 to each craft, in command of a commissiond officer. Tugs pushed these lighters almost on to the beach. Care had to be taken lest the surf lifted the clumsy vehicle high up and dashed it onto the beach. But not a single accident occured, and the disembarkation was effected in about six hours. It was well worth my coming so far to see the adeptness with which American ingenuity surmounted the most extreme difficulties. No matter how serious the obstacle would seem to be, a moment of consideration, and voila! the thing was done."

Colonel de Granprey concluded his remarks by saying:

"I could not imagine a nation with such savoir faire until I saw these. Such irresistable determination as these Americans have! And they always succeed. Poor Spain is like a rabbit in the jaws of a panther when she is confronted by such men."

Major Lee states that, by special favor, he was permitted to accompany the fighting line in the affairs of Siboney and San Juan hills, July 1, 2 and 3. He says in a letter to a fellow-attache of the British embassy:

"The jungles and thickets were terrible, worse than anything I ever saw in Africa or Afghanistan. The attack of the skirmish line was as fine a thing as ever I have seen. It was the ideal open order movement. The men blacks as well as whites, moved—well opened out—like Indians on the warpath. Suddenly there was a sputtering fire from a bit of woods, probably 100 yards ahead. Then a captain called out: 'Fire at will, but don't shoot till you see something to shoot at, then hit it; go in,' and they did go in. It was more like a battue in Germany or Austria, where the entire company is stretched out in lines 50 or 60 yards apart, and each shoots when he sees game, than anything I ever imagined. Yet somehow it was managed with great cleverness.

"The American line must have been fully a mile long. Its continuity was excellent, and the men kept touch with each other most admirably. As we advanced we began to come upon dead and wounded Spaniards. The shooting of the Americans was something wonderful. I was next to a sergeant—for there was no attempt at maintaining a line—and he would stop when he saw a black-bearded Spanish face peer out of the jungle, and for a second his hand was as steady as if his rifle was held in a vise. A sharp whiplike crack, and the face would disappear. But I would mark the place, and when we got there the man was always down, crippled or dead.

"The Spanish soldiery seem to have been told that they would all be killed if the Americans captured them for in every instance the wounded man, the moment we came into view would begin most piteously begging for his life. He was always so thankful when the American propped him up, and gave him water from his own canteen. I did not witness a single instance of funk. Officers and men were moved by the same high courage and determination to win, and the same kindly generosity toward the helpless wounded that is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxton race."

THE MEANING OF THE LOAN.

The placing of the new Government 3 per cent loan bids fair to pass into history as one of the most brilliant and memorable incidents of a brilliant and memorable war. The issue of $200,000,000 has been subscribed seven times over, and it will be taken in its entirely by individuals instead of syndicates. The number who subscribed for $500 or less was estimated Thursday evening to be 166,500 and will probably go to 200,000. A very considerable portion of these subscriptions was in small sums from $20 to $200 or $500 each.

When we recall that the 5 per cent loan of February, 1894, was offered to public on the same interest basis and that it was not subscribed for until all but a few days of the allotted time had passed and then was taken by a syndicate only at the earnest insistence of Mr. John Stewart and other bankers, we see that a tremendous revolution has been wrought in the national credit. As a matter of course, the financial condition of the people has vastly improved since then, but there was an abundance of money in 1894, which the owners would not lend to so good a borrower as Uncle Sam. Why they should have been so distrustful it requires an effort of the memory to recall, so great is the change from the uneasiness of that time to the confidence of the present. It is chiefly a matter of confidence, for this country was as rich in resources then as it is now and just as able and as sure to repay, only people were persuaded of it. When the bonds were sold to the investing public by the syndicate they did not materially rise in price. A few months later the outlook was still bluer, and at last the Secretary of the Treasury was forced to dispose of 4 per cent bonds to a syndicate to check a great run upon the Treasury, financiers being persuaded that the offer of a loan at popular subscription would be a failure.

The change in national credit, in confidence in our country and our system of government is stupendous. Nobody in America but believes now that the United States is both the greatest country in the world and the wisest governed after all—even though the opposing party should be in power. Believing this it would be an easy matter to persuade them to spend their last dollar and shed their last drop of blood for such a land. A great war for humanity is being waged, and it has had the effect of drawing the people so closely together that the bitter fractional differences of barely two years ago are as effectually forgotten as though a score of years had swept over us.

All these things and more than these are found in the enormous success of the popular loan. Patriotism was in the subscriptions—the faith of a free people in this free Government and the determination to support it at all hazards. It was not more a matter of investment than it was a thank offering. Sentiment and money are not usually associated, but they found themselves together here.—Courier Journal.

Instead of in the very commencement, inaugurating an aggressive campaign and sending their swift crusiers to harrass and bombard our east Atlantic seaports and raid the cities of the Pacific coast, keeping us busy chasing them around, they, the Spaniards, contented themselves dodging in and out their own seaports, and playing hid but never seeking our navy in open sea.—Linn Co. Republican. They could do nothing else. After crosing the ocean they found their coal bunkers empty and had to "dodge in and out" in an attempt to get coal. They got caught while they were "in." Dewey would have been in a worse plight, away from his base as he was, only he filled up with coal just before war was declared. Even then he had to seek and fight the Spanish before his coal supply was exhausted. Watson will have to wrestel with the coal supply question just as the Spanish did with this difference he will not be antagonized by an over matching fleet.

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

A Washington dispatch of the 26th states that:

The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly, through the great powers of Europe, but by direct appeal to President McKinley.

The proposition was formally submitted to the president at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who has received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish cabinet. At the conclusion of the conference between the president and the French ambassador, the following official statement was issued from the White House:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs presented to the president this afternoon, at the White House, a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

The French ambassador M Cambon was made the medium of communication with President McKinley direct. Secretary Day accompanied the French ambassador to the presidential mansion at 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday where a half hour was passed.

The proposition submitted by the ambassador acting for the Spanish government was quite general in terms, and was confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was any reference made to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and afterward to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest.

Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition, that the formal peace negotiations be entered upon, that pending their conclusion a cessation of hostilities would occur. Owing to the importance of the communication, the ambassador adopted the usual diplomatic procedure of reading the communication from the original in French, the translation being submitted by M. Thibeaut.

In the conversation which followed the reading of the proposition, neither the president nor the ambassador entered into the question of terms of peace. The instruction of the ambassador had been confined to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations, and it was evident that the president desired to consider the proposition at this moment before giving any definite reply.

It was finally determined that the president would consult the members of his cabinet concerning the proposition, and that after a decision had been arrived at M. Cambon would then be invited to the White House for a futher conference and for a final answer from the United States government. Before the call closed a brief official memorandum was agreed upon in order to set at rest misleading conjectures and to give to the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where diplomatic reserve was essential.

VALUE OF VOLUNTEERS.

"It is difficult to see why there should ever have been the slightest question about the fighting power of the American volunteer, for the battle-fields of the Civil war demonstrated his value beyond all discussion. It was then shown that the volunteers possessed courage, patriotism, and courage without limit. If there was any lurking idea that the people had lost those qualities during a long period of profound peace, it is time to abandon that idea once for all.

"This redemonstration of the volunteer's value is supremely important from two points of view. It proves the unimpaired soundness of the race, and it takes all the wind out of the sails of the people who would have us swell our standing army to something like the proportions that are considered correct on the Continent or Europe. There could be no greater curse than the establishment of militarism in this country. It would be dangerous alike to the prosperity and to the liberties of the nation. We do, indeed, require a regular force of respectable proportions, as a nucleus for the volunteers in time of public danger, and the navy should be kept up to the top notch, in time of peace as in time of war. This war has shown that the staff department needs a thorough overhauling, and that provision should be made for an adequate reserve of arms and equipments. If these matters be attended to, the volunteers will meet every demand that may be made upon them, in any crisis of the country's fate."—The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

A citizen on the streets was heard to exclaim this week that he hoped that peace with Spain would not be made, till Billy Bryan had an opportunity to fight. He now has no opportunity for bringing himself before the people except through the army. That should be his.

The Cause of Disease.

WHY A LARGE MAJORITY OF WOMEN ARE UNHEALTHY.

Carelessness and Indifference to Daily Habits and Duties are Undermining the Health of Many Women—How this may be Overcome.

From the Graphic, Rockville, Ind.

Carelessness and indifference to daily habits and duties have made many women weak and unhealthy. A large majority are languid, pale, sallow, no appetite, full of aches, and pains and generally out of sorts. All of these troubles if not attended to promptly, lead to serious diseases.

Most diseases occur because the blood has become impure, for no woman is seriously sick unless the blood is pure. No one is better able to speak of this fact than Miss Hazel Snider, a charming young woman of Arlington, Ind. To-day she has rosy cheeks, a sparkle in her eyes, which, with her plump form, all prove that she is in good health. A few months ago Miss Snider did not look this way. She was very thin, her cheeks were pale, her eyes sunken and dull. She was troubled with nervousness and general debility. "I have been sick some during my life," she says, "but not any more than the average girl, and was considered strong and healthy.

"I had prepared to teach school, but began to run down that I did not feel like teaching, and gave up my school before the term opened. I disliked to do this, but my mother and physician urged that this was the proper thing to do, especially if I wanted to throw a spell of sickness. I began to grow pale, weak, lost several pounds of flesh, was nervous, and had no ambition.

"My appetite began failing. New and dainty dishes were prepared for me, but these did not tempt me. Many times I was hungry, and would try to eat because I knew I was almost starving, but the food refused to remain on my stomach.

"My blood was in a bad condition, having become thin and watery. After several months' treatment from the family physician we saw he could not do me any good.

"We then tried some proprietary medicines. I think I tried a dozen different kinds, recommended for such troubles, but none did me any good. I was discouraged and did not know what to do.

"One day I read an item in a paper of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Shortly after that a neighbor came in and told me about her experience with these pills and how they cured her.

"I finally tried the medicine, and when nearly through with the second box noticed a change for the better in my condition, and after I had taken eight boxes I was cured, and have had no occasion to take any kind of medicine since. I feel that I owe considerable to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, probably my life, and I advise any one suffering with troubles similar to mine, to take these pills." MISS HAZEL SNIDER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of January, 1898.

SMITH WILLIAMS, *Notary Public.*

For all forms of weakness, a specific is found in these pills. 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. No remarkable have been the cures performed by these little pills that wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

If Spain should depart from her present policy of treating for peace directly with the Washington government and put her interests in the keeping of a conference, England and Japan will have to be admitted in which event the whole coast line of Eastern Asia may be remodeled. Russia has not yet got her open port by undisputed concession. The same is true of Germany's claim to her new Chinese harbor. Those nations may awake to the knowledge that stealing eastern territory in broad daylight is not always successful.

The native merchants at Santiago refuse to take our silver. Gold is current so is paper currency, but the example of free silver central and south American countries is bad for our silver. It is probable that we have no right to close those Spanish shops, but what might be done and seemingly ought to be is the opening of new stores conducted by Yankee pigs. Sharp competition would soon bring those black-bearded sons to terms.

The success of Miles' expedition to Porto Rico is another example of landing an army on the enemie's territory. What other nation may do cannot be certainly told, but it seems that American troops may always make a lodgment on land when conveyed by the navy. No land force of Spaniards has yet been able to stand before the guns of our war ships.

There seems to have been a reverse on the northern coast of Cuba west of Havana. An expedition landing men and supplies was driven off by Spaniards. The transport ship was not accompanied by a gunboat hence the landing party had no protection whatever. Evidently the insurgents were expected to keep the beach clear of Spaniards, but they did not do it.

Notwithstanding free silver is dead and burried, the republican conventions that are now holding in the eastern states are putting the grave and more firmly settling the earth over the remains.

Dead Letter List.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Hillsboro, July 23, 1898:

Master Julie Garsamer,
Herman Shroder.

All letters not called for by Aug. 4, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. One cent will be charged for each letter called for.

H. SCHULMERICH, P. M.

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 Charles 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 Freemen D L C 5 chs and 23 links to the starting point containing 100 acres.

Also commencing at the North west 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 o'clock 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

Executors Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I the undersigned, have been by the County Court of Washington county Oregon duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Fritz Harmes deceased, and have duly qualified as such executor All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same with proper vouchers at the lawoffice of W. N. Barrett in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from this date.

Dated July 27, 1898

H. W. HARMES,
Executor of the estate of Fritz Harmes, deceased, 10 14

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I, G W Marsh administrator of the estate of Walter S Lyon deceased have filed in the County court of the state of Oregon for Washington county my final account as such administrator and that the 12th day of Sept 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.

G W MARSH,
Administrator of the estate of Walter S Lyon deceased. 10 15

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 13x10 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies.

Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies.

Lilacs and Iris.

Taese 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,

H. L. 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.

THE COLLEGE DORMITORY

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

SPRING TERM BEGINS MARCH 30, 1898.

For full particulars, address

PRESIDENT McCLELLAND,
For est 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

or W. A. WANN, Secretary of Faculty.

P. L. CAMPBELL, President.

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, ORE., 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 8th 1898, viz:

William Henry Williams.

H. E. 9810 for the E ½ of S W ¼ & N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 28, T 1 N R 4 W.

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

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

CHAS. R. MOORES, Register

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. as 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

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 of Final Settlement

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Tilden Feauchamp 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 Feauchamp deceased. 8-12