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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois has made a rule that seems un-American. He forbids citizens of Alabama going to his state for the purpose of laboring. True they are negroes, but out west here we have thought that the little affair at ElCaney and San Juan had blotted out the Color line. His excuse is that the Alabamans are ex-convicts, but negroes who pray as these did last Sunday in St Louis cannot be classed as outlaws and have the classification accepted by well disposed Americans.

All the commissions who were to be knocked out by a failure to organize the legislature in 1897 have been provided for. True a littte was saved by reason of repealing the law creating a railroad commission. The commission was legislated out of office a month or two before the term expired and $1100 is saved—It is as the INDEPENDENT pointed out in '97. Nothing has been saved, and the populists and democrats did not expect to save any thing when they refused to organize, though that was there excuse.

The American commissioners at Paris have given the Spaniards to plainly understand that no part of the Cuban debt will be assumed or guaranteed by the United States, and that this government will not assume sovereignty over the island thereby by implication even becoming responsible for the debt. In the beginning our government declared to the world that conquest of territory was not the reason for going to war, but pacification and good government in Cuba administered by her own people. Porto Rico and the Philippines were not thus conditioned and we are free to take them as a recompense.

"Though," says the Baltimore Herald, "the sufferings and hardships of our soldiers were great during our brief war with Spain, they would have been infinitely harder to bear had it not been for the alleviating touch of woman. For her grand work of inspiration, her patriotic readiness, her courage in braving dangers and privations, and her humane endeavors to assuage the horrors of grim-visaged war the American woman has won a crown of imperishable glory. But not all the praise, nor the greatest praise, belongs to the woman who went to the front. Truer glory is that of the wife or the mother who despite the anguish of the sacrifice, gave up husband or son and waited helplessly at home for the news from camp or battle, and struggled as best she could under the heavier burdens that fell to her. Glory to the heroine of the field, but more glory to the heroine of the home."

Notwithstanding the legislature appropriated money to buy the Branch Insane Assylum tract of land in Eastern Oregon, W. T. Wright has not yet had it transferred to his bank account. Attorney Hayden of Marion county serves notice on the secretary of state of his intention to commence proceedings against him to enjoin drawing the warrant. Just how it is to be done is not quite clear. It is stated here that the warrant has already been drawn and that Mr. Wright, a banker at Union, bought it. The title to the land is in the state, and now if Mr. Wright shall not be able to cash his warrant, he has been put off at a desert station. In equity Mr. Wright has an interest in the land, and if the state paid no more than what it is worth, if there was no job in the sale, Mr. Wright can with little trouble have a bill passed at the regular session vesting the title in him. Then he can sell or occupy, thus getting his money again.

An immense amount of military genius and training has been wasted in this country in diverting it to the calling of magazine writers. Now there is Richard Harding Davis, really a second Julius Cæser. He has fought the Santiago, Cuba campaign without loosing but a handful of men or rather he shows how it could have been fought. Gen. Shafter, a military man nearly 60 years old, has been studying military science all his life with such brilliant men as Grant Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas as instructors yet he has not learned his trade. His faults have been pointed out and his mistakes laid bare. It would be truly alarming to all patriotic citizens were it not true that Grant had been called a butcher that Sherman was crazy, and that Sheridan neglected his army. Remembering those men, America glories in the victories at Vicksburg, Chattanoga, the Wilderness and Petersburg, at the battles around Atlanta and the march to the sea, at Winchester and Five Forks, at Nashville. And Americans will yet applaud Shafter who landed 17,000 troops on a foreign shore and planned a campaign that captured a fortified city with its garrison of 25,000 troops and made a harbor untennable for a squadron of modern warships.

OPEN PORTS.

One day this week a notable delegation met Pres. McKinley in Chicago. The gentlemen were sent by the Illinois Manufacturing Association charged with presenting to the President the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The commissioners appointed by this government to negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain are now in conference with the commissioners representing the Spanish government; and

"Whereas, The commissioners appointed on behalf of our army and navy in the Antilles and in the far east have left in our possession new territory and opened doors for vast increase of American commerce; and

"Whereas, It is of the greatest importance to the manufacturers of this country, and consequently of equal importance to all its people, that the markets of fhe world be opened to our products now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Illinois Manufacturers' Association representing and controlling by its membership more than $1,000,000,000 of trade annually, that it is the sense of this conference that the president of the U. S. be and is hereby requested to instruct those having in charge for this country the conclusion of such treaty of peace to exact that the ports of all territory now in our possession and heretofore controlled by Spain be permanently opened to the freest possible entry to all products of American industry; and be it further

"Resolved, That the president and secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association be directed to present these resolutions to President McKinley."

President McKinley responded in a few brief remarks which left the impression with the committee that he regarded their request favorably.

Indeed it is generally understood that Porto Rico the Ladrones and the Philippines will be American territory and as such their ports will be open and as free for the commerce of the United States as are the ports of Maine, Louisiana, California or Oregon, and further the commerce of these new possessions must be under the same regulations that governs our coast trade—that is trade between any of our new possessions and any port of our old ones—must be carried on by American ships. Anything short of that would not be American. Those new places must be American, not Spanish. The courts must transact business in the English language, public schools must be established and taught in the English language. Spanish language and Spanish customs must be forgotten.

A CRISIS REACHED.

A dispatch to the London News Agency from Paris, dated Oct. 17, says:

"Today (Monday) the conference reached a crisis for the first time. Judge Day presented the demands of the American commission in threatening words. He said that the delay was the only possible object obtainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt, and would be tolerated no longer, as the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt.

"The Spaniards replied that this placed Spain in a position of repudiating or of reducing the face value of the Cuban bonds from 50 to 60 per cent, paying only half the stipulated interest on the reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines.

"Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded, irrespective of the Cuban or any other debt.

"This, to the Spaniards, the first intimation of the intentions of the U. S. as to the Philippines, resulted in a whispered conference, followed by a request for an adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid. Judge Day said that President McKinley had instructed him to demand the entire surrender of Porto Rico tomorrow, and the delivery of every town to the United States officers before midnight, together with the evacuation of Havana on or before Nov. 1, when the United States would be at the gates of the city ready to take possession.

"There was no alternative offered in the case of either of these demands and the session consequently was very brief."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

"At the sitting of the peace commission this afternoon, the American commissioners officially—and it would seem definitely—rejected the idea of accepting sovereignty over Cuba for the United States. The Spanish commissioners thereupon remarked that Spain, having abandoned such sovereignty under pressure from the United States, and the United States having denied that sovereignty which henceforth belongs to them, Cuba is de facto in a state of anarchy, as an intermission of sovereignty cannot be viewed in any other light.

"The American commissioners rejoined that, without accepting sovereignty, the United States considered themselves deputed and bound to maintain security for all the inhabitants, that they would not fail to introduce and uphold order, and, in short, they would do all that was necessary to put the island in a state of normal organization, to be transformed at the earliest moment into a legal government, satisfactory for the security of all.

"Upon this the Spanish commissioners, with what seems striking logic, promptly replied that, by the fact of the declaration just made them, and of the United States undertaking to restore legality, order and security, the United States was invested with veritable sovereignty, and consequently could not refuse to accept the consequences of such sovereignty, seeing that they admittedly could not tolerate the relapse into anarchy of an island placed under their supervision and direction.

"Notwithstanding these striking objections, the American commissioners persisted in their refusal, and officially declared that the United States cannot be considered invested with sovereignty, and that they (the commissioners) could not deviate from this definite declaration. According to impressions I have been able to collect in various circles unconnected with either side, but entitled to weight, the refusal of the United States is not of so positive a character as would at first sight seem to result from the formal declarations mentioned.

"The United States has declared that it made a war not of conquest, but of liberation and order, because they could not allow the prolongation at their very doors of a state of things which was, in their eyes, a blow to the cause of humanity and civilization. They therefore made a public declaration that the war was not of conquest, and they now consider that by agreeing to be invested with the sovereignty of Cuba they would give themselves the appearance of having conquered the island for territorial aggrandizement. They refuse to give themselves the appearance of a conquering nation. Hence they positively refuse to accept that capacity of sovereignty which would be inconsistent with the character of humanitarian disinterestedness essential to the honor of America.

"The United States quite comprehends that its firm refusal to accept sovereignty does not exclude obligation on the footing of justice and equity to make Spain real concessions as to financial burdens, which would be crushing if she were saddled with the whole Cuban debt. We may be certain that on this point the Americans will be less inflexible than on the principle of sovereignty. The proof, I am told, that the United States is disposed to meet Spain in equitable fashion is that the Spanish commissioners, who would not at first accept an invitation to dine with General Porter until the end of the conference, have now accepted.

"Friends of the United States here think it might have been better if it had proceeded more openly, and if, instead of conquering the islands in directly, the Washington government had frankly accepted sovereignty in Cuba, with all the rights and objections involved."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I hear that the peace problem will soon be settled. America assuming the Cuban 6 per cent loan of 1886, which was floated entirely for Cuban purposes, and rejecting the 5 per cent loan of 1890."

THE NEHALEM COUNTRY.

The Oregonian publishes the following letter from Douglas Taylor, a Portland surveyor with the enclosure touching the resources of the Nehalem country. Mr. Taylor writes: "Recently I received a letter from Mr. H. Hawgood, a civil engineer formerly of this city, but for the past 10 years a resident of California. In this letter he writes quite fully regarding the resources of the Nehalem valley, and the benefits that would accrue to Portland by the construction of a railroad between the two points.

Mr. Hawgood, was engineer for the Portland & Willamette Valley line; also the Ilwaco & Shoalwater Bay railroad, and is thoroughly acquainted with the Nehalem country and the route over which a railroad to this city would probably be built.

Believing the information contained in Mr. Hawgood's letter might encourage public sentiment in favor of such an enterprise, I enclose copy of so much thereof as referes to this subject.

"How is it that Portland does nothing towards opening the lumber and coal fields of upper Nehalem?

"The extent and high grade of the Nehalem lumber is common knowledge in Portland. The coal fields have been examined and reported on, both by the United States government and by private individuals. All reports are of the same tenor. The coal is good, the field is extensive, and the topographical features render mining economical.

"The report of the United States geological survey, March, 1896, is a public document, easy of access.

"It seems incredible that such allpowerful agencies for the permanent growth of a community should be allowed to lie dormant year after year, within 45 miles of Portland.

"A short railroad is all that is needed to inaugurate an era of prosperity. If the people of Portland would subscribe for bonds, a tenth of what they were willing to do for the 'Hunt' system some years ago, this road could be built. If about one-half the bonds of the road, say $250,000 to $350,000, were taken up locally, the balance of the money can be gotten. It is estimated that the coal consumption of Portland alone amounts to from 250,000 to 300,000 tons yearly. It goes without saying that the Nehalem could command a very large proportion of this, as well as other coal business. Add to this traffic the lumber and local freight, and the road would be a good investment from the start. The bondholders would run no risks.

"As to construction, I have knowledge based on actual surveys of a very thorough character. A good line can be had at reasonable expense.

"A cash subsidy might be an inducement for the building of the line, but would scarcely be as satisfactory to the community as actual ownership of the road; or the people of Portland might do as the people of San Francisco did with the San Joaquin Valley road, own and operate it. This would at least leave in their own hands all matters relating to any extensions or other things that might be considered as effecting the best interests and welfare of Portland."

PORTO RICO OCCUPIED.

The Island of Porto Rico was occupied by the United States authorities at noon last Tuesday. The Spanish power that had been exercised there for 400 years was surrendered. A dispatch prepared by the associated press on that day gives this account of the ceremonies:

"Promptly at noon today, the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind.

"The Eleventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan, and there were many people in the streets. Rear-Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh infantry regiment and band, with troop H, of the Sixth United States cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

"At 11:40 a m, General Brooke, Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace with many naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were crowded with townspeople, who stood waiting in dead silence.

"At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless, and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments. At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro, Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle, of General Brook's staff, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." All heads were bared, and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired 21 guns each. Senor Munox Rivera, who was president of the recent autonomous council of secretaries, and other officials of the late insular government were present at the proceedings.

"Congratulations and hand shaking among the American officers followed. Ensign King hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the Intendencia, but all other flags on the various public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the raising of the flag over the captain-general's palace many others were hoisted in different parts of the city.

"The work of the United States evacuation commission is now over, and and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington Thursday next. The labors of both parties have terminated with honors for all concerned. The American commissioners worked without the least delay, and in the most thorough and effective manner.

SIMON, SENATOR.

The Oregonian has addressed an enquiry to each member of the republican state central committee asking his opinion of the selection of Hon. Jos. Simon to the United States senate. Committeeman Dr. Wood, of this county replies in these words:

"I trust the election of Hon. Joseph Simon as United States senator will be a happy termination of the long political contest that has been going on within the republican party of this state. While Mr. Simon was not my personal choice, I recognize him as eminently qualified to fill the high position with dignity and credit to the state. Our coming position of prominence in the Union will demand of those who are to represent us abilities commensurate with the world-wide renoun recently achieved by our namesake, the battle-ship Oregon. Mr. Simon has these abilities, and if rightfully used by him, much benefit to our state ought to result. What effect the election of Mr. Simon will have on the welfare of the republican party of the state, I will, in my judgment, depend on his own choosing, he being now in the position to bring about a more harmonious action all over the state.

W. D. Wood.

The worst feature of the appropriation bill just passed is appropriating money to pay the 1897 legislature when the constitution plainly provides that pay for no more than five days shall be allowed unless an organization shall be effected. The legislators justify themselves for the appropriation by declaring that the absconding members acted conscientiously and actually did the state as great a service by preventing organization as they could have done by holding a session. Well, perhaps the defense is sufficient—to get the money.

Hostilities Renewed

Our War against High prices will be continued.

We are now offering an immense and complete stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes Hats Caps, Notions, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Capes, Jackets and Mackintoshes.

In fact our store is full of bargains in goods that you need at prices surprisingly low

Call and see us; no trouble to show goods.

R. E. Bryan & Son,

Cash Store

Hillsboro, - Oregon.

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.

ARE YOU SICK?

The first step toward complete recovery is pure medicines, carefully prepared.

We have it. Our stock is fresh.

And our prices are right

Take some ICE CREAM home for supper when the day is hot. We have paper buckets for it; pints and quarts. It will cost you 40c per quart.

THE DELTA DRUG STORE.

HAVE WE ADMINISTRATIVE TALENT?

Walter Bagehot once said that the men of Massachusetts would make any form of government work and conditions of life under it tolerable. The Congregationalist remarking on this statement says:

The United States has many men capable of administering high positions of trust in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines, providing they are given a decent tenure of office and adequate salaries that will prevent the temptation of peculation and speculation. What have our innumerable town meetings, county and state offices been doing but training up an army of men as capable as those of any country in the world? No other nation has as much administrative talent as ours has potentially And yet to listen to the jeremiads of journals like the Springfield Republican and the New York Evening Post you would imagine that we had few competent and no honest citizens in the republic. It so happens that our British cousins have a just estimate of us. Says the Spectator:

Grave Americans of experience and high standing are apt to say that they do not see where or how they are to obtain men of the kind we obtain for the Indian civil service. The material they infer, does not exist. We do not believe it for a moment . . . After all, the states have never found any difficulty in filling West Point, and their naval college and exactly the same stamp of man will do for civilian work. Look too, at the success of the American missionaries. The same zeal and the same willingness to work away from home among savages and semi-savages will, we are certain, be placed at the disposal of the state. The men who fill our Indian civil service are mainly the sons of naval and military officers, of professors, of schoolmasters, of doctors and, above all, of clergymen. All these classes are to be found in the states, and when once the need and the opportunity are realized they will give their sons to the service of the state. Only one thing is necessary, the parent who thinks of bringing up a son for imperial work must be made to feel that his boy will have a real career open to him—good pay, a secure tenure of his post, a pension when he retires and an office conveying a certain amount of distinction and consideration.

A BRAVE DEED.

Few readers are aware that our war ships carry boiler makers who are often called upon to perform perilous repairs, and, in cases of emergency, these men go inside of the boiler or furnace, which but a few minutes before had been filled with boiling water or red hot coal. There is no task too dangerous for these men to do. One of them undoubtedly saved the "Castine" from destruction in the harbor of San Juan. The "Castine" went into action under full speed. The furnaces were heated to the highest degree, forced draught being used. Without warning, a fierce hissing noise was heard inside one of the furnaces. A socket bolt in a back connection at the farthest interior extremity of the furnace had become loose, springing a leak. The steam was pouring in upon the fire, threatening in a few minutes to put it out and stop the progress of the vessel, if it did not cause a terrific explosion. All in the boiler room knew that unless this hole was stopped disaster was at hand. One of the boiler makers, named Huntly, ordered the forced draught turned off and the fires banked. Taking a plank, he threw it into the furnace on the top of the wet, black coal with which the fire had been banked and then climbed far back to the place where the steam was rushing from the loosened socket. For three minutes he remained inside the furnace. His friends drew him out of the door; the forced draught was turned on, and in a few minutes the ship was proceeding on her way as though nothing had happened. In view of such deeds as this, there is little wonder that the engineering corps in our navy is receiving the highest praise on every side.—Scientific American.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE.

Last week we read an account of the persecution of an American Christian in heathen China. An American Christian missionary in giving an account of his treatment in one of the principle cities, writes that every time he appeared on the street he was followed by a gang of little heathen Chinese boys, who pelted him with mud and stones and called after him, "foreign devil! foreign devil!" There has lived in this Christian city for a great many years, an old Chinaman—a heathen if you please. He is old and peculiar, but inoffensive and harmless when let alone, but almost every time he appears on the street he is followed by a gang of little Christian boys, who call after him, "one eye! one eye!" and pelt him with mud and stones In a great many instances the Christian parents of these Christian boys know of their action, but instead of reproving and correcting them, they appear to think it is really funny to see the old heathen persecuted. Last week a little Christian boy threw a stone at the old heathen and struck him on the lip, cutting an ugly gash and knocking out two teeth. It was hard on the heathen but it was fun for the Christian. We wonder what the difference is between heathen boys who stone Christian and Christian boys who stone heathens.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

GOOD-BYE, FREE SILVER, GOOD-BYE

There is no danger of any free-silver successes in the election in the east next November. Nor are Bryanism and its ally of populism going to sweep the west. In fact, the indications are that these vicious and dangerous theories are rapidly losing ground, even in the states that a few years ago were their strong-holds Exactly what figure they will cut in the next presidential campaign cannot be now predicted with certainty, but it is safe to declare that the east will stand for sound money in 1900 as firmly as it did in 1896.—Baltimore American.

But our "Argus" sees W. J. Bryan as the logical candidate in 1900. Sharp eyes, have the defeated ones of '98.

The bill giving a bounty on the sugar beet industry was at the last hour called back from the committee on commerce and withdrawn. A modified bill was then introduced and for a while it was thought that the sugar would be sweet enough to preserve it, but the senate refused to pass it. The bill proposed to give a bounty of $1.00 per ton for 50,000 tons of beets. In that shape it is well that it was defeated for all the bounty would go to one county, Union, and the other parts of the state would have no aid in planting new industries.

Another wild story comes by way of Madrid from the Philippines, that Admiral Dewey has had a sea fight with an Insurgeant squadron. The story is very Spanish. Gen. Otis has control of the cable and would most likely have notified our government direct if any thing of the kind had happened. But if any one gave Dewey a sufficient reason he fought. In this instance he captured his antagonists, but with some loss.

If Spain is not ready to make peace does she desire us to understand that the talk about arbitration is her way of saying so? During her dailying, she has been sending reinforcements to the Philippines. We can wait a little till the Oregon and Iowa get into the Pacific and then.

The Spanish Paris Peace commission want to arbitrate the Cuban debt. Ameaicans hold that there is nothing for us to arbitrate but if a court of arbitration must be created let it be one of 13-inch shells and Krag-Jorgenson bullets.

SUMMONS.

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

The Alliance Trust Company, Ld, a corporation, Plaintiff

v.

S W Milan, Minnie Moore ...... Moore, Albert Milan, Gertrude Milan, Elizabeth Milan, Maria Milan, Daisie Milan, Anna Milan, J F Booth executor of the last will and testament of Anna M Milan deceased, and S W Milan, guardian of the persons and estates of Maria Milan, Daisie Milan and Anna Milan and B J Lande, Defendants,

To Minnie Moore ...... Moore, S W Milan as guardian of the persons and estates of Maria Milan, Daisie Milan and Anna Milan, defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause by the first day of the next term of court after the expiration of the publication of this summons, to-wit: by Monday Nov. 28, 1898, and if you fail to so answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: for judgment against S W Milan and J F Boothe as executor of the last will and testement of Anna M Milan deceased, for $2,000 with interest from October 1, 1898 at 8 per cent per annum, and $80 with interest from October 1, 1898 at ten per cent per annum, $36.08 with interest from October 6, 1898 at ten per cent per annum and $200 as attorneys fees, all in U. S. gold coin together with the costs and disbursements of this suit and for a decree foreclosing plaintiff's mortgage described in the complaint upon the following-described property situated in Washington county State of Oregon, to wit:

All of that portion of the northeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24) in township one (1) south of range one (1) west of the Willamette Meridian, lying west of the County road, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24) running thence south along the quarter section line thirty-nine (39) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to the quarter section corner in the center of section twenty-four, thence east along the quarter section line twenty (20) chains and thirteen (13) links to a point in the west side of the county road thence north twenty eight (28) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east eighty-eight (88) links thence north twelve (12) degrees five (5) minutes west along the west side of said county road five (5) chains and nine (9) links thence north twenty four (24) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west four (4) chains and thirty-four (34) links thence north twenty-four (24) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes east one (1) chain and sixty-nine (69) links thence north eighty-two (82) degrees eighteen (18) minutes east three (3) chains and seventeen (17) links, thence north eleven (11) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east still following the west side of said county road to its point of intersection with the north line of said section twenty-four (24), thence west along the north line of said section twenty-four (24) to place of beginning containing eighty-five (85) acres more or less. and for the sale of said property to satisfy said judgment and barring and foreclosing you and each of you of all right, claim of equity of redemption in and to the same and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as to the court shall seem meet and equitable.

This order is made by order of Hon John B Cleland, Judge of the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for the county of Multnomah acting in the absence from Washington county of Hon. Thos. A. McBride, Judge of the above entitled court, which order was duly made and entered October 12, 1898 21-27

FENTON, BRONAUGH & MUIR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUMMON.

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

J. D. Merryman, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Samuel C. Ritchey, dec'd, with the will of said S. C. Ritchey, deceased, annexed, Plaintiff,

vs

J. J. Morgan, Emma E. Morgan and J. Dennis, Defendants.

To J. J. Morgan, one of the above named defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby commanded and required to appear in the above entitled court and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before Monday the 28th day of Nov. 1898; the same being the first day of the next regular term of said court.

And if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein, to-wit:

For judgment against you for the sum of $862 in U. S. gold coin with interest in like gold coin, from Sep. 23, 1898, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum; And the further sum of $100 attorney fees herein, and the costs and disbursements of this suit.

For a decree against you and all of said defendants above named foreclosing a mortgage given to secure said sums and executed by you and the defendant Emma E Morgan on the following described real property, lying and being in Washington county, Oregon, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Being lots five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in block (8) in Fairview Addition to the town of Hillsboro; also are marked "14" and re marked "2" in amended plat of Fairview Addition to Hillsboro, in Washington Co., Ore.

That said premises above described be sold by the sheriff of said county, and the proceeds thereof be applied in payment of the above sums and the costs and expenses of said sale and that the plaintiff have such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and equitable in the premises.

This summons is served upon you by publication by order of the Hon. T. A. McBride, Judge of said court.

Made and entered at Chambers in Astoria, Oregon, on the 29th day of Sep., 1898.

W. N. BARRETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

19—25

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County in favor of Mary O'Brien, and against John O'Brien for the sum of $91 90, costs, and for the further sum of $300 00 U S gold coin with inerest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 19th day of July, 1898 and for the cost and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment and for want of sufficient personal property I did on the 16th day of Aug. 1898 levy on al the interest of John O'Brien in the hereinafter described real property, I will on Monday the 31st day of October 1898, at the south door of the Court house in Hillsboro, Washington county Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a m of said day sel at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real property to-wit:

First Tract Commencing at the n w corner of the Beaverdam tract of land purchased by Wm McClain of Lawrence Hall and Lucy D. Hall, his wife, in sec 4 t 1 s r 1 w, thence n 63 deg w, 32,19 chs, thence s 20 deg w 15.70 chs; thence s 73 deg, 15 min, e 24 32 chs; thence n 60 deg e 12.47 chs to place of beginning, containing 36.96 acres.

Second Tract Commencing at the n e corner of the above described tract of land, thence s 32½ deg. e 24 rods to the center of the main ditch through the Beaverdam tract; thence along said ditch southwesterly 12 rods; thence parallel with n line 33 rods, thence to place of beginning, containing 2.25 acres.

Third tract. The whole of a tract of land commencing 24 rods from the n e corner of the first above described land on the east line thereof; thence s 32½ deg e 31 rds to center of main ditch; thence southwesterly along said ditch 12 rods; thence parallel with the n line 29½ rods to e line of first described tract; thence to place of beginning containing 2 acres, more or less.

Fourth tract. Commencing at a point on the w line of the d l c of Lawrence Hall and wife in sec 4 t 1 s r 1 w, W. M, thence s 22 deg w 15,25 chs from the n w corner of said claim: thence southward following the center of the public road 19.56 chs more or less to the center of the public road known as the old Canyon road leading to Portland, thence s 56 deg, 30 min w about 2.50 chains to the s e corner of the Gifford land; thence n 27 deg e 12.24 chs; thence s 73 deg 13 min e 18.82 chs; thence n 60 deg e 6.2 chs; thence n 62 deg 35 min w 28.81 chs to place of beginning, containing 44½ acres, more or less.

Fifth tract The n w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 4 t 1 s r 1 w, containing 40 acres, excepting from the lands above described a two acre tract conveyed to F. N. Blanchet by John O'Brien and recorded on page 239 of book "N" of Deeds of Washington Co., Ore.

Sixth Tract. The s w ¼ of the s e ¼ of sec 33 t 1 n r 1 w, containing 40 acres. All situate in Washington county, Oregon, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 28th day of Sept. 1898.

W D BRADFORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

Carey & Mays, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 19-23.

SUMMONS

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

Jennie K Haines, Plaintiff

v

J R DeVinney, Mary A DeVinney, J A Reid, Laura B Reid, L E Lock, The First National Bank of Hillsboro, Oregon, J F Carstens, and L F Carstens, partners doing business under the firm name of Carsten Bros. Benjamin Birdsell, E D Saattuck, F M Robinson, E C Hughes, J W Morgan, and J J Morgan, partners under the firm name of Hughes, Morgan & Rogers, Charles H Dodd & Co, a private corporation, W L Archambeau, receiver of said Charles H Dodd & Co, Elizabeth Shute, administratrix of the estate of Edward Constable, deceased, Mahala Perry, Elizabeth Shute, Amanda J Sherman, Richard Constable, Martha Storms, Mary Malone, Drusilla McLin, Minerva Fishes, heirs at law of Edward Constable, deceased, R H Walker, C E Hall, administrator of the estate of J C Hall, deceased C E Hall, Geo A Hall, Perry C Hall, Lottie G Hall, and Nancy B Hall, heirs at law of J C Hall, deceased, W D Collins, and G W Patterson, Defendants

To Mahala Perry, Amanda J Sherman, Martha Storms Minerva Fisher, E C Hughes, J J Morgan and W D Collins.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby commanded and required to appear in the above entitled Court, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the first day of the next regular term of the above named Court next following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order of publication of this summons, to-wit: Monday, the 28th day of November, 1898, and if you fail so to appear and answer, said complaint, the plaintiff, for want, thereof, will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in her complaint to-wit: For a judgment against J A Reid for the sum of $700.00 with interest from the 24th day of June, 1891, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and $100.00 attorney fees, for the further sum of $200.00 with interest thereon since the 30th day of June 1892, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and $30.00 attorney fees. For a judgment against the defendants J R DeVinney and Mary A DeVinney for the sum $700.00 with interest since June 24th 1892 at the rate of eight per cent per annum and $100.00 attorneys fees, and the costs and disbursements of this suit and for a decree foreclosing these two certain mortgages executed and delivered one by J A Reid and one by J R DeVinney and Mary A DeVinney, upon the west ½ of lots 5 & 6 of block No 2 of said in Fairview Addition to the town of Hillsboro to be sold as a property and said in the manner provided by law and the proceeds applied towards the satisfaction of the sums above set forth, and for a decree forever barring and foreclosing each and all of the defendants above named from any right, title, claim or interest of, in and to said premises and every part and parcel thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you by order of Hon. T. A. McBride, Judge of the above entitled Court, made and dated on the 26th day of September 1898.

GEO. R. BAGLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

19-25

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