

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1898.

In 1890 we manufactured only \$60,007,771 worth of silk; but this year about \$150,000,000. Protection did it.—Clyde (Kan.) "Herald."

The railway age compiles the mileage of railroads to be built in 1899, and puts the figures at 3018 miles, more than has been built in any one year since 1892.

A canvass of leading newspapers throughout the country gives 305 for expansion and 193 against it. Every section of the country is for it except the South, and that is nearly a tie in newspaper sentiment.

Spain is going into mourning. She has provided black postage stamps and compels the user to pay for them and put them on mail matter in addition to the regular postage. And yet the modern statesmanship of Spain has been questioned.

It does not strike the INDEPENDENT that the so called "Manila Guard" of McKinville lends dignity to womanhood to any great extent. And it is doubtful if Gov. Geer's office chair will be easier to rest in after they shall have stood around it.

Henry Watterson of the Courier-Journal nominates Admiral Dewey for president in 1900 and Fitzhugh Lee for vice president. His platform is "The Stars and Stripes, God bless them." He predicts that the republicans will nominate McKinley and Jo Wheeler.

It is harvest time in Australia and Argentine. Reports this week state there is a visible surplus available for export of 2,250,000 bushels with 1,000,000 of old wheat on hand. But after the grain has gone into the half bushel, these figures may be modified. No reports are at hand from Argentine.

W. S. U'Ren asks the Oregonian a number of questions about the Swiss method of legislation commonly called "Initiative and Referendum." The Oregonian refuses to answer. It is just as well. America is for expansion these days, and it is unnecessary to bother with a narrow and contracted proposition.

Parties interested will at the coming session of the legislature introduce a bill creating the corporation to be known as the "Port of Tillamook." The business is to improve the harbor of Tillamook and the ship channel leading thereto. The Port is to have power to tax the realty lying within its boundaries, to create a fund for the work.

Ho Ho, the second city in the Philippines is held by the insurgents unless Gen. Miller who was sent with an expedition from Manila by Gen. Otis, has occupied the town within the past few days. The natives are belligerent and declare they are under the authority of Aguinaldo. It is possible that our volunteers may see stirring times yet before returning home.

Some German authorities declare that America must be curbed, and to do it there must be an alliance between Germany, France and Russia. Should Germany succeed in organizing such an alliance the object would not be accomplished for we would take no notice of it till they assaulted us, and they could do so without cause. We will, as we have, persevere our ordinary occupations. They may attack us, but to do so they would have to come here. When they come we will receive them.

Porto Rico continues to buy large quantities of supplies from Spain. That is because under existing arrangements the Spaniards are the most favored nation dealing with Porto Rico. When the Porto Rican tariff is the same as that of the United States some of the Spanish merchants who have been getting wealthy off the trade with the islands will discover a sudden and disastrous falling off in their business. The majority of the ships delivering goods at Porto Rico will be sailing under American register soon after the tariff is extended to our new possession.—Buffalo "Review."

The firing of a man in Cambridge, Mass., the other day to the amount of one dollar for spitting in a street car, recalls an anecdote (perhaps apocryphal) of Tom Marshall. The story goes that just before his first visit to Boston an ordinance had been passed imposing a fine of \$5 for smoking on the streets. Tom lighted a cigar, started down street and was arrested. He went before the proper officer, was duly fined, threw down \$10 and started away. "Hold on," said the Judge, "there is some change coming to you." To which Tom is said to have answered: "Oh, keep the change. I shall want to split presently." Forty years ago this was regarded as too improbable a joke to be repeated. Now, in Boston or some of its suburbs, a man smokes for nothing but has to pay for expelling it.

TO BREAK THE CHAIN.

In an after dinner speech made in Chicago last Saturday evening Chas. G. Daws controller of the currency gave utterance to the most sensible plan of currency reform that has been made public this year. Two things he emphasizes. Free silver coinage must not be undertaken. This insures the maintenance of the gold standard. Second there must be no contraction of the money of the country. The speaker thinks that the legislation suggested by the president in his 1897 message is a fair interpretation upon the nature of the demand of the people in 1896 for monetary reform.

The words of his recommendation in 1897 were "That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty."

The president reaffirmed this recommendation in his 1898 message. Mr. Daws does not deny but that there are other reforms that might be made such as new banking laws but he finds that bankers are not agreed among themselves. There is an opposing interest between bank note holders and depositors which has not been reconciled. Securities, U. S. Bonds, State and municipal securities can be used as a safe basis for note circulation, but they do not serve for security for depositors. If the whole banking interest of the nation is taxed to create a fund to secure depositors, the large and carefully conducted institutions are required to support the wild cat ventures of less honest men. The result is the safe banks will go out of business leaving the public to be preyed upon by the others. On this point Mr. Daws said:

"In the minds of the people of the country the issue of 1896 was not the reform of our present bank note currency. I believe that the people and the business interests of this country demand that whatever changes are made in our currency system to break the endless chain and insure the safety of the gold standard should, if possible, be simple and easily understood. They are not now nor have they been, in favor of complicated or radical changes. As they desire stability in the tariff system so they desire stability in the currency system. While they want improvement in both when necessary they are not in favor of unnecessary tinkering with either. The bank currency plans of one year ago have changed, but the president's recommendation has not changed. The bank currency plans of this year may change, but the value of the recommendations of the president will not be affected."

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

The INDEPENDENT is in receipt of the following circular:

PORTLAND ORE. Dec. 31, 1898. Under date of Dec. 17th 1898 Hon. Wm. P. Lord, Governor of Oregon, by authority of Section 2506, Hill's Code, appointed the undersigned, a State Board of Immigration. In view of the importance of the work to be undertaken, and the desire of every section of the state, as well as by every industry therein, it is deemed advisable to obtain a full expression of opinion. With this end in view, a convention is hereby called, to meet in the City of Portland, Saturday January 21st 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. composed of Editors Mayors, County Judges and Commissioners, members of the legislature, and such representative citizens as may be appointed by Mayors, and County Judges or Commissioners. You are respectfully invited to be present.

J. C. COOPER, HENRY L. PITCOCK, WM. G. GOSSIN, State Board of Immigration.

THE UNKISSED IRON DUKE.

"Hobson ought to have heard Col. Gordon McCabe's story of the Duke of Wellington," said Mr. W. M. Pressley, of Virginia.

"On one occasion the Duke, then getting far advanced in years and rather feeble, was waiting to cross a street crowded with heavy vehicles. A stalwart young man approached with lifted hat, tendered his services as escort, and conducted the gallant old warrior in safety to the other side. Then, bowing extremely low he said:

"Your Grace, this is the proudest moment of my life. In years to come I shall tell my children, and they shall tell their children's children, that I had the honor to serve the hero of Waterloo and the conqueror of Napoleon."

"With a glance that showed intense disgust, the venerable hero—by the genuine article—replied: "Young man, don't make a d—n fool of yourself." This, with the profanity omitted, is what Hobson might say to the osculatory dames and maids that he encounters."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Judge Day, late secretary of state had a reception and banquet at his old home in Canton, O. Replying to the address he said:

Recognizing that there are certain matters which may not properly be discussed on a occasion of this kind I think I may, nevertheless, say something to my countrymen of the bar of the world which have occurred in the period of our separation. If I were called upon to state the

most gratifying circumstances of our foreign relations during the war, it would be found in the uniformly cordial and hearty friendship of the English nation before and during the struggle.

Observing the obligations of neutrality, and never stepping outside the requirements of international law, we had the sympathy and good will of that great power. I don't believe either nation seeks or would be benefited by a formal alliance.

Nevertheless, the existence of cordial relations between people kindred by blood, speaking the same language and having the same ideas of civil liberty and good government is a fact of potency of which can hardly be over-estimated.

I have been asked about the work of the commissioners, viewed from a lawyer's stand-point. I think I may say something to you about it. In excess of the proprieties of the occasion, I shall ask you to treat it in professional confidence. On the 12th of August the Protocol of Washington was executed. It may be said to have been the preliminary contract whose final execution was to be embodied in the treaty.

As to Cuba, Porto Rico, minor West Indian islands, and an island in the Ladronez, it was capable of execution by a simple deed of cession of these islands, except Cuba, where final relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty was required.

As to the Philippines, their disposition, government and control was left for final determination in the treaty.

I have often been asked how it was possible to make progress in a commission having equal representation from the two nations. Whilst this fact did not prevent the fullest discussion in the United States, having made all the concessions which it believed just and fair, it was obliged to insist that its form be accepted.

The publications of the proceedings will show that nothing can be further from the truth than to assume that the United States adopted toward Spain a policy of "stand and deliver." Today not one foot of American soil remains under Spanish domination, and the people so long oppressed are to have a new birth of freedom. This is neither time or place to discuss our policy in the far East. If this treaty should be ratified it brings to the United States title to the Philippine archipelago, to be dealt with as the American people, in their wisdom, see fit.

The American citizen has a right to go wherever trade and enterprise may seek an outlet for the product of American thrift and industry, and there must follow, if need be, the overshadowing protection of the flag.

Referring to President McKinley, Judge Day said:

"The bar has a just pride in the fact that we carry on our rolls the name of one whose entire professional career was with us and of us—the president of the United States. I would not encroach upon the field of my distinguished friend who is to respond to the sentiment in his honor but I cannot forbear an expression of satisfaction that the verdict of his countrymen, no less than the approving judgment of the world, gives him the first place among the great men who have filled that high office.

"History can never adequately tell the story of devotion with which he has given his days and nights to the service of his country. With war clouds gathering and threatening when he took the oath of office, he bent all of his energies to the amelioration of the condition of the people of the 'Gem of the Antilles.' Seeking not to avoid responsibility, hoping to accomplish his ends by peaceful measures, and resolved that only as a last resort should his country 'again open the purple testament of bleeding war.' When war became inevitable, bending every energy to his vigorous prosecution by land and sea, the commander-in-chief in fact as in name of an army and navy whose deeds are unparalleled in the history of warfare, and have made the fact of American citizenship a passport to the respect, if not the affection all the peoples of the world. His guiding hand was in the proceedings which led up to and through the negotiations which culminated in the treaty signed in Paris on the 10th of December.

"Under our constitution and policy, commissions to treat of peace are but the representatives of the executive. Modern facilities of communication made it possible to keep the president constantly advised of the proceedings and deliberations of the commission. Intelligence of the signing of the treaty of Ghent did not reach Washington until after the bloody battle of New Orleans had been fought on the 8th of January, two weeks after the signing of the treaty which should have ended the strife. The ink was scarcely dry upon the last treaty of Paris until the knowledge of its execution was flashed beneath the sea and carried on wings of lightning to the remotest villages of the land."

OTHERS HAVE WEPT.

About high noon, Jan 1, 1899, the American generals went into the throne room of the palace at Havana, Cuba, the center of the Spanish possessions in the new world.

It is a lofty chamber decorated with mirrors with deep gilt frame, while satin draperies and the scarlet arms of Spain are over each door and window. Here were gathered the members of the captain-general's staff. Capt. Gen. Castellanos was alone in a side apartment. The Americans now grouped themselves near a large mirror between the two cen-

tral windows, the Spanish staff being on the right, while on the left were the American staff, the Cuban generals and the correspondents.

Suddenly, Captain-general Castellanos entered the salon without ceremony from the left and greeted Gen. Brooke and others. After shaking hands, Gen. Brooke sat upon a sofa, while Gen. Castellanos moved toward the group of Cuban generals. British Vice-Consul Jerome introduced him to Gen. Mayla Rodriguez. Shaking both the hands of the Cuban officer, in the usual Spanish fashion, Gen. Castellanos said:

"We have been enemies, but I respect you for your correct attitude and opinions. I have pleasure in shaking your hand."

Gen. Rodriguez replied as gallantly. Captain-general Castellanos took his position near Major-General Brooke.

The buzz of conversation on the American side of the chamber contrasted with the silence on the Spanish side. There was a marked difference between the Americans and Spaniards, the former tall, heavy and wearing much gold earring; the latter small and slight, in blue striped cambric uniforms. The Spaniards were depressed; the Americans were correspondingly buoyant.

At the last stroke of 12, the boom of a gun brought all eyes to the point in the room where stood the captain-general, who was talking with an American officer. Immediately, all was silence. The captain-general stepped to the left, taking his position directly in front of his staff. On his right stood Captain J. S. Hart, interpreter of the United States military commission. Next to Capt. Hart, in the order named, Generals Chaffee, Brooke, Ludlow, Lee, Wade, Butler and Closs. Immediately behind Gen. Chaffee was Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia.

As the big guns at Cabanas boomed Capt. Gen. Castellanos addressing himself to Major-General Wade, Pres. of the United States Military Commission said:

"Gentlemen: In compliance with the treaty of Paris, the agreement of the military commissioners of the island and the orders of my king, at this moment of noon, January 1, 1899, there ceases in Cuba Spanish sovereignty and begins that of the United States. In consequence I desire you in command of the island, with the object that you may exercise it, declaring to you that I will be first in respecting it. Peace having been established between our respective governments, I promise you to give all due respect to the United States government and hope that the good relations already existing between our countries will continue until the termination of the evacuation of those under my orders in this territory."

Gen. Wade turned to Gen. Brooke, Military Gov. of Cuba, and said: "I transfer this command to you." Major-General Brooke said:

"I accept this great trust in behalf of the government and president of the United States and (addressing Captain-General Castellanos) I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you."

After shaking hands, Castellanos and suit retired from the throne room, and across the plaza toward the clock where was moored the large cat that was to convey him to the transport anchored in the harbor.

At the corner of the plaza, with tears in his eyes, he turned to take a final look at the palace. He could see the American generals on the balcony.

Five hundred years ago almost to a day, to-wit Jan. 3, or 4, 1492 the Spaniards saw the Moors relinquish dominion in Europe. The scene is graphically described by Irving in his Conquest of Granada. This is the picture:

When the detachment arrived at the summit of the hill, the Moorish King came forth from the gate, attended by a handful of cavaliers, leaving his vizier, Yusuf Azzed Comixa, to deliver up the palace. "Go, senior," said he to the commander of the detachment, "go and take possession of those fortresses, which Allah has bestowed upon your powerful sovereigns, in punishment of the sins of the Moors." He said no more, but passed mournfully on, along the same road by which the Spanish cavalry had come, descending to the vega to meet the Catholic sovereigns. The troops entered the Alhambra, the gates of which were wide open, and all its splendid courts and halls silent and deserted.

In the meantime, the Christian court and army poured out of the city of Santa Fe, and advanced across the vega. The king and queen, with the prince and princess, and the dignitaries, and ladies of the court, took the lead, accompanied by the different orders of monks and friars, and surrounded by the royal guards splendidly arrayed. The procession moved slowly forward, and paused at the village of Armilla, at the distance of half a league from the city.

The sovereigns waited here with impatience, their eyes fixed on the lofty tower of the Alhambra, waiting for the appointed signal of possession. The time that had elapsed since the departure of the detachment seemed to them more than necessary.

Here the sovereigns were met by the unfortunate Boabdil accompanied by about fifty cavaliers and domestics. Queen Isabel delivered to him his son, who had remained as hostage ever since Boabdil's liberation from

captivity. The Moorish monarch pressed his child to his bosom with tender emotion, and they seemed mutually endeared to each other by their misfortunes.

He then delivered the keys of the city to King Ferdinand, with an air of mingled melancholy and resignation: "These keys, said he are the last relics of the Arabian empire in Spain; thine, oh king, are our trophies, our kingdom, and our person. Such is the will of God! Receive them with the clemency thou hast promised, and which we look for at thy hands."

King Ferdinand restrained his exultation into an air of serene magnanimity. "Doubt not our promises replied he, nor that thou shalt regain from our friendship the prosperity of which the fortune of war has deprived thee."

Having surrendered the last symbol of power, the unfortunate Boabdil continued on towards the Alpujarras, that he might not behold the entrance of the Christians into his capital. His devoted hand of cavaliers followed him in gloomy silence; but heavy sighs burst from their bosoms, as shouts of joy and strains of triumphant music, were borne on the breeze from the victorious army.

Having rejoined his family, Boabdil set forward with a heavy heart. At two leagues distance, the cavalry, winding into the skirts of the Alpujarras, ascended an eminence commanding the last view Granada. As they arrived at this spot, the Moors paused involuntarily, to take a farewell gaze at their beloved city, which a few steps more would shut from their sight forever. Never had it appeared so lovely in their sight. The sunshine, so bright in that transparent climate, lit up each tower and minaret, and rested gloriously upon the crowning battlements of the Alhambra; while the vespers of the amiable bosom of verdure below, glistening with the silver windings of the Xenel, the Moorish cavaliers gazed with a silent agony of tenderness and grief upon that delicious abode, the scene of their loves and pleasures. While they yet looked, a light cloud of smoke burst forth from the citadel, and presently a peal of artillery, faintly heard, told that the city was taken possession of, and the throne of the Moors king was lost forever. The heart of Boabdil, softened by misfortunes and overcharged with grief, could no longer contain itself: "Allah Achar! God is great!" said he; but the words of resignation died upon his lips, and he burst into a flood of tears.

POLICE ORGANIZATION IN HAVANA.

A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Good progress has been made in the creation of a Havana police force. Already several inspectors have been appointed and more than enough applications are on file to fill the subordinate positions and the ranks.

Chief of Police Colonel Moulton brings to his hard task wide business experience and great energy. He has recommended drastic changes in the lower courts to help the speedy punishment of crime. Havana's policing is to be modern. Each of the 12 precinct stations will be connected with the central office by telephone and New York "hurry up" wagons will startle the pedestrians. Up-to-date "nipplers" will displace the tightly drawn rope which now brings the prisoner's elbows painfully together behind the back. No more bleeding men will be marched as a suit of abuse through the narrow streets, nor will women offenders be bound and hustled as animals. Who each criminal is, where he goes and what he does will be recorded. Now either nothing is heard of a man after he commits a crime or he resumes his former habits in his former home with absolutely no espionage.

Eighteen hundred applications for police positions have appeared. Of these about 1000 will be accepted. Inspector McCullagh thinks he can pick enough good men to make an effective force from the start.

There will be 720 policemen, of whom 100 will be mounted and 100 will be used in special details at public meetings, the ferry, railroads and all public gatherings. The remainder will be officers.

There will be a chief, Col. Moulton one deputy chief, eight inspectors, 12 captains and 48 lieutenants. Inspector McCullagh has created the latter rank here because the rank "sergeant" as used in the United States really means lieutenant, and it is officially recognized as being the equivalent of that grade in the United States army.

There will be 48 sergeants as well with a lower order of duties, and then the patrolmen. The term "roundsman" Mr. McCullagh considers obsolete, and he has dropped it, assigning those duties to his sergeants.

Few American applications have appeared. One of the requirements is that future Havana policemen must be able to speak Spanish. By President McKinley's express desire an account is taken of the nationality of any applicant. Cubans and Spaniards are treated with absolute impartiality.

Colonel Moulton has recommended to General Ludlow that experts be asked to report upon changes in the methods of procedure in the lower courts and in the penal code. Under Spanish law, an accused person after being examined in the lower courts could be kept in prison for three years awaiting a trial in the middle ones.

The power thus to delay trial has

often been used by corrupt Spanish authorities to mulet the prisoner and his friends if they had money. Even for minor offenses the prisoner could be kept 72 hours before his case is called.

Inspector McCullagh says: "They put a man in jail and then spend three days finding out who he is. If he is anybody, that's enough to see what his family and friends will do for him." The vet ran also says: "Talk about your soldier policemen with rifles; just give me the New York policeman's club with good courts behind it, and I'll guarantee to keep Havana the most peaceable city in the world. Its people are mild and easily handled."

Colonel Moulton's future policy as to the suppression of public immorality, the curse of Cuba, will be as General Ludlow may direct. Probably few changes will be made at present, although the immoral theaters may be warned to remove certain features.

Colonel Moulton says: "I shall try to avoid either extreme and to use plain common sense in dealing with delicate questions and customs of three centuries' growth."

CLATSOP MURDER.

Seaside in Clatsop county is a summer town. It is by the seabeach and in July, August and September it is gay with a population of pleasure seekers. Some live in tents of their build cottages and furnish them for transient comfort. In the winter these cottages with contents are locked up. For several seasons thieves had broken in and made away with movables. Then some cottagers put their premises in the care of a winter resident. One of these people was Charles Willard who himself lived in a cloth tent. It was noticed that cottages in his care were never molested, but those who refused or neglected to patronize this benefactor suffered in property. Suspicion had for months rested on this Willard. Sheriff Hart tried to secure evidence against him but failed. Senator C. W. Fulton was one of the sufferers. His cottage was burned last week. Fulton proposed to make some systematic investigations. To that end he obtained a search warrant which he gave to Sheriff Williams to execute. Fulton went with the Sheriff.

At Seaside two deputies were called, Jacob Lamers and A. E. Miller. Willard was called out of his tent and conducted the officers to a house which he said had been burglarized the night before. Fulton and Miller did not go across the street to the cottage but entered the premises where Willard lived. Some suspicious articles were found and the sheriff with Willard was called back.

Fulton re-entered the house leaving Willard, sheriff Williams and Lamers on the outside. Presently two shots were fired. The insiders rushed out in time to see if a sheriff fall and Lamers assault Willard who had his rifle Fulton promptly assisted in disarming the murderer. He watched his opportunity and started to run. Fulton took a shot at him but missed. A second shot was a hit and the whole mouth of the criminal was torn off. Willard fell, Fulton gave the gun to Miller and started for help. Willard pulled his pistol and commenced shooting at Miller one shot taking effect in his leg. The latter then shot and killed the desperate man. Sheriff Williams by this time was dead, and in a few minutes Lamers was dead. It will not be known how the shooting commenced, but it is supposed that Willard, being a desperate fellow that to kill the two men on the outside at the first fire and then kill the other two as they came out. He was only frustrated by making a bad shot at Lamers, who was able to attack his assailant and struggle with him till help came. It is a sad tragedy. Sheriff Williams was a general favorite and Lamers was a respected citizen.

AMERICAN CURA.

Gen. Brooks is now responsible for good government in Cuba. Being responsible he is in his own way adopting the means. They are American methods, American rules for policemen, American court practice. The peace officers must speak the English language as well as the Spanish. Now if he insists that the English language shall be exclusively used in the courts and that the Yankee public school shall be taught in English the cause of good government will be amazingly advanced. A few thousand families from those best home Yankee pigs though they be would greatly accelerate the cause of a stable government there. Indeed citizens from the United States ought to be encouraged to go there. The discovery of gold mines would not be a bad thing to encourage immigration. Rich gold mines attract Argonauts and Argonauts make good citizens, at least they did in California which in 1849 was peopled by the same class that now populates Cuba.

Stockholder's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hillsboro Electric Light and Water Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Hillsboro, Ore., on the third Monday in January, 1899, at 1 p. m.

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Money Saved is Money Earned. This is one thing you get as well as fresh goods at. J. M. Brown's GROCERY. He never cheapens quality to Lower prices.

We are not The only House. In Oregon that sell Paints and Oils; however, we do keep a few of these rare articles occasionally—but as a side line only.

We are Pharmacists. And we sell Drugs first and foremost. Good, pure drugs at reasonable prices. Our Prescription Department is our Specialty. THE DELTA DRUG STORE.

More Room. Have secured more store room for Furniture and Undertaker's goods can supply the trade better than before. A Good Hearse. In connection with the business. Prices per job. P. O. BROWN.

Hillsboro Pharmacy. Pure fresh drugs, E. rushes, Paints, Oils, Sponges and all Drugs and Sundries, Fine first-class cutlery a specialty.

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 Bilexir has been known 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.

Stockholders Meeting. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Hillsboro, Oregon, will be held at the bank of Shute & Foote on the 10th day of January 1899 for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN SHUTE, President.

Your Face. Shows the state of your feelings, and the state of your health as well. Impure blood makes itself apparent in a pale and sallow complexion, pimples and skin eruptions. If you are feeling weak and worn out and do not have a healthy appearance you should try Acker's Blood Bilexir. It cures all blood diseases, where cheap arsenic and so called purifiers fail; knowing this we will sell every bottle on a positive guarantee. Delta Drug Store.

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heartburn, raising of the food, distension after eating, any form dyspepsia. One little tablet gives immediate relief. 25 and 50 cent Delta Drug Store.

Acker's English Remedy will stop a cough at any time, and will cure the worst cold in twelve hours, or more, as founded, 25 and 50 cents at Delta Drug Store.