HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

Entered in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Ore as second-class mail matter.

Subscription, in advance, per year, $1.50

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING Co. Props.

B. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

FRIDAY APRIL. 6, 1900.

Admiral Dewey has signified his willingness to accept a nomination for the presidency. He injur d his candidacy when he gave his residence to his wife.

Though the United States has over 50,000 men in the Philippines, the mortality from all causes averages but seventy-four a month. The rate would no be much lower at home in civil life.

The Porto Rican tariff bill passed the senate on Tuesday. It is the house bill amended so as to practically be a free trade measure as shown by the sections of the bill quoted on the 1st page this issue. The Porto Ricans will have free trade whenever they by their own legislature enact local taxation. They have free trade in any event at the end of two years.

It is proposed by leading newspapers of the east to raise a bounty of $25,000 to be paid to the invenior who discovers a substitute for wood pulp used in paper making. Already $1,050 has been pledged. Just now investigators are looking to bagasse the refuse cane of the sugar mills. The supply of this material is large being 400,000 to 600,000 tons annually in the United States with Cuba and the Philippines to hear from. At present the material used is spruce and hemlock trees the forest of which are limited and easily controlled by trade combines. Further, when these forests are once cut away it requires long periods of time to replace them. If a quick growing annual can be found to replace the pruce and hemlock, the life of the paper trust will be short.

On page 550 of Bryan's book, "The First Battle," is found this display of financial insight and foresight: "The gold standard means dearer money; dearer money means cheaper property; cheaper property means harder times; harder times means more people out of work; more people out of work means more people destitute; more people destitute means more people desperate, more desperate people means more crime." Now that seems like good logic but we know it is not. The present times testify to that fact. The error appears to be in the first statement. The gold standard does not mean dearer money. The gold standard means staple money, and with staple money, safe money, sound money, all other financial industrial and moral advantages follow.

W. J. Bry n candidate for president in 1896 and aspirant for the same place in 1900 spoke in Hillsboro on Wednesday last. The address was a disappointment to republicans at least. We expected more than he gave to us. We have several citizens in our own county that can do better. And after all should we have expected more? Mr. Bryan in 1896 was a congressman from a district in the west and had served one term in the house. That is a short time for a public man. By a play on words he secured the nomination for president at the Chicago convention. He has itinerated since and, having words and platitudes, has kept himself before the public. Here he had not a word to say for the free coinage of silver. In that there is a "flop." He had no policy for the administration of government. His whole speech was a plaint against the republican party. He is a flag furler He rails at the trusts but has no remedy except to license them.

A New York paper opposed to the House Porto Rico bill says: "Congressional action is urgent. The condition of the island is becoming desperate. Let Senators read the news from San Juan; sixty women ragged and dust covered, walked to the city from a distant town to beg for work, and nothing could be done for them. They could not even be given transportation home." This picture is probably true and not over drawn. But does any one suppose that a single one of these women has a pound of sugar or a pound of tobacco to be made more valuable by free trade? And would those 60 women or any of them get a days employment at wages of any sort if the House bill is defeated? The tobacco trust and the sugar trust will get the benefit of free trade. Have those corporations ever been known to give largess to the poor? If the House bill passes, who will be better able to pay the 15 cents on the dollar than the sugar and tobacco trusts who own the sugar and tobacco? The money so raised goes to Porto Rico and creates a fund that will be paid to the husband and brothers of those 60 women so they will not have to wear rags and go hungry. These 60 women or their natural supporters cannot pay local taxes. Indeed there is no local government there with authority to levy the tax. It is levied on the people best able to pay it. It is only an expedient to tide over an emergency. The trusts will have it to pay. We have got the best of them for once but it makes them groan.

## PORTO RICO REVENUE BILL.

*Continued from First Page.*

All money received by the customs officers under ther provisions of the act, whether at insular or continental ports goes into the Porto Rican Treasury for the use of the Island government and the operation of the act will end as soon as the Porto Rico Legislature shall enact and put in force a system of local taxation, but in any event the law will expire March 1, 1902, and thereafter trade shall be free between Island and Continental ports.

Bearing on this subject is a letter written to a friend by Speaker Henderson. This letter is published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat which is the source from whence these these paragraphs are taken:

"1. There are large quantities of tobacco and sugar in Porto Rico, bought up by the trusts and syndicates. They want to get that into the United States free of any duty, and, when once in, of course, it will sell in the markets at the same rates as the tobacco and sugar which have to pay the full tariff, thus giving hundreds of thousands of dollars of profit to the syndicates, etc. The trusts and syndicates are fighting the bill and I have given you the reason why. There has not been, nor is there now, to my knowledge, a lobby here working for the Porto Rican bill, but these syndicates and the codfish of New England and other interests, including the flour interests are all trying to get into Porto Rico without paying the 15 per cent duty on their products, as proposed in the bill. While under the Dingley law a rate of $1, to illustrate, is imposed upon a certain article, under the House bill it would only pay 15c.

"2. Now, why have we imposed this 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff? Let me answer this. Porto Rico is poor, and has been swept by devastating and destructive floods. Her people are not at this time, and in their present condition, able to pay the expenses of their government. No one wants the United States to pay the expenses of running the government of any of our several new possessions. The people themselves in each of the islands or groups should pay their own expenses. How is Porto Rico to do this now that she has no local government? We must first give her a local government, and both houses of Congress are at work upon that problem, and, in my opinion, that problem will be wisely solved when it is done, but it will take a year and a half or two years to formulate a government for her and to put it in running order, so that these people, with their own government machinery, may raise money to run their own government. In the meantime, what should we do? Follow the advice of the syndicates and trusts and tax this desolate island, its lands or its limited productions? Or do as we propose and put this trifling duty upon the exports and imports of the Porto Ricans, and give every dollar of it back to them to run their government?

"This will be felt by none except the syndicates and trusts and such other interests as will do the buying there and the shipping to Porto Rico. Indirectly, of course, some of this will be paid by the consumers, but it will fall lightly upon them, and the burden will be imperceptible, while a direct tax would be simply brutal and inhuman. The bill also provides that this tax shall expire in two years, which is time enough to allow the government machinery of Porto Rico to get into working order. There is a proposition to put a permanent duty upon Porto Rico. This is merely a temporary experiment for her own interests. My friend, never was a bill so misrepresented and misunderstood as our Porto Rican bill, and the time will come in the near future when those who propose a direct tax, which would result from absolute free trade, will suffer in every possible way for their misguided conduct, for their selfish acts"

As to what interests the trusts have in the matter the following paragraph is taken from Senator Spooner's speech in the Senate reported at page 3471, first column, Congressional Record:

Mr. SPOONER I stated that this sugar was imported by the American Sugar Refining Company almost entirely, as I understand it. I stated the other day that hey paid the duty upon it I stated that if it was refunded—and I think it has no effect upon the labor over there, and no one has proposed and no one will propose that a refund of it should be distributed among the producers of sugar. The producers of sugar are comparatively few.

One has been here in this city, one who is not a citizen of the United States and was not a Spanish subject. He does not propose to become a citizen of the United States. He produces, I think, or controls, 50 per cent of the sugar raised in Porto Rico and he is the only gentleman whose representatives have been to me concerning the tariff between Porto Rico and the United States, and he asks that the trade shall be free.

"Talk about trusts, protected industries! I never understood that this 15 per cent of the Dingley rates was a protective duty. No man on our side of the Chamber, so far as I know, has ever so regarded it—not at all. This a duty levied solely for the benefit of the people of Porto Rico. But I did not intend, nor do I now intend, to discuss that bill.

"I want to say this, and this only on that subject, that the only measure which has been proposed in either House of Congress, so far as I know, upon this subject, which could benefit directly or indirectly a 'trust' was the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Jones] the other day to appropriate this money not to the people of Porto Rico, but to the importers who paid the duty."

To the same effect Congressman Payne, of New York said: Congressional Record, page 3503, first column:

Mr. PAYNE "Mr. Speaker, I should not have said a word or noticed the statement made in the Evening Star if it had not been brought into this discussion by the gentleman on the other side. The statement, on its face reputed to have been made by some gentleman upon this side of of the House, is manifestly false. If there is any party interested in this bill or interested in the tariff bill that is able to contribute to the campaign of either party, it must be either the sugar trust or the tobacco trust. The same 'respectable' Evening Star, in an editorial two or three days since, said that Henry T. Oxnard, "the head of the sugar trust," had been hear urging free trade for Porto Rico and yet there is not a printer's devil connected with the Evening Star that ought not to know that Henry T. Oxnard is interested only in a couple of beat-sugar factories, the whole annual output of which does not exceed 15,000 tons, against a million and a half tons of sugar refined by the American Sugar Refining Company.

One or two gentlemen on that side of the House to-day propose to return this $2,000,000 to the men that paid it into the Treasury. The papers inform us that Mr. Jones of Arkansas head of the democratic national committe, makes the proposition to return this money to the men who paid the tariff. And who are the men? Why, it appears that $1,800,000 of the money was paid in as tariff on sugar. By whom? By the American Sugar Refining Company, either directly or through their brokers in the city of New York. Those are the men who paid the money. Are you gentlemen willing to vote it back to them? Who will get the benefit of it? They bought the sugar of Porto Rico, presumably at the market price of 2 cents a pound: they refine it here, for every pound is raw sugar and must be refined before it enters into commerce they paid the duty, and when this comes before the house, the only proposition by the other side is what? Not to give the money to the Porto Ricans, not to give it to the men who received this small price for the sugar, less the tariff, when they sold it to the American Sugar Refining Company, but to give the money back to the sugar trust; and your whole effort has been to remove all tariff from articles coming from Porto Rico to the Amrrican Tobacco Company and the American Sugar Refining Company and benefit those two gigantic trusts in the United States, to help the tobacco company to place their cigarettes, which they are now making in the factory in Porto Rico, entirely on the free list and unhampered by any tariff, and you dare to come in here and insinuate that Mr. Oxnard, who in his small way is a competitor of the sugar trust, or some other gentleman in the beet-sugar business, is buying up this side of the House by an agreement to contribute to campaign funds, when the boodle, if there is a dollar of it, is against the proposition of any tariff on sugar or tobacco coming from the island of Porto Rico."

The Porto Rican interest in this matter is reflected in a remark made by Senator Gallinger and reported at page 3491 last paragraph in last column of Congressional Record:

Mr. President, before the bill is recommitted I simply desire to say to the Senator from Ohio that I have three correspondents in Porto Rico, one of them being a citizen of my city, a practicing attorney, and my information is that the people of Porto Rico are extremely anxious for the establishment of a civil government. They are chafing under the present form of government, and the gentleman with whom I correspond say that this little matter of 15 or 25 per cent tariff duty is of much less concern to them than a stable government, and I trust the Senator will report back the bill at the earliest possible moment."

In the above extracts there is food for reflection. The people of Porto Rico are calling for a settlement of the tariff question one way or the other. They are not particular whether they are to have free trade or pay the very small duty of 15 or 25 per cent of the Dingley rate, but they want a settlement. The people opposing the House bill and using every possible subterfuge to prevent a settlement and prevent a vote, thus continuing the uncertain conditions now existing in Porto Rico, deferring a settlement, and intensifying industrial conditions. A month's delay with the present 100 per cent duties in force is equivalent to extending the House bill nearly seven months. Who are the friends of Porto Rico? The ones who want to settle the question, collect this very small duty largely from the wealthy purchaser of sugar and tobacco, to be used for the benefit of the Island until they can organize a legislature and provide other means for taxes and thus settle industrial conditions, or those who are seeking a political foot-ball of this Porto Rican bill, at the expense of the Porto Ricans, and are continuing existing uncertainties, with a statement as Senator Mason states, that they think it will result in doing nothing.

## A SORRY ASSERTION.

Despite all warnings, the chances are that the Porto Rican bill will pass the Senate substantially unchanged. The republicans are wedded to their trust idols and prefer to antagonize the country rather than antagonize the men who will subscribe to the campaign funds, on the principle that it is easier to fool the people than to fool the millionaires. But they may find that they are mistaken.

The above is from the Albany Democrat and shows how silly some people can be. In another article in this issue appears the words of Congressman Payne branding the story a base fabrication. If any one is contributing to the campaign funds it is the sugar and tobacco trusts that supports lobbies in Washington and are working for free trade Payne charges this and notwithstanding there are several democrats and free traders in the house not one of them contradicted Mr Payne. If the Albany paper does not know those facts it would show good judgment should it keep still. If it knows the situation then what ought to be said of its publication of the paragraph?

## STATE PRESS.

All this heated debate over the relations to our island possessions, calls up memories of the reconstruction days, when the country had to adjust itself to conditions and circumstances that had no precedents. Then as now the opposition party expected to profit largely by the differences of opinion as to a line of policy that existed among republicans. But they failed to realize on their hopes. The inexorable logic of events has again brought the country face to face with new and weighty problems, and rest assured that in the end they will be solved right, whatever minor thing may happen or whatever differences of opinion may arise. The country has expanded, it knows it, and is proud of it, and no backward step is going to be taken.—Sheridan Sun.

There was a whole lot of truth in the statement made by a member of the populist state committee in session at Salem last Saturday, that he "admired the republican party for one thing—it always stood upon its merits." The republican party has always gone before the people with a declared principle and a progressive policy. The people can understand its platform and know what to expect in the event of success. It never asks for popular support merely because it wants the offices and to "down" the opposition.—Forest Grove Times.

Suppose Mr. Bryan and his friends turn from looking at the rents made in the constitution by the passage of the Porto Rico 15 cents local tax measure and glance at what figure the internal revenue law would cut if applied to the Island.

Municipal elections were held in many of the Mississippi valley states. In all places where the opponents were lined up on party lines there have been republican gains. South Omaha elects a republican mayor for the first time, and Lincoln Nebraska makes a clean sweep for the republicans.

### Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of August Gentz, deceased, has filed his final account in the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, and said Court has fixed Monday, May 7th, 1900 at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, at the County Court room in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing of objections to said final account.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1900.

E. A. KNOTTS,
Administrator of the estate of August Gentz, deceased.
GEO. H. DURHAM,
Attorney for Estate.

46-50

### Burr Oak Poultry Farm.

I am prepared to furnish eggs from fine Bared Plymouth Rock chickens. One dollar per setting of fifteen. Poultry yard one mile north of Hillsboro,

42-46 (Mrs.) R. B. COLLINS

### SUMMONS.

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

T. Payne, Plaintiff,
v
Joseph H. Thompson, Defendant.

To Joseph H. Thompson, said defendant.

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 suit, within not more than six weeks from the 2nd day of March, 1900, the date of the first publication of this summons upon you to-wit: On or before the 16th day of April, 1900. And if you fail to answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for Judgment against you for the sum of $140.00 and interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from Aug. 1, 1899 until paid and the further sum of fifty ($50) dollars as attorneys fees and the costs and disbursements of this suit, for a decree forever barring and foreclosing the defendant and all persons claiming through and under him from all right, title and interest, claim and equity of redemption of in and to the following described Real Property, duly levied upon by the Sheriff of Washington county, Oregon and particularly described as follows: All of south half of the north west one fourth and the west half of the N. E ¼ Sec. 9 T 2 N R 3 W of the Willamette Meridian containing 160 acres together with all and singular the hereditaments tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, that the said lands may be sold under an order and decree of said Court, by the Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. That the proceeds of said sale may apply to the payment of the costs of such sale, the costs of said suit and the attorneys fees herein and payment of the amount due the plaintiff herein, and the overplus if any may be paid to the defendant; that the plaintiff may have Judgment and execution against the defendant for any deficiency there may be after applying the proceeds of such sale, properly applicable to the payment of said Judgment.

This summons is published under and by virtue of an order of the Hon. T. A. McBride, Judge of the Circuit Court of Washington county, Oregon, made and dated January, 27, 1900.

And the last publication being the 13th day of April 1900, said period being more than six consecutive weeks between the first date of publication and the last publication hereof.

C. H. PIGGOTT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

40-47

Some of the Cured.

CHARLES W. TIPPETT, Tippecanoe, Ind. Cured of Paralysis.
JOEL SHOEMAKER, North Yakima, Wash. Cured of Locomotor Ataxia.
Mrs. M. C. WHITE, Mason, W. Va. Cured of Paralysis.
Mrs. HARRIET BEGOLE, Ypsilanti, Mich. Cured of Partial Paralysis.
Mrs. EMILY SEAMAN, 31 DeWitt St., Buffalo, N. Y. Cured of Nervous Prostration.
Mrs. H. T. SALISBURY, 11 Follett St., Pawtucket, R. I. Cured of Locomotor Ataxia.
H. N. WARNER, Minden, Neb. Cured of Paralysis
JAMES SHELTON, Bourbon, Ind. Cured of Paralysis.
G. H. SNYDER, Lawrence, Kan. Cured of Creeping Paralysis.
Mrs. MINNIE FIEDLER, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Cured of St. Vitus' Dance.

The above are a few cases from hundreds cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you are a nervous sufferer, write us. Advice will cost you nothing.

Severe Nervous Disorders

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured obstinate cases of locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, and St. Vitus' dance, is the best evidence that they will cure all lesser nervous disorders, because the principle in the treatment of all nervous diseases is the same. Nervousness is a question of nutrition. Food for the nerves is what is needed and the best nerve food in the world is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

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We have some of our fine stock of Ladies wrap which we will sell at greately reduced prices

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We also offer some bargains in our clothing pile and broken suits at 50 per cent reduction.

Schulmerich & Son

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, decree and order of sale, issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Washington county in favor of W. J. Van Schuyver, Plaintiff and against B. R. Patton and Mary E. Patton his wife, Susan Carson, Philena P. Olsen and Ole Olsen her husband, Emerson Grant Patton and wife Anna G. Patton. Defendants, for the sum of $24 60 costs and disbursements with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 27 day of January 1900. and the further sum of $531.50 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 27 day of January, 1900 The further sum of twenty three and twelve one-hundredths dollars with interest thereon from April 6, 1899 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and the sum of $7.50 costs and disbursements with interest thereon from January 27 1900 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The further sum of five hundred ninteen and sixty six one-hundredth dollars in U. S. Gold Coin with interest thereon from January 27 1900 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and the further sum of $7.16 costs and disbursements.

Now, therefore by virtue and in persuance of said judgment decree and order of sale, I will on Monday the 23d day of April, 1900, 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 sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following-described real property to-wit:

Beginning at a point which is reached by running from the quarter section corner on the E line of sec 13 t 1 s r 1 w will mer S 88° 7' W 21 chs N 87° 3' W 4.31 chs S 2° W 16.36 chs to the N E cor of the tract to be described, thence E 2 links, thence S 2° W 12.36 to an iron corner, thence S 84° 30' W 13.75 chs to an iron corner thence N 68° 7' W 7.24 chs to an iron corner, thence N 10 98 chs to an iron corner thence E 20.85 chs to the place of beginning. Containing 26.20 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 12th day of March 1900.

W. D. BRADFORD,
Sheriff of Washington county Oregon.
W. N. Barrett, Attorney for Plaintiff. 43 48

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, ORE.
Feb. 24, 1900.

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 the County Clerk of Washington county, Hillsboro Oregon, on Apr. 7, 1900 viz:

WILLIAM ROOS.

H. E. 10857, for the N E ¼ of Sec 14, T 2 N R 5 W.

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

Benjamin M. Collins, of Fir, Ore.
Benjamin A Collins, of " "
William Bussie, of " "
Eli Smith, of " "

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register

41-46

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR.
Mar 10, 1900.

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 the county Clerk of Washington County, at Hillsboro Ore., on Apr. 28, 1900, viz:

JOHN L. HUNT.

H. E. No 9975 for the S ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 12, T 2 N R 3 W.

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

Angus McCloud, of Glencoe, Ore.
Washington Jones, of " "
John McCloud, of " "
George Lason, of " "

CHAS. B. MOORES
Register.

43 48

### SUMMONS.

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

Mary Maggie Brock, Plaintiff,
v
John Brock. Defendants.

To John Brock, the above named defendant:

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 Court and suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for Publication of this Summons, to wit: on or before the expiration of six weeks next from and after the date of the first publication of this Summons, the first publication being on the 23d day of February, 1900. And if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in her complaint herein, to-wit for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and giving the plainsiff the custody of the minor child of plaintiff and defendant for costs and disbursements herein, and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and equitable.

This Summons is served upon you by publication in the Hillsboro Independent and the day for appearance is fixed by order of the Hon. L. A. Rood, County Judge of Washington County, Oregon.

Made and Dated February 20th, 1900.

W. N. BARRETT.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

40-46

**Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold** on a positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn raising of the food, distress after eating or any form of dyspepsia. One little tablet gives immediate relief. 25 cts, and 50 cts The Delta Drug Store.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and as a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known combined with the best blood purifiers acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### Teacher's Examination.

Notice is hereby given that the county board of examiners of Washington county, Oregon will hold the regular examination of applicants for first, second and third grade and primary grade certificates, at Academy hall, Forest Grove, on April 11, 12 and 13 as follows:

Commencing Wednesday, April 11, at 9 o'clock a m and continuing until Friday, April 13 at 4 o'clock p m.

**For County Papers.**

Wednesday—Penmanship, History, Orthography, reading.

Thursday—Written Arithmetic, Theory of Teaching, Grammar, school law.

Friday—Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Physiology, Civil government.

**For Primary Certificates.**

Wednesday—Penmanship, Orthography, Reading.

Thursday—Art of questioning, Theory of teaching, Methods.

H. A. PALL,
County school superintendent

AGENTS wanted for the best typewriter on the market, the "Pittsburg Visible;" writing in sight at all times, exclusive territory given. Address Hindley Hardware Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Patent Articles

We carry all the popular remedies and anything not in stock we will gladly get for you.

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Consisting of combs, tooth, hand, nail, hair and cloth brushes, tooth powders, pastes, soaps and washes, chamois skins, purses, hot water bottles, nipples, etc.

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Our line is complete, consisting of the latest styles, colors and shape box papers, tablets, envelopes, visiting cards, note, letter, fools cap, legal cap paper, pens, inks, etc.

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