

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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

Subscription, in advance, per year, \$1.00

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Props.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1902.

HIT THE TRUSTS

In his Fourth of July oration at Pittsburg President Roosevelt spoke of the trusts as follows:

"O my fellow-countrymen, as we face these infinitely difficult problems, let us ever bear in mind that though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their solution, yet we need, a thousand times more, what counts for many, many, many times as much as intellect—we need character. (Cries of "That is it!" and applause.) Character, that it—"

In language so filthy and disgusting that it would never be admitted into the columns of the Independent, the Argus in its issue of three weeks ago, threatened to attack the character of the editor of the Independent and everybody connected therewith. In reply to this the Independent simply said in substance, while it regretted to enter into a contest of this kind, yet if it, it might commence at once. Now the Argus is whining like a whipped cur and says in substance that the Independent has been publishing scandal. This Independent denounces this charge as an absolute and unqualified falsehood. Here is a square issue. Now let the Argus produce the proof or stand convicted of publishing a libel or conceited falsehood in an effort to injure a competitor.

"Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve them by doing well each particular bit of work as it comes up for solution. Much can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without shall do nothing, or else we shall work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of us who are most helpless. It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tendencies. To deal with them in a spirit of presumption and rash folly and, store all, to deal with them in a spirit of envy and hatred and malice—would be to invite disaster, a disaster that would be so wide-spread that this country would rack to its foundations. The Mississippi sometimes causes immense damage by flood. If you cannot dam it and stop the floods, you can regulate them and control them by levees. You can regulate and control the current; you can eliminate its destructive feature; but you can do it only by studying what a current is, and what your own powers are. (Applause.)"

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Between these two classes the President expects to take earnest and active ground. He will proceed along conservative lines.

"There is honor among thieves," but Tracy the convict does not belong to that class. He must be a selfish coward, he and Merrill were imprisoned together for the same offense, endured confinement together, escaped together and fled from the same dangers in their capture from Salem to near Chehalis, Washington. There Tracy picked a quarrel with his associate and shot him. There are some incidents connected with the affair that points to assassination. Tracy fired three shots into Merrill's body and then threw the corpse behind a big log where it would not be likely to be seen by persons passing along the dim road. This was done about June 28. The remains were buried by Mrs. Mary Wagoner and her 12-year old son George July 14. They were picking wild blackberries and were led to the place by the smell of carrion. The body is badly decayed but was recognizable.

In language so filthy and disgusting that it would never be admitted into the columns of the Independent, the Argus in its issue of three weeks ago, threatened to attack the character of the editor of the Independent and everybody connected therewith. In reply to this the Independent simply said in substance, while it regretted to enter into a contest of this kind, yet if it, it might commence at once. Now the Argus is whining like a whipped cur and says in substance that the Independent has been publishing scandal. This Independent denounces this charge as an absolute and unqualified falsehood. Here is a square issue. Now let the Argus produce the proof or stand convicted of publishing a libel or conceited falsehood in an effort to injure a competitor.

"Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve them by doing well each particular bit of work as it comes up for solution. Much can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without shall do nothing, or else we shall work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of us who are most helpless. It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tendencies. To deal with them in a spirit of presumption and rash folly and, store all, to deal with them in a spirit of envy and hatred and malice—would be to invite disaster, a disaster that would be so wide-spread that this country would rack to its foundations. The Mississippi sometimes causes immense damage by flood. If you cannot dam it and stop the floods, you can regulate them and control them by levees. You can regulate and control the current; you can eliminate its destructive feature; but you can do it only by studying what a current is, and what your own powers are. (Applause.)"

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Commenting on this utterance a Washington correspondent wires to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "The President's attitude on the trust question is causing much discussion among the members of Congress and public men who remain in Washington. It is the cause of such comment that the President is so effectively cutting from under the democrats the only issue upon which they have any apparent show of uniting. The President's attitude on the question has always been clearly understood by his political friends. His activity in the railway merger case and his prompt action against the beef trust have left no question of his sincerity, and the general impression is that he will continue his campaign against unlawful combinations until some law is passed to keep them within check. It is known that the President has asked Representative Littlefield from Maine to draw a trust measure that will embody the views of the chief executive. It is expected that this bill will be introduced early in the next session, and that every effort will be made to have it adopted. The measure will doubtless provide for full publicity of facts relating to the business of corporations, and will very probably give the federal authorities certain power to supervise and regulate combinations. The President, at Pittsburg, disclaimed any desire to see demagogic legislation on this great question, but he earnestly believes that there is a middle ground between the demands of the agitators and the desires of the money power of the country that there shall be no legislation of any kind. The President has told his friends that one class of people in this country goes so far as to desire legislation that would create a revolution in financial circles. The other class, that which controls the money combinations, is violently opposed to any change in existing conditions."

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 5, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 29, 1902, viz: David C. Currie, h e No. 12980 for the n e 1/4 sec 12 t 33 r 6 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Mrs. Sannie P. Latimer, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Rice D. Montague, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Robert T. Simpson, of Hillsboro, Oregon. Chas. B. Moores, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 5, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 29, 1902, viz: R. D. Montague, h e No. 13458, for the s w 1/4 sec 13 t 33 r 6 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. W. Hicks, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Oscar Gehrig, of Hillsboro, Oregon; R. D. Montague, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Robert T. Simpson, of Hillsboro, Oregon. Chas. B. Moores, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 5, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 29, 1902, viz: Mary J. Mack, h e No. 13455, for the s e 1/4 sec 13 t 33 r 6 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: R. D. Montague, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Sannie P. Latimer, of Hillsboro, Oregon; David C. Currie, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Robert T. Simpson, of Hillsboro, Oregon. Chas. B. Moores, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 5, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 29, 1902, viz: Oscar Gehrig, h e No. 13483 for the lots 12 3 and e 1/2 s e 1/4 sec 23 t 33 r 6 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walter K. Montague, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Wm. W. Hicks, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Rice D. Montague, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Sannie P. Latimer, of Hillsboro, Oregon. Chas. B. Moores, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 5, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 29, 1902, viz: Josephine Gay Goodley, h e No. 13450 for the fractional s w 1/4 sec 6 t 33 r 5 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David C. Currie, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Robert T. Simpson, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Rice D. Montague, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Mary J. Mack, of Hillsboro, Oregon. Chas. B. Moores, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 5, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 29, 1902, viz: Sannie P. Latimer, h e No. 13457, for the s e 1/4 sec 6 t 33 r 5 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walter K. Montague, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Rice D. Montague, of Hillsboro, Oregon; David C. Currie, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Josephine G. Goodley, of Hillsboro, Oregon. Chas. B. Moores, Register.

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn, indigestion, flatulency, and all other ailments of the stomach. Price 25c per box. The Delta Drug Store.

HO: FOR NEWPORT.

Oregon's Favorite Seaside Resort.

Recognizing the advantages of Newport as a summer resort over other seaside resorts in the Northwest, and to make it possible for all who desire to do so to spend their vacation by the ocean waves, the Southern Pacific Company, in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, will place on sale, effective June 15, round-trip tickets from all points in Oregon on the Southern Pacific to Newport, good for return until October 10, at specially reduced rates.

For full information please inquire of your local agent.

Round trip from Hillsboro good until October 10, 46c.

Round trip from Hillsboro Saturday, good to return following Monday, 44.50.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. GEORGE CITY, ORE., MAY 21, 1902. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, George Voss, of Astoria, County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6709, for the purchase of the S E 1/4 of N W 1/4, E 1/2 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, Range No. 6 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1902. He names as witnesses: John Denck, of Olney, Oregon; Julius Garbe, of Olney, Oregon; Clara Weiman, of Astoria, Oregon. And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of August, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. GEORGE CITY, ORE., MAY 21, 1902. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, John Glass, of Olney, County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6709, for the purchase of the S E 1/4 of N W 1/4, E 1/2 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, Range No. 6 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1902. He names as witnesses: John Denck, of Olney, Oregon; Julius Garbe, of Olney, Oregon; Clara Weiman, of Astoria, Oregon. And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of August, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, nominal 60c; Duwamish, 57c; 42c. Flour—best grades, \$2.65-3.50 per barrel, net, 42c. Oats—Old, \$1.25-1.40 per bushel; Barley—Feed, \$2.25-2.50; brewing, \$2.50-3.00 per ton. Millet—Bran, \$15-17; middling, \$10-20; shorts, \$10-17; chop, \$17. Hay—Timothy, \$11-15; clover, \$7-9; Oregon wild hay, \$6-8 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 16c per lb; dairy, 12-15c; store, 13-15c per lb. Eggs—Full cream, 13c; fresh, 12-15c. Chickens—Fryers, 13c; broilers, 14c. Young American, 13-15c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 14-16c; hens, \$5.00-5.50; dressed, 10-11c per pound; springs, \$2.00-3.00 per dozen; turks, \$3 for old; \$3.00-4.00 for young; geese, \$6 at \$9 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10-11c; dressed, 10-12c per pound. Mutton—Lamb, 3 1/2c; dressed, 6-8c per pound; sheep, \$3.25, gross; dressed, 10c per pound. Hogs—Green, heavy, \$6-8.25; light, \$4.75-6.5; dressed, 7-8c per pound. Veal—Small, 8-9c; large, 7-8c per pound. Beef—Crown top steers, \$3.50-4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00-3.50; dressed beef, 5c at 6c per pound. Hops—10c at 15c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 at 14c; Eastern Oregon, 8 at 12c; mohair, 20 at 21c per pound. Potatoes—\$1.00-1.45 per sack. Onions—\$2.25 cwt.

Practically Perfect.

"After using a few bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure my wife received perfect and permanent relief from a severe and chronic case of stomach trouble," says J. R. Holly, real estate insurance and loan agent, of Macomb, Ill. "Before using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure she could not eat an ordinary meal without intense suffering."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer one Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Cathartic Cure. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRAU, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 25c per box. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pl is the best.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 5, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 29, 1902, viz: George Voss, of Astoria, Oregon; John Glass, of Olney, Oregon; Max Buehler, of Olney, Oregon; David F. Kuhn, of Olney, Oregon. Chas. B. Moores, Register.

Copyrighted Stories

We have bought the right to publish in our columns the following copyrighted stories by well known authors:

- Nobody's Property By Samuel Mintern Peck
- How the King Pardoned Rosa O'Grady By Melville Chater
- The Rival Busters By Carlos Pilgrim
- In the Shelter of the Stripes By John Habberton
- Under the Kopie By P. Y. Black
- An Educated Fool By J. A. Bolles
- Rudolph By Viola Roseboro'
- Money Changers By W. W. Jacobs

You will find them delightful reading.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. GEORGE CITY, ORE., MAY 21, 1902. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, John Glass, of Olney, County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6709, for the purchase of the S E 1/4 of N W 1/4, E 1/2 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, Range No. 6 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1902. He names as witnesses: John Denck, of Olney, Oregon; Julius Garbe, of Olney, Oregon; Clara Weiman, of Astoria, Oregon. And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of August, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. GEORGE CITY, ORE., MAY 21, 1902. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, John Glass, of Olney, County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6709, for the purchase of the S E 1/4 of N W 1/4, E 1/2 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, S E 1/4 S W 1/4, Range No. 6 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1902. He names as witnesses: John Denck, of Olney, Oregon; Julius Garbe, of Olney, Oregon; Clara Weiman, of Astoria, Oregon. And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of August, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Summer Normal

The first term of the Capital Summer Normal opened May 5 in the old National bank bldg., Salem, Ore., to continue eight weeks. Tuition \$5. The second term opens June 5 to continue till the August examination. Tuition \$5. Classes will be formed in all branches required for state and county papers. Board \$3 per week. For information address, J. J. KRAFS, Salem, Ore.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat. This preparation contains all of the ingredients and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomach can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents fermentation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take. It can't help.

What do you do?

Prepared only by E. O. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The E. O. DeWitt Co. has the only reliable cure for Catarrh of the Bladder.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for insomnia with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and can say that CASCARETS have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever used. I can heartily recommend them to my friends as being all other remedies." THOMAS GILLARD, Elm, Ill.

Executive Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have been duly appointed executor of the estate of W. E. Smith, deceased, by the County Court of Washington county, Oregon, and have duly qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present same to me with proper vouchers at the law office of W. S. Barrett, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. Dated June 6, 1902. J. B. SMITH, Executor of the estate of W. E. Smith, deceased.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 5, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 29, 1902, viz: George Voss, of Astoria, Oregon; John Glass, of Olney, Oregon; Max Buehler, of Olney, Oregon; David F. Kuhn, of Olney, Oregon. Chas. B. Moores, Register.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the County Court House, Hillsboro, Oregon, Monday, July 29, 1902, for the construction of the Lower bridge and a culvert at the west end of a bridge, located on the main road of Hillsboro, on the above line. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Clerk's office on and after July 15, 1902. J. S. BODD, County Auditor.

NOTICE.

Hopt & Barnes have dissolved partnership. Parties wanting to carry property of Hopt & Barnes, or you have claims against them, please apply to the undersigned to see that it will with you. If you want to buy the best bargains in the county, see me. S. S. BARKES, Hillsboro, July 5, 1902.

Do you need a tonic? There are few tonics that surpass a properly made compound of Beef, Iron and Wine. Our Beef, Iron and Wine is properly made from fresh beef essence, citrate of Iron and a palatable wine of orange. The wine of orange, sometimes called orange-heart or the life of the orange, is in itself a superb tonic and nerve-bracer. Try a bottle and be convinced. 50c and \$1.00 at The Hillsboro Pharmacy.

DEADLY NARCOTICS Any honest, intelligent druggist or physician will tell you that narcotic poisons such as opium, heroin, deadly nightshade or cocaine and mandary are and have been since the Dark Ages used in all the Medicines and that such medication really perpetuates Pain. Verus Nigella is not a narcotic of the Dark Ages, because it contains no opium or mercury. 8500 Reward if a trace of any narcotic or narcotic can be found in Verus. All others call it