

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

By the death of Congressman Tongue there is a vacancy which according to the constitution of the United States, must be filled by a special election to be held in the First Oregon District. The provisions are in these words: "When vacancies happen in the representation of any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies." Const., Sec. 2, paragraph 4. In this instance there are two vacancies to fill, one for the unexpired term of the present Congress, which ends at midnight, March 3, next, and one for the whole of the next Congress, to which Mr. Tongue had been elected. The time before the present Congress adjourns is so short, that, without the greatest haste no special election can be held. The Oregon code does not name the length of time before a special election, that the writs must be issued. Section 2851, Bellinger & Cotton code, provides, "Whenever a vacancy may occur in the office of representative in Congress from this state from any cause whatever, the governor shall issue his writ of election to fill such vacancy, in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed by law to fill vacancies in the legislative assembly." For vacancies in the legislature, "The governor shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of the County, or Sheriffs of the Counties composing the district in which such vacancy shall occur, commanding him or them to notify the several judges of election in his county or their district to hold a special election to fill such vacancy or vacancies, at a time appointed by the governor." Bellinger & Cotton Code, Sec. 2844. The County Clerk has to prepare notices of special elections, giving ten days notice.

It has been intimated that Governor Chamberlain will not issue writs for a special election to fill the short vacancy, but will call a special election to be held probably as late as June next to fill the vacancy in the next Congress. This will give time for a deliberate canvass of the merits of the several aspirants, and strikes the INDEPENDENT as being the exercise of a wise discretion.

The parties will, without doubt, make nominations, using the usual party machinery—first a primary convention, then a county, and last the district convention. While the Congressional Committee might assume authority to nominate a candidate for Congress, it is better to call a delegation directly from the body of the electors.

ATSALEM.

Last Monday morning after the very severe rain of Friday night and Saturday there was nervousness among senatorial aspirants when it was announced that the line of railroad communication had been broken and that there was six members of the legislature beyond the break. There were no trains through after Saturday, till Monday afternoon. Six or eight members of the legislature were beyond the break and could not get to Salem in time for the vote on U. S. Senator, but it seems to have mattered little. There was no change in the vote on Monday and it is doubtful if there will be any this week. The lines are drawing tighter, men are growing angry. The majority who support Fulton say it is not reasonable that the minority shall be permitted to dictate their choice. A long struggle is in prospect.

How bills are introduced and considered interests the member of the legislature as well as his constituent. The proceedings of the House are more formal than a debating society and a member can get "out of order" without either intending or knowing it. Speaker Harris is patient and besides calling the disorderly one "to order" usually gives him a tip so that he may proceed properly. The House strictly observes this order of business.

- 1 Petitions, memorials, and remonstrances.
2 Reports from standing committees.
3 Reports from select committees.
4 Propositions and motions.
5 Introduction and first reading of bills.
6 Second reading of house bills.
7 Third reading of house bills.
8 Bills, reports, and other business lying on the table.
9 First reading of senate bills.
10 Second reading of senate bills.
11 Third reading of senate bills.

Other business of the senate.

13 Other business of the house.

14 Orders of the day.

With this order of business before him the speaker on the first morning called No 1. Then No 2, and so on till No 14 is reached and passed when he returns to No 1. This order may be gone through in one day or less than a day, or 14 may not be reached at adjournment, in which case he commences next morning where he left off the night before.

When a first reading of bills is reached half the members are on their feet holding up a bit of paper, and saying: Mr. Speaker I have a bill which I wish to introduce." As the speaker recognizes the member, a page, a small boy, makes a run for his station and takes the bill to the chief clerk's desk. In turn the speaker recognizes all members who indicate that they have bills to introduce, and as the page takes the bills the member seats himself. When all the bills that are ready have been gathered, the clerk commences reading the first received when some member moves "that the rules be suspended and the bill be read the first time by title and that this motion apply to all bills on the clerk's desk." The state constitution requires that all bills must be read section by section except they may be read the first and second time by title by consent of two-thirds the house. To determine this the roll must be called. This roll call is omitted in practice when the motion to suspend recites "this motion applies to all bills on the clerk's table, but the clerk may not omit the roll call in his written journal of proceedings, but must repeat it for every bill. The constitution requires it. The order "second reading of bills" follows but the constitution forbids the second reading of a bill on the same bill on the same day that it is read the first time except by a two-thirds vote of the members, hence the motion "I move that the bill be read the second time now and that this motion apply to all bills on second reading." Another roll call to be taken which has to be recorded in the journal for each bill. A second roll call is required to suspend the rules and read all bills on second reading by title only. So the journal is little more than a succession of roll calls. On the third reading of bills the measure has to be read section by section, and it cannot be read on the same day of the second reading with out a suspension of the rules, but it is rare that a bill can be advanced fast enough to reach a third reading the same day that it was read the second time, for when it is read a second time it is sent to the printer and referred to a committee.

The printer gets the bill first and if work is rushing the committee may not get the bill for a week. The committee after studying the bill attaching amendments, reports back under the order reports of "standing committees." The roll of committees is called and if the chairman has a bill to report he sends it up with its amendments. The report is adopted by a simple motion decided by "ayes and nays." If there are amendments the bill goes to the enrolling committee to be rewritten as amended, or if no amendments are attached the bill may by motion "be considered engrossed and passed to third reading." When the bill has been read a third time it then is ready for adoption or rejection. The roll is called and it receives 31 ayes it is adopted but if receives less than that number though there be but five nays it is rejected. This because the state constitution requires that all bills must receive a majority of the members composing the house. The speaker, after a bill has received the requisite number of votes, asks "shall the title of the bill remain the title of the act," objection is seldom or never made. The bill goes to the senate and it puts through the same ordeal. If it comes back with amendment, these have to be concurred in and the bill with amendments goes to the engrossing committee where it is copied. The committee reports back when the speaker signs it, sends it to the president of the senate for signature, and then to the governor, who may hold it for ten days for study and signature, when he signs it, the "act" goes to the secretary of state, a law.

TEA GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been carrying on the work of introducing tea culture in the United States. Experiments conducted at Pinehurst, Summerville, S. C., in co-operation with Dr. Chas. J. Shepard have yielded interesting results. Dr. Shepard now has at his place about 100 acres in tea gardens. His factory is well equipped for carrying on the work on a commercial scale and for accurate scientific experiments. The yield of tea in Dr. Shepard's garden last year was 4,500 pounds. For 1902, there were about 9,000 pounds of marketable tea. Some of the gardens have proven very prolific and profitable, while others have given very slight yields of tea of pure quality. A tea farm is soon to be established in Texas if suitable land can be secured. Whether or not tea growing in this country can be made a commercial success will depend in a large measure upon the most rigid attention to the details of field and factory work.

OUR NATIVE TREES

By THOMAS H. MACBRIER, Ph. D., Professor of History, Iowa State University.

V.—The Forests of North America.

Continued from First Page.

as it grows older a top more and more open. The principal branches lengthen rather stiffly and become presently easy victims of the storm. The hard maple is also objectionable along the street, not that it is not an exceedingly beautiful tree, equally attractive by the dense shade of its summer green and by the richness of its autumn glory, but it lacks endurance in isolated situation.

But it is said that the elms are monotonous; we must have variety. Let it be so. Ample variety is easily within our reach. There are many other natives of our forests waiting our disposal. The Linden is a beautiful tree and will make, where properly cared for, a most handsome row, its foliage rich and unobtrusive, its flowers odorous and honey laden, a gift to the bees. The honey locust is by no means to be despised. The thornless variety is a lovely tree, perfectly healthy and hardy, the wood heavy and strong, the foliage feathery and graceful, the rather abundant fruit the only objection. The sycamore in some places makes beautiful rows, but seems not to thrive very well far from its favorite alluvial habitat. The horse chestnut is an exceedingly ornamental tree, generally hardy, untried in the pyramids of tinted bloom. Nor should the catalpa, our native species, be forgotten. The lincbeary makes a rounding head of soft, pale leaves, a clean, straight, elegant stem, and may well on cross streets supplant its more vigorous cousin, the elm.

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SENATORIAL VOTE FOR THURSDAY

Table with columns: NAMES, FULTON, WOOD, DANIELS, and SENATE. Lists names of senators and their respective party affiliations.

It is believed that the State Legislature never before the death of Congressman Tongue, voted to attend a funeral in a body. Not only did the members of the legislature come, but the state officers including the judges of the supreme court and a large number of the circuit judges.

Executors Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned executor of the estate of Mary Ann Huntington, deceased, by virtue of an order of the County Court...

of Multnomah County, Oregon, made and entered on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1902, was from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1903 at his office—rooms 322 and 324 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, sell at public sale at 10 o'clock, to-wit: All of the east half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section 35 (1/4) south of range two (2) west—containing twenty (20) acres.

1st. All of the east half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section 35 (1/4) south of range two (2) west—containing twenty (20) acres.

2d. All of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section one (1) township three (3) south of range two (2) west, to-wit:

Commencing at a point east and one-half (1/2) rods south of the northeast corner of the said northeast quarter of said section one (1) running thence west thirty (30) rods; thence north six (6) rods; thence south eighty (80) rods; thence east eighty (80) rods; thence north seventy-one (71) rods more or less to the place of beginning, and containing thirty-nine (39) acres more or less (except as hereinafter provided) to-wit: A. W. Williams, et al., plaintiffs, vs. J. O. Pierce, et al., defendants.

3d. The undivided one-half of the following described land lying and being situated in the northeast quarter of section one (1) in township three (3) south of range two (2) west, to-wit:

Commencing at a point east and one-half (1/2) rods south of the northeast corner of the said northeast quarter of said section one (1) running thence west thirty (30) rods; thence north six (6) rods; thence south eighty (80) rods; thence east eighty (80) rods; thence north seventy-one (71) rods more or less to the place of beginning, and containing thirty-nine (39) acres more or less (except as hereinafter provided) to-wit: A. W. Williams, et al., plaintiffs, vs. J. O. Pierce, et al., defendants.

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SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County.

Mattie A. Arnold as guardian ad litem and next of kin, for Lailonia Most Pierce a minor, plaintiff vs. Mary McCoy, Martin L. Parsons, Jefferson Parsons, Marilda McRoberts, and Joseph McRoberts her husband, Allie Parsons, and Susan Parsons his wife, Vashli McCoy and Eliah McCoy her husband, Lorenzo W Parsons, Elizabeth W Johns and George Johns her husband, Thomas C Parsons, Horace G Parsons, William S Smith husband of Mary Smith, James Corridor Parsons, Everett L. Parsons, Henry F Parsons, Fred O Parsons, Aluna Parsons his wife, John Parsons, Julia Parsons, Daniel Parsons and Alisa Parsons his wife, Franklin W Parsons, Margaret Williams and Joseph Wilcox her husband, Flora Roberts and John Roberts her husband, Emma Perkins and Lawrence Perkins her husband, Martha Spence and George Spence her husband, Daisy Burns and Jack Burns her husband, Elizabeth Parsons, Eliza Tupper and D. O. Tupper her husband, Ellen Tennis and William Tennis her husband, Minnie Gerrish and Thos. Gerrish her husband, Gertrude Hall and Newton Hall her husband, Charles Parsons and Dolly Parsons his wife, Lev Parsons and Dolly Parsons his wife, defendants.

To Charles Parsons, — Parsons his wife, Elizabeth W Johns, George Johns, John Parsons, Martin L. Parsons, defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, the first publication thereof being on Friday, January 2, 1903, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for and demanded in his said complaint. That the plaintiff has decreed to be the owner in fee simple of the following described real property situate within Washington County, Oregon, as described as follows to-wit:

Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 11. Beginning on the S line of section 11, T 1 S R 4 W 25.86 chains E of the S W corner of said section 11; thence in a line directly toward the S E corner of W. R. Carpenter D L C 21.25 chains, more or less, to a point due W of the S W corner of a tract of land conveyed by the estate of J. O. Pierce, deceased, to Jacob Wismer, by deed recorded in book "Y" page 348 of records of deeds for Washington County, Oregon, thence to the W line of said Parsons D L C, thence S 1 deg 15 min E on said D L C line to the S W corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 12. Beginning on the S line of section 12, T 1 S R 4 W 25.86 chains E of the S W corner of said section 11; thence in a line directly toward the S E corner of W. R. Carpenter D L C 21.25 chains, more or less, to a point due W of the S W corner of a tract of land conveyed by the estate of J. O. Pierce, deceased, to Jacob Wismer, by deed recorded in book "Y" page 348 of records of deeds for Washington County, Oregon, thence to the W line of said Parsons D L C, thence S 1 deg 15 min E on said D L C line to the S W corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 13. Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 14. Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 15. Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 16. Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 17. Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 18. Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

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Section 20. Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 21. Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Section 22. Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Horace and Marilda Parsons D L C No 40, T 1 S R 4 W of Willamette Meridian, and running thence N 10 deg W on E boundary of said claim 21.69 chains to the S E corner of said D L C; thence S 8 deg E 34 chains to an angular corner on S boundary of said claim; thence N 63 deg E 34 chains to the place of beginning.

Who Fills Your Prescription?

If we fill your prescription or recipe it is filled with the best quality of drugs and full-weight without over charge for honest service. We pay no one to send you to us and therefore, it PAYS YOU to bring your prescription here. A goodly number of people are already aware of this and a trial will convince you.

Bailey's Pharmacy.

DEADLY NARCOTICS

Any honest, intelligent druggist or physician will tell you that narcotic poisons such as opium, henbane, deadly nightshade or cocaine and mercury are and have been since the Dark A. as used in all Pile Medicines, and that such moderation really perpetuates Piles. Veru Pile cure is not a relic of the Dark Ages, hence contains no narcotics or mercury. \$5000 Reward if a trace of any narcotic or mercury can be found in Verus. All others contain narcotics or mercury. Deny it if you dare moolacks. \$50 Reward if Verus fails to cure any case of Piles. Worst cases cured with one box of Verus. Over 10,000 permanent cures in five years.

Sold in Hillsboro by the Twentieth Century Store.

The Hillsboro Pharmacy.

Advertisement for St. Charles Hotel, incorporating electric lights, electric bells and hydraulic elevator. 150 Rooms at 25 to 50c, Suites, 75c to \$1. Good Restaurant in Connection. Give us a call, DAVIS & BELCHER, Managers.

5th Annual Clearance Sale

Great Reduction for Short Time Only.

My prices have always been as low, and on some articles even lower than Portland prices, but until February 1st I will offer every article in my store at prices never before offered in this county. WATCHES are going at prices that cannot be duplicated anywhere in the state.

- \$9.00 Dueber Hamplen watches in fine case for \$5.85
\$10.00 Waltham or Elgin watches in good case for \$6.30
Ladies' Waltham or Elgin watch in fine 14-k gold filled case for \$9.80
\$15.50 Waltham or Elgin watch in fine 14-k gold filled case. Gents' size only \$10.40

Every article in my stock at the same great reduction. I give you the best stock west of Portland to select from. A very fine assortment of cut glass, sterling silver and plated ware. A full line of the celebrated Rogers table ware. Silver novelties in endless profusion.

1 DOOR WEST OF BANK. Laurel M. Hoyt.

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn, rising of the food, distress after eating or any form of dyspepsia. 25c, 50c and 50c in the Delta Drug Store.

Notice of Intention to Withdraw Insurance Deposit by the Imperial Insurance Company Limited.

To whom it may concern: In accordance with the requirements of the laws of the State of Oregon, relative to insurance companies, notice is hereby given that the Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, desiring to cease doing business within the State of Oregon, intend to withdraw the deposit with the Treasurer of said State and will, if no claim against said Company shall be filed with the Insurance Commission within six months from the 31st day of September 1902, the same being the date of the first publication of this notice, withdraw the deposit from the State Treasury.

How is This? When in want of furniture, carpets, rockers, wall-paper and matting in fact any thing in my line, step in and get prices. I am satisfied that we can suit you and as far as prices are concerned they will surely please you as I sell at and below Portland. A trial is sure to be a customer. Donelson's Furniture Store, Cor. 31 and Main.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Brown, on every box, 25c.