

OREGON CITY COURIER

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OREGON CITY, JAN. 30, 1903.



It is evident that the Dakota Divorce Trust was not contributing its fair share to the Republican campaign fund.

Would the proposed Kansas legislation against snake eaters be more successful than the legislation against snake drinkers?

Our pensioned ward, the Sultan of Jolo, has succumbed to cholera, but his large consortment of wives and slaves will still look to Uncle Sam as their guide, philosopher and friend.

Siberia is trying the experiment of making its criminals conductors, engineers and brakemen on the Siberian railway. In this country few of them are content to stop short of the control of the system.

The Illinois State Journal informs us that "an Egyptian mummy 2,000 years old died of appendicitis." But is the Journal sure the mummy died of appendicitis or of the operation?

Tillman's defense of his assassination of Gonzales is that he thought the editor was armed. If Columbia's Judge sentences the murderer to be hanged under the impression that he is guilty, he will need no defense.

The Union Republicans in the Delaware Legislature have given Addicks nomination for both the short and long term senatorships, but there is a prospect that the Regular Republicans and Democrats will flop together and give the ax to this corrupt protegee of a President stricken with second-term stark madness.

Chicago's grand jury has returned indictments against forty-five coal firms for engaging in a conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to the public trade. So far, so good; but the question of real importance is as to what punishment will be meted out to those who have engaged in such a conspiracy.

The Bubonic Plague Conference at Washington is convinced that the black death is active in San Francisco, but is satisfied that everything will be lovely as soon as the city and the State of California have competent boards of health that will proceed under definite, harmonious and effective laws, after they have been supplied with ample funds. At this rate, the plague will have died of old age or want of victims to sustain it before the exact conditions to stamp it out have been secured.

President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, remarked in his Indianapolis address last night: "Manufacturers, bankers, grocers, whole salers, preachers and saloon men have their organizations. Surely no one would deny us workmen the same rights as the whisky dealers. Labor will take advantage of every privilege that capital does. If capital consolidates, labor will consolidate. Labor simply follows in the footsteps of its partner, capital." Now let Baer, Gates, Schwab and the other Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has confided the wealth of the country put this unpalatable fact into their pipes and smoke it.

No county in Oregon should profit more by the Lewis and Clark Oriental Exposition than Clackamas county: Our territory will run right to the doors of the great exposition, we do not have to hunt the opportunity; the opportunity is brought right to our door. Every material resource of this great county should be brought to the attention of the public and thoroughly advertised to the world. We have the best county in Oregon. One of the best counties in the world. Let us tell about it and demonstrate it so all may know what Clackamas county is and

what her resources are. A good story can not be well told or too often told.

The Lewis and Clark Fair is at last a certainty. The people of Oregon are to be congratulated upon the good sense with which the Oregon legislature acted upon this question and made the appropriation necessary to carry on this great work. With a decent appropriation now by the Federal government, the Board of fair managers will have at their disposal some two millions of dollars with which to put on foot this great advertisement of the resources of the Northwest country. The fair should be and will be a great success: The state of Oregon will reap from its sowing a harvest of benefits that will many times over compensate it for the expenditure in money it is now making. Every Oregonian should now put his shoulder to the wheel and do what he can to make the Lewis and Clark Oriental Fair the greatest that has yet been held in the country.

STARTLING SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Where will the solemn decrees of alleged science end? We have meekly swallowed everything appertaining to the inexhaustible germ theory, even to acceptance of the discovery that laziness is a disease induced by the presence in the system of minutes hook worms. And microbes aside we have perused in fear and trembling the learned theses of dietary experts, shuddering inwardly with thoughts of appendicitis every time we ventured to nibble a slice of white wheat bread. Having all but been driven to shredded wood and like immune food preparations, we must begin to draw the line of credulity somewhere, and we draw it right now on Dr. MacDonald's originally advanced and highly original new theory that if a man does not confine his diet to meat and potatoes, he is more than apt to be a nincompoop, a pervert and a dangerous criminal.

Dr. MacDonald must be a very eminent specialist of something or 'nuther. He is tagged as professor of criminology in the National Bureau of Education.

The learned doctor has put himself in an attitude where he will be accused of being in the secret employ of the beef trust, or sordidly interested in the spud market. An overworked public credulity will eschew the diet, he authorizes and go on chewing what not while giving the great criminologist the careless ha-ha!

Dr. MacDonald's theory is that the substitution of less solid foods for meat and potatoes causes the increase of crime. The doctor elaborates verbosely on this wonderful discovery, but after all is said, that is all the doctor says. It is enough that the criminologist of the National Bureau of Education has said it.

WANTED COMMON SENSE.

Wouldn't it be well to have some sort of gauge to measure just how far to enter into the degrees of faith? If a man hasn't quite enough religion they call him an infidel, and if he has too much they know that he is insane. Ah, how we are still suffering for that blessed gift, common sense!

It is related that a number of good churchmen coming up out of the swamps to Memphis saw an ice factory. Upon returning home they reported that they had seen men making ice. A deacon called on them and said:

"Brothers, you oughtn't be talking thiser way round where the children can hear you."

"But it's the truth," one of them declared.

The deacon wiped his brow. "Friends," said he, "nobody can make ice but the Lord, and he can't do it in July. I'm sorry but you'll have to come before the church."

The church was unusually tolerant that season owing to the fact that the rain had been good, and the brothers were not summarily expelled, but a committee was appointed to investigate. The committee went up to Memphis, investigated, went back and reported, and the account published at the time says that both the original offenders and the committee were expelled. It is rather sad to think that in a great city the police must stand in readiness to protect a revival meeting against its own overwrought fervor. Last summer there was a disastrous drought in Tennessee. A hillside preacher called a meeting to pray for rain. "Do you believe that your prayers will bring rain?" an old justice of the peace inquired. "Of course they will." "Then I'll just issue a warrant

for your arrest for letting this drought continue so long when you could have prevented it."

ANENT THE PRINTERS UNION.

Since the organization of a typographical union in Oregon City some three months ago, there has been scarcely a day but some little question has arisen concerning the rights of the union and the rights of the employer. Sometimes it was the Enterprise and sometimes it was the Courier, that the misunderstanding—we will call it that word for the want of a better—was over, and later since the Record was established, much of the trouble has been in that office. The scale of wages has not been the bone of contention, for none of the papers mentioned have failed to pay the union scale and none have murmured at it, deeming it a very fair scale for both employer and employe. The last trouble to come up has been relatives to the rights of employers to work in their own office if they so desire. In this the union is maintaining that an employing printer cannot work in his own office unless he is a union man and cannot become a union man because he is an employing printer. If there is any justice in this, we fail to see where it comes in. As an illustration suppose we take some of the others unions in this city. There is the retail clerk's union for example. Suppose the retail clerks were to say to their employers: "because you do not belong to the union you must not sell a single piece of goods yourself, but if a customer comes into this store you must send him to us to have his wants attended to. You must not open this store for business after seven o'clock at night even if you do not require a single clerk, for you are not a member of the union and not allowed to sell goods." How long do you suppose that union would last? How long do you suppose the retail merchants of this city would stand for any such policy? Just long enough to allow the merchants to get a new set of clerks, and it is a safe guess that all of those new clerks would be non-union clerks. Then there is the barber's union. Suppose that the owner of the O. K. barber shop was told by his employes that he could not work in his own shop? Is it likely that he would stand for any such high proceedings? Not on your life. The constitution and by-laws of the International Typographical Union do not uphold such high-handed proceedings, and it is only because the typographical union in this city is in its infancy and that the great majority of its members are new at the union business that they attempt to enforce any such unreasonable demands. The by-laws of the International distinctly state that an employing printer can carry the union label and do all of his own work, provided he be a member of the union himself. They further state that he can carry the union label if he is only an honorary member, provided he have one union printer in his employ. The Courier is the friend of unionism—it believes that unionism is right—it was the first paper in Oregon City to recognize the local union and has never paid its employes less than the union scale, but it refuses to be dictated to by any jack-legged printer who claims that the owner has no right to work in his own office because he is not a member of the union, and that he cannot become a member of the union because he is an employer. The local typographical union may be able to accomplish something, but if it does, it must have at its head a man wise enough to understand the meaning of the constitution and by-laws when he sees them and just enough to realize that the employer has some rights of his own. He must be a man who understands what the meaning of the word "unionism" means, not one who, "clothed in a little brief authority" seeks to do all the damages he can to all the employing printers in the town save his own. He must be a man of principle, at least.

FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHTS.

To one who has followed the "ins and outs" of tariff legislation in these United States for a life time and who has familiarized himself with the vagaries of tariff legislation it is a little surprising to read in an old rock ribbed Republican journal like the morning Oregonian, day after day and week after week, the strongest editorials on the great doctrine of free trade. Free trade not in spots, not reciprocity but plain unadulterated Free trade of the old Democratic stripes. That which we Democrats have advocated for all these years. A straight and honest revision of tariff duties. The Oregonian loudly calls upon

its party to listen to the mutterings of discontent among the people and approach this subject with care and great caution and to revise every tariff schedule that will in any way stand revision, to cut down the schedules and make so many articles free as it is possible to put on the free list. Again the Oregonian cries out every day against the increasing arrogance of corporate greed and demands at the hands of its party that something be done to check the trusts in their "mad and devilish career." Not satisfied with preaching these unholy doctrines, which have for years been a part of the creed of the Democracy of the country, the Oregonian is denouncing a great many members of its own party in high places who have to do with these questions for betraying their trust and abusing the will of the people and making the good name of the Grand Old Party a by-word and a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. So far, so good. She following cutting from the columns of the Oregonian might with equal propriety have been written by the great Henry Watterson and published as part of the Democratic faith in the Democratic Courier-Journal.

Meanwhile this British protest will develop the weak point of the reciprocity theory—its essential unfairness. We are lopping off a few links of tariff injustice when we should lay the ax at the root of the tree. We are nibbling around the corners of tariff reform, because we are afraid to offend certain powerful interest by meeting the situation frankly and fully by abolishing all superfluous duties. This indirect and dishonest way is entitled to get us into trouble with Great Britain as well as Germany, and the more trouble it makes, the better for us. A fair readjustment of the tariff on revenue lines can offend no one, will give Cuba and the Philippines the relief they so sorely need, and will set the Republican party right before the people. Any other course can only invite a Democratic victory in 1904. The subservience of its leaders to private interests puts the party in serious case. You cannot serve the people and the trusts.

It is easy enough to agree with the Oregonian in these matters. But is it not futile for the Oregonian to hope that the Republican party will follow its suggestions in these matters. The Republican party, especially in the East is wedded to a high protective tariff, the higher the better. The schedules of the Dingley bill are sacred in the eyes of the great party leaders. That they will amend its schedules or revise its rates is little to be hoped or expected. That it will approach the trust question with any idea of regulating their business methods or suppressing their iniquities is hardly to be believed. The trusts are largely creatures of the tariff. They have grown up under the fostering care of the Republican party and the high schedules provided in all our later day tariff legislation. The presumption that the Republican party will either modify the tariff as demanded by the people or suppress the trusts is not to be entertained for a moment. That being the case what will the Oregonian do two years hence when it finds the party for which it has "fought, bled and died" defending both of these evils in its party's platform. Will it swallow its convictions and recant all of the ideas it is thundering to the people now and go with its party or will it continue its fight for principal and go with the party which promises some relief along these lines. We shall see; but in any event the coast country is every day becoming more and more a Free Trade country and becoming with each day more and more opposed to the trust evil and their voices will be heard later. The Democratic party is approaching a great opportunity and the people may at last come into their own.

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Land titles examined and abstracts made. I guarantee to defeat any tax title or tax deed in Clackamas county otherwise no charge made. Money loaned. G. B. DIXIE, Lawyer, Oregon City, Or.

DANCING SCHOOL

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