

OREGON CITY COURIER

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OREGON CITY, JULY 24, 1903.



The American game of poker has been prohibited in Mexico. Diaz is evidently determined that his knowledge of bluffing shall not become general.

The prize for the best definition of July 4 was won by the answer: "The place where George III got off." Judging from the daily growing list of the victims of the toy pistol and explosions, a better definition would be: "when the American people get off."

A man who answered advertisements in cheap "story papers" has some interesting experiences, says an exchange. He learned that by sending \$1 to a Yankee he could get a cure for drunkenness. Sure enough he did. It was to "take the pledge and keep it." Later on he sent 50 3-cent stamps to find out how to raise turnips successfully. He found out: "Just take hold of the tops and pull." Being young, he wished to marry, and sent 34 1-cent stamps to a Chicago firm for information as to how to make an impression. When the answer came it read, "Sit down on a pan of dough." It was a little rough, but he was a patient man, and though he would yet succeed. Next advertisement he answered, read, "How to double your money in six months." He was told to convert his money into bills, fold them and he would see his money doubled. Next he sent for twelve useful household articles, and he got a package of needles. He was slow to learn, so he sent \$1 to find out "How to get rich." "Work like the devil and never spend a cent." And that stopped him, but his brother wrote to find out how to write a letter without pen or ink. He was told to use a lead pencil. He paid \$1 to learn how to live without work, and was told on a postal card to "Fish for suckers as we do."

Ostrich farming is now a well established industry in the United States. According to a writer in "Town and Country, there are now 300 birds in this country and these will doubtless form the nucleus of that immense number that one day will cover the mesas of southern California, the meadows of Arizona, the vast plateaus of Texas, and the everglades of Florida as the kind do the African wild today. Fifteen years ago American ostrich farmers gave their first serious attention to this subject. "The ostrich has come to stay. He costs little to keep—not more than the ordinary sheep—and yields an annual income value of \$30 to the proprietor. One man can take care of a hundred ostriches. The creature is hardy and of a careless appetite. The average increase to the stock each year is between fifteen and twenty ostriches to the pair. Some have been known to produce as many as thirty seven in a year. The birds are kept in pens in California and a source of revenue has been found in exhibiting them to many tourists who are attracted there. Incubators showing the various stages of ostrich life are also in view. A growth from the size of a duck to a height of six feet is a question of only six months. When the birds are a year old their feathers are ready for market. The cropping is accomplished by covering the ostrich's head with a hood and plucking a pair of shears. This process takes place every eight months. The feathers on the large side wings are cut off near the roots, the smaller feathers on the tail are pulled out without injury to the bird, for on the care now bestowed depends the future health of the coming feather. In the course of three weeks the stems left vital to fall out, and a new feather begins to grow, which in due time is taken off for the benefit of the ostrich farmer. These feathers are graded and sent to the feather manufacturers of New York, who make them up into those beautiful articles of dress so dear to the hearts of those who buy them. When the American woman can buy only the ostrich feather of the American continent, the most sanguine hope of Edward Cawston, the pioneer California ostrich farmer, will have been realized. Two million dollars each year will then remain in the

country, instead of going to London, and another magnificent industry will have been added to the already vast resources of the greatest of all republics."

A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY

Tom L. Johnson, the Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the most conspicuous figures before the American people today. He is a Democrat and a Presidential possibility. The following from his Fourth of July speech is worthy the perusal of every man who loves this great American country of ours.

"I have no ill will for Senator Hanna. Personally he is a nice man. In business he lives up to his agreements. But his public record must be condemned. In our campaign last fall Senator Hanna put it out as his keynote that republicans should 'stand pat.' Now, think of that! Think of that as the political keynote for an intelligent community. 'Stand pat!' Do you know what that means? Why, to 'stand pat' is the highest and biggest play of the professional gambler in our great American game of draw poker. He holds five cards. They may make the best or they may make the poorest hand in the deck.

Holding them up close to him he says: 'I stand pat,' which means he doesn't need any better cards, or wants you to think he doesn't need any better cards. Let the other players guess what he has. It is a game of bluff. That was Senator Hanna's game in Ohio politics. That was his keynote in a great campaign where men and women were interested in vital questions—'stand pat!' Think of the fall from Abraham Lincoln. When he played the game of life called politics, he did not 'stand pat.' He didn't hold five cards and bluff you to guess. He played his hand open on the table before him where everybody could see it. Lincoln, probably, never knew what a pat hand was. Oh, my republican friends of Nebraska, isn't it a fall from the republicanism of Lincoln to the republicanism of Hanna? Think of Lincoln, humanity-loving Lincoln, with his open hands, and then of Mark Hanna with his 'pat hands'.

One word in closing. This is my first visit to your beautiful country. This is the first time I have stopped in your state, though I have passed through it before. I hope it will not be my last visit. And I hope above all that our friend, Mr. Bryan, who has traveled and spoken so much all over the United States, will long be spared to continue his good work. I hope that the people of this country will continue to love and honor him as I love and honor him and you here this afternoon. My friends, I thank you for your attention. Good-by.

THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

Our Washington correspondent yesterday very perfectly stated the trend of democratic discussion looking toward the party's next nominee for the presidency. With the fact accepted that President Roosevelt is to be the nominee of the republicans it is not unnatural that democratic leaders should be concerned this early to discover the personality most prominent in democratic favor throughout the country.

What our correspondent says of Senator Gorman's popularity is confirmed by frequent expressions in the democratic press in all parts of the country. Because he is better known than most of the others mentioned; because he conducted with splendid ability the first electoral campaign for Cleveland, and because he is a party figure of unquestioned wisdom and patriotism, his name is not unduly prominent in present discussions of promising candidates.

The final test of any man's availability cannot now be determined in the democratic mind as it has been in the republicans case. The reasons why are too familiar to need rehearsal. The first session of a new congress is to intervene before the nomination is due and what may come out of the political cauldron between now and next midsummer is baffling to any imagination. What issues may or may not become paramount meanwhile are things that no one is now competent to guess.

But as our correspondent clearly shows, a good sign of promise appears in the democratic situation. That is in the certainty that the party means to have harmony in its ranks in 1904. It will not recognize the right of any man to do more than offer his counsel. After the majority has settled on the party policy every man must follow the flag, or get out of the way. No man unwilling to enter the councils of the party with that understanding should offer it advice or darken its counsel with words that are empty and selfishly arrogant.

Talk about "eternal principals" being at stake in mere questions of expediency and experiment is folly spelled with capital letters. The eternal principals of democracy consist in its fidelity to the causes of popular liberty, individual rights, equality in legislation and administration, the destruction of special pri-

ileges and the honest and economic handling of the people's money. These ends democracy has sought to achieve even in its most disastrous campaigns. The need to fight for them with even more vigor than ever was at not time in the past more obligatory than now.

The man whom the democrats will nominate, without present regard for his name and mail address, will be the one whose record, views and party integrity will be such as to guarantee a campaign for the principals above stated and whose election would guarantee their strict application in the national administration.

CRIMES MEASURE CIVILIZATION

We never know in these days when one of our cherished beliefs is going to get flatly knocked in the head. For a hundred years we have believed that yellow fever was due to unsanitary conditions and transmitted by contagion, or infection by fomites in the clothing, bedding or other belongings of those who were victims of the yellow scourge. But now we know with almost absolute certainty that a certain breed of mosquitoes, with a jaw-breaking Latin name, transmit the dread disease.

After that comes a man with a book in which he tells us that the multiplication of crimes is an evidence of advancing civilization. To have that strike you off handed, would it not jar you sensibly? Yet he has the audacity to produce an array of proofs that make our old idea, that as civilization is heightened crime is lessened, appear as absurd as the proposition "if butter were worth 30 cents a pound how many teeth are there in a handsaw?"

The author does not use the word crime in the restricted sense of a personally injury, or tort, or sin against humanity and divine principles of righteousness. He speaks of those things which society compounds or prohibits by laws made for the protection and betterment of the general welfare. The more civilized a people is the more multiplied will be the fine distinctions between the things the citizen should do and those he should not do and therefore the more cases there will be for those who ignore or infract these multifarious statutes and ordinances.

Law, as we learn at the threshold of the science, is "a rule of action prescribed by the sovereign authority . . . commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong." While we often complain of over legislation and being too much governed, yet history testifies unimpeachably that the march of civilization is reasured by the multiplication of commands and prohibitions, called for by the complex relations that ramify the social compact. Things that were permitted in an earlier stage of the organism are now prohibited by a finer sense of moral and social obligations, and things that once were left to individual judgement are now erected into duties incumbent on all by an edict of the state.

A notable instance adduced is that of Massachusetts. It is from that state we oftentimes hear the riot act read to other states and sections for moral and social derelictions. Thinking of that idiosyncrasy only one would naturally expect to find Massachusetts free of crimes as it is of indigenous evil. But as a matter of record Massachusetts shows more crimes and criminals pro rata than any other state in the union, with New York a close second. Poor old, greaseridden New Mexico, not yet civilized enough to get the consent of Massachusetts' representatives to become a state, has the fewest crimes and criminals in proportion to population.

Brutally Tortured. A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golobek, of Colusa, Calif., writes: "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for liver and kidney troubles and generally debility. Only 30 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed by Charman & Co.

Disease takes no summer vacation. If you need flesh and strength use Scott's Emulsion summer as in winter. Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

OTTO EVANS, CANBY'S LEADING UNDERTAKER. Coffins, Caskets, Robes, and all undertaker's supplies at reasonable prices. HEARSE FURNISHED ON DEMAND.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reveals That "Pe-ru-na is Calculated to Tone up the System, Restore the Functions and Procure Health." SO SAYS PROF. L. J. MILLER, CHEMIST.



Prof. L. J. Miller, late Professor of Chemistry and Botany of the High School of Ypsilanti, Mich., writes from 327 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., as follows: "As several of my friends have spoken to me of the favorable results obtained through the use of Peruna, especially in cases of catarrh, I examined it most thoroughly to learn its contents. 'I found it composed of extracts of herbs and barks of most valuable medicinal qualities combined with other ingredients, delicately balanced, calculated to tone up the system, restore the functions and procure health. 'I consider Peruna one of the most skillfully and scientifically prepared medicines, which the public can use with safety and success.'—PROF. L. J. MILLER.

"Builds up the System." Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.: "It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system. 'I have recommended it to a number of my friends and always feel that I do them a service for I know how satisfactory the results invariably are. I only wish every family had a bottle—it would save much sickness and doctor bills.'—Joseph H. Ridgeway.

"Feel Better Than for Five Years." Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes: "I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors of and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy my Meals as I Used to." Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes: "I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get half through my meal my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to your Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. W. Pritchard. Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

RETAIL GROCERS' Pic Nic Canemah Park on Sunday, July 26. 2 Base Ball Games 2 One in the morning and one in the afternoon. A tug of war Foot races Swimming race in basin. This will be one of the most delightful picnics of the season. If you miss it you will miss a good thing.

Choicest Meats AT R. Petzolds Meat Market. New Plumbing and Tin Shop. A. MIHLSTIN JOBBING AND REPAIRING a peclalty. Opposite Caulfield Block OREGON CITY.

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THE MORNING TUB cannot be enjoyed in a basin of limited capacity nor where the water supply and temperature is uncertain by reason of defective plumbing or heating apparatus. To have both put in thorough working order will not prove expensive if the work is done by F. C. GADKE.