

## OREGON CITY COURIER

Published Every Friday by  
**OREGON CITY COURIER PUBLISHING CO.**  
 J. H. WESTOVER, Editor and Business Manager  
 R. LEE WESTOVER, Local Editor.

Entered in Oregon City Postoffice as 2nd-class matter

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
 Paid in advance, per year ..... 1 50  
 month ..... 15

**Clubbing Rates**  
 Oregon City Courier and Weekly Oregonian ..... \$2.25  
 Oregon City Courier and Weekly Courier ..... 2.00  
 Oregon City Courier and Weekly Examiner ..... 2.50  
 Oregon City Courier and the Cosmopolitan ..... 2.25  
 Oregon City Courier and the Commonwealth ..... 2.00

The date opposite your address on the paper denotes the time to which you have paid. This notice is marked your subscription is due.

OREGON CITY, AUGUST 14, 1903



## PROTECTION THAT DOESN'T PROTECT

American millers call attention to one phase of our tariff laws that work a direct injury to American farmers. Owing to certain conditions the duty on wheat not only affords our farmers no protection, but actually does them harm. Canada lacks facilities for storing her crops, and consequently when her wheat is harvested it is thrown on the market, whether there is a demand for it or not. This results in depressing the price and American shippers suffer for it. Now were our duty on wheat removed Canadian wheat would be sent here for storage, and so our warehouse industry would profit. It would be held to meet demand, and hence our wheat sellers would not be "crowded" in the English markets at the wrong time and suffer loss. In other words, the price would be kept up instead of being depressed, and our wheat sellers would profit. Moreover, much of the Canadian wheat that would thus be sent to our elevators would not merely be held till the proper time, but would be ground into flour by our mills, and so our milling industry would profit.

## A BIRD AND A BUG.

The chinch bug is the greatest enemy of wheat, and the quail is the greatest enemy of the chinch bug. Couple these two ideas, the quail and the bug, and only one conclusion can follow; the quail must be multiplied in order that bugs may diminish. With this end in view farmers in many localities are organizing clubs for the protection of all kind of birds, especially quail, which are invaluable as insect destroyers. The chinch bug pest is especially destructive in southern Illinois. So great indeed have become its depredations in that section that farmers there are seriously contemplating the abandonment of wheat growing for a while as the only way of getting rid of it. In a concerted effort to starve out this pest, therefore, there may be no wheat sown in this territory next fall. They have become so numerous that they not only destroy a goodly share of the wheat crop but when it is harvested they attack the corn with very serious results. Meantime the wise thing to do is to protect and encourage birds of all kinds. Several flocks of quails on every farm will go far towards solving the chinch bug problem. In fact, there is no salvation against insect pests except by the aid of our bird friends. They should be valued as more precious than gold.

## THE CITY BOY AND THE COUNTRY BOY.

Many years ago an English writer obtained celebrity by a poem entitled "The City and Country Mouse." Like all fables it taught a lesson for the guidance of men. The country mouse invited its city cousin for a visit, and entertained him on arrival with the best he had in the house. He took him through the fine barn where he lived, showed him all the treasures of the grain bins, the many cozy hiding places and all the delights of the farm from a mouse's standpoint. There were plenty of things good for mice to eat, delicious water to drink as pumped from the nearby well, soft beds to sleep in made of the new-mown hay and stray feathers from downy breasts. Altogether, the little city mouse had a mighty good time while visiting his rural friend. Of course, common hospitality required him to return the favor, and he invited his country cousin to visit him in the great city, promising to show him all the great things. The mouse was not a happy one. The country mouse found on inspection that the boasted joys of city life were largely delusion. Food was scarce, and it was with difficulty that they obtained a few crumbs of cheese. They were chased by rat-terrors from one dingy abode to another, found treacherous traps lying in wait for them at all points, and altogether led but a precarious existence. Finally, in disgust, the country mouse said to his rosy brother: "I depart, preferring comfort in the country to luxury in the city."

There is much in this fable to parallel the experiences of city and country boys. When the latter invite the former to the country they not only have a good time, but all the pleasures are wholesome, wading in the creeks, bathing in the "old swimmin' hole," galloping over the neighborhood on horse-back, driving the cows from pasture,

feeding the poultry—these things harm no boy, but give him health as well as pleasure. The farm boy is familiar from birth with the music of nature. He hears the chirp of the cricket, the whistle of the quail, the tapping of the woodpecker and the crowing of the chanticleer. He is soothed by the cow bells as the "lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea," and enjoys the frog concerts that give a tender melancholy to the waning day. On the highway "the beetle wheels his droning flight," and in the grassy meadows "drowsy tinklings lull the distant fold." Amid such scenes as these the country boy acquires stout round muscles, red corpuscles accumulate in his blood, and his eye grows bright with the vivifying streams of health. From such boys are recruited the brawny men who make the world go round. The strong men of action, the great captains of industry all come from the farms. Most of the illustrious statesmen, the great poets and orators, acquired their first instruction amid the rural scenes of their childhood. When the picture is reversed and the country boy goes for return visit to see his folks in the city there is a marked contrast in the surroundings. There are pleasures, of course, plenty of them, but they are not all harmless or healthful. There are all sorts of traps and pitfalls leading to dissipation. The slot machine tempts, the poolroom invites to feverish waste of time, there are ensnaring dens of all kinds and the saloons, with their wicked glitter and lascivious surroundings, point the way that leads down to hell. It will be well if before tasting of these dangerous joys the country boy says like the mouse in the fable, "I will return home and be content with the peaceful pleasures of nature, which exhilarate but do not intoxicate," where mother earth constantly holds forth in exhaustless abundance those innocent delights which are things of beauty and a joy forever."

## PLENTY OF WORK TO DO

When the reaper and the threshing machine succeeded the scythe and the flail, when the self-binder and the pneumatic stacker came in to do the work of many men, there was much shaking of wise heads and gloomy forebodings of what was to become of the laborer with the bread taken out of his mouth by these tireless machines. They actually used to get up a mob to burn labor-saving machinery from mistaken notions of this kind. But experience has shown that work begets work, and the laborer's bread is more plentiful than ever as the result of the thousand and one inventions of devices to save labor. Every advance in machinery has eventually brought to the workers a greater share of the world's wealth in return for a given amount of toil.

It should be noted that despite the countless farm machinery scattered over the country a demand has been going up from the farms of every wheat-growing state in the Union for men to help gather the crops. Never was farm labor more in demand than during this season, and few sections were able to get all the men they wanted. Men are also wanted in many other lines of work, for railroad extensions, for building trolley lines, for erecting telephone and telegraph systems throughout the country. Truth is that in many lines of work the demand for men exceeds the supply. While the statistics show that there are more farm laborers in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas and other states than at any time during our history, yet the offer of wages almost double those of thirty years ago failed to get the needed supply of harvest hands. So it still remains true, and never more so than now, that there is plenty of work for willing hands to do.

## GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, has recently before the Iowa Bar Association uttered sentiments on the subject of "government by injunction" that will rather tend to increase than allay popular fear of that particular instrument of the courts.

The learned jurist calls this a "full and vigorous power" and says it was never more necessary and useful for the best purpose of the nation than now. It is his belief to abolish it would be "a step backward toward barbarism." These are quaint phrases to fall from the lips of a supreme court judge and appear like the flaunting of a red flag in the face of the people who have in such remarkable numbers protested against the misuses and abuses of injunctions by the courts.

The general understanding of the right of a judge in equity to issue and injunction is that he may use such "full and vigorous power" to prevent actions that are about to be done to the injury of persons, property to their rights, before the interposition of the processes or statute-law can be applied. In such cases a temporary injunction might be properly issued, but only for the actual time necessary to apply for and procure the legal writs proper to the case. To make such an injunctive returnable at an unreasonably remote date from its issuance, or to make it permanent in cases where remedies at law are the proper remedies, is to usurp power and establish tyranny.

Our complex civilization has, as Lie

says, produced new situations that often come ahead of statute laws for their governance. In such emergencies the use of the injunction may be temporarily necessary. But in a democracy like ours, with annual sessions of congress and in most cases annual sessions of legislatures, permanent and perpetual injunctions constitute dangerous precedents and bench-made laws that hardly any king of Europe would dare to set up for fear of his crown and head.

The main objection to government by injunction is that it is now the recognized new and arbitrary process employed for the protection of those who assail human rights and defy statute laws. Great corporations secure the appointment to the bench of many United States courts of their former hired attorneys. They do this through politicians whom the corporations have put in congress and their senators confirm these men in their offices. Thereafter the interests of the corporations are the case of the courts and the writ of injunction the sovereign instrument by which natural and legal rights of the common people are negatived and abolished.

## HARVESTING BY MOONLIGHT.

A strange and unusual spectacle was witnessed on Sunday, July 5, over a wide area of the great West. The enormous wheat crop of Kansas, exceeding 100,000,000 bushels, had become dead ripe, and not an hour could be lost if it was to be saved. So it was found necessary to work not only all day on the Fourth of July, but on Sunday also and at night. Church services were abandoned in many rural districts, and the congregations betook themselves to the fields. Labor being scarce, the women joined the men, and in many a field the farmers' wives and daughters might be seen working by the side of fathers and brothers. Sunday night double shifts were put on, and the work continued without cessation until the early hours of the following morning.

It was a beautiful and inspiring spectacle. As the harvest moon rose in the east, its soft rays shone down on such a scene as no other country than America can produce. Fully 25,000 men and women had abandoned their accustomed places of worship, and the solemn tones of the organs were substituted by the lively rattle of the great agricultural machinery. Harvesting machines by the thousands made music in as many wheat fields of this busy and prosperous commonwealth. The farmer's lovely daughter abandoned her accustomed trysting place on the porch for a seat before the binder or among the men in the rear. The youthful swains did their courting between rests instead of as usual on Sunday evenings under the beeches by the spring. It was a scene for a painter and a theme for the poet. Nor was any religious principle violated by this devotion of the Sabbath to labor. It was a work of necessity, and as such strictly authorized by Scripture. Christ taught that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath and none can be better employed on the usual day of rest than in saving the grain that could not brook delay. Come to think of it, most any man would be willing to work all night by moonlight with a pretty girl on either side, amid the golden wheat waving under the influence of the gentle summer breeze.

## CANNOT KEEP IT DOWN.

They say that the money question is settled, and yet the president is conferring with republican leaders above financial legation and the money magnates are preparing to squeeze the public into submission to their demands. Speaker Cannon was called to Oyster Bay and urged to assist in carrying out the schemes of Wall Street, but he could not be enthused. He was willing to allow congress to pass such a bill, but he would not promise to help. His assistance, however, will hardly be needed, for the financiers will bring the necessary influence to bear on republican member and Speaker Cannon would find it quite difficult to prevent the passage of any bill that Rothschild and Morgan agreed upon. It might be well, though for the republicans to pause long enough to consider what Mr. Cannon says about the increase in the currency. He boasts that the volume of money has increased \$120,000,000 in the last year and he does not favor tinkering with the currency. The quantitative theory of money has been vindicated and still the republicans refuse to make permanent provision for an adequate supply of real money.

The fight that is coming up in congress over the currency measure will give the democrats a chance to call public attention to the manner in which the monied element controls the republican party.

## Keen Competition.

There will be keen competition between the different counties in this state, making county exhibits at the state fair this fall. There will be no less than eight counties competing for the different prizes, which will make the greatest show of agricultural and horticultural products ever seen in this state. Most of these exhibits will be taken to St. Louis in 1904 to advertise Oregon's resources, and we predict that Oregon will have the finest display she has ever made at any exposition.

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Systemic catarrh causes nervousness, poor appetite, tired feelings. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

## LETTERS FROM WOMEN.

Miss Anna Prescott's Letter.  
 Miss Anna Prescott, in a letter from 216 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I was completely used up last fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. My druggist advised me to try Peruna and the relief I experienced after taking one bottle was truly wonderful.

"I continued its use for five weeks, and am glad to say that my complete restoration to health was a happy surprise to myself as well as to my friends."—Anna Prescott.

## Pe-ru-na a True Friend to Women.

Miss Florence Allan, a beautiful Chicago girl, writes the following from 75 Walton Place:

"As a tonic for a worn out system, Peruna stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system. I keep it on hand all the time, and never have that 'tired feeling,' as a few doses always makes me feel like a different woman."—Florence Allan.

Peruna will be found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes, and with healthy mucous membranes the catarrh can no longer exist.

## Peruna Makes You Feel Like a New Person.

Miss Marie Coats, a popular young woman of Appleton, Wis., and President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, writes: "When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week.

"I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

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.

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