

ADDITIONAL EDITORIAL.

There is anxiety in some quarters lest the Democratic convention at St. Louis may be stamped by a mere incidental mention of the name of Folk. The way he has knocked over the hoodle-snatchers without regard to party, is certainly calculated to attract attention and even admiration.

The administration has decided that a Porto Rican cannot be admitted to the bar, cannot be furnished with a passport to travel, and cannot work in the navy yards because he is not an American citizen; and that he cannot be naturalized because he is not a foreigner; "O, what a tangle web we weave when we the ancient landmarks leave!"

The Washington clerks who are now required to sit at their desks seven hours a day simply yawn and look at the clock during the last half hour and grumble at the way in which they are oppressed. When they begin to receive yellow envelopes in rapid succession they will probably go to work, and perhaps remember that they are supported by the American tax-payer.

These be prosperous times, according to the parlous Lodge. But our national cash balance shrinks every day and there is pretty certain to be a deficit in the Treasury of \$40,000,000 by the end of June. If the Democrats should happen to carry the election in November, our Republican friends would, of course insist that they handed over a big surplus to their successors who had squandered it and rushed the nation into bankruptcy.

The punishment inflicted on the Clackamas Heights wife-beater by his neighbors may have been fully deserved—it would be hard to suggest a punishment too severe for the offense charged. Justice is seldom done in the courts, as in most cases the wife, either from a false sentiment or from fear of further beating, refuses to testify against the brute she calls husband. Yet we can but deplore that people take the law in their own hands, and thus become violators of the law. Such actions tend strongly to the encouragement of rovdymism and disrespect for law and order. It is doubtful whether the good accomplished by such methods is ever commensurate with the evil produced.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

The movement in favor of Primary Election Reform is a step in the right direction. All governmental functions and political acts should be brought, as near as possible to the people. The voters of this state have declared in favor of the Initiative and Referendum and they can scarcely do otherwise than adopt the Primary Election Law.

The proposed law may not be ideal, loopholes may be found in it through which the wily politician can escape and thus thwart the expressed wishes of the people, but if that be found to be true, the people will demand that the law be amended until it is as near perfect as human laws can be made. "A Step in the right direction" should be taken whenever the opportunity presents itself, even though that step may not quite reach the point at which we wish to arrive. It will, at least, put us nearer the goal.

A CHANCE FOR GRAFTERS.

The charge made by Judge L. F. Ryan that, during Clerk Cooper's term of office, \$800 deputy hire was charged to "stationery" is not supported by the records. The charge is wholly without foundation. There is absolutely no faith to be placed in the statements made by the Republican campaigners, especially as they refuse to base their arguments on certified reports of their own officers, but pay some one whom they choose to call a Democrat, to make reports to suit themselves. If ever a political ring deserved chastisement at the hands of the people, the present Republican ring of Clackamas County deserves it. They will receive it, too, unless there be enough voters in the county who will yield to allurements of money, to turn the balance against purity in politics. It is already claimed by the opposit on that they have sufficient funds to carry the election. We have authority that we consider unquestionable, and to whom we are at liberty to refer "anxious inquirers," for the following: At Molalla, on last Tuesday night, County Sheriff Shaver declared in a public speech that he thought his sack was long enough to carry the election.

Will the honest voters of the county support a man, who makes such a declaration?

HERMANN'S DEFENSE IS WEAK.

At Salem last Tuesday night, Binger Hermann made the first speech in his campaign. He attempted to arouse enthusiasm among the Republicans by appealing to their loyalty to the President, and succeeded in some measure. But when he came to a defense of his own misconduct in the Roseburg land office and in his position as Commissioner-General, his remarks fell flat.

In answer to the charge that he hurried through to completion the papers in the Puler-McKinley fraudulent claims, he laid all the blame on the local officers at Roseburg. He exonerates the clerks in the General Land Office at Washington from all blame, but states that if there was anything wrong in the General Land Office that it could not be charged against the Commissioner as such matters were always attended to by subordinates. This might appear to be a reasonable defense, were it not for the fact that special agents of the Interior Department had reported adversely on these claims before patents issued, thus making it the Commissioner's duty to personally examine the cases.

Mr. Hermann fails utterly to account for his being turned out of the Roseburg Land Office, just as he fails to account for his being kicked out of the Commissioner's office by President Roosevelt.

In view of the fact, that Hermann has failed to defend himself against the specific charges that have been brought against him, the voter should guard against being sidetracked from the main issue of the campaign, by any appeals to party loyalty or party prejudice. The real issue is Hermann—the real question is one of purity in politics as opposed to graft—and any pretense that indorsement or non-indorsement of the Roosevelt administration is involved in the approaching election, is but a scheme for diverting attention away from the charges of malfeasance that have been laid against Hermann.

TAXATION.

The question of taxation appeals very strongly to men of all parties. The greatest developments in the constitutions of Anglo-Saxon governments have been brought about by struggles over this question. The rise of the English Parliament from a group of advisors of the king to a political body that is the actual ruling force in the British Empire, was the result of wars and civil strife caused by disputes over the question of taxation. The independence of the United States was gained in a war waged over this question. Taxation was a not unimportant factor in the causes leading up to the civil war.

The Anglo-Saxons of both England and America have always been willing to provide liberally for the support of government, but they have also asserted their right to decide upon the amount of taxes levied, and for what purposes the funds thus provided may be used.

It has been left to the people of America, and of the present day to become comparatively indifferent to this all important question. Immense revenues are absorbed by the government, and the people know little of the purpose for which they are spent. Heavy burdens of taxation are laid by State government, and the people are, for the most part, profoundly ignorant of the manner in which the funds are expended. County governments are often far from moderate in their demands on the taxpayers, but they on whom the burden falls, know little of the disposition of the county funds. Worse than this is the fact that often, in spite of the protests of the taxpayers, money is squandered either by paying too much for necessary services or improvements or by diverting the money from right to wrong purposes.

It is the duty of every citizen to familiarize himself with national, state and county affairs, particularly the latter, to the end that he may act intelligently in deciding on public questions.

WEEPING AT A WEDDING.

A Chinese Marriage is a Moist and Solemn Ceremony.

A Chinese marriage is a solemn ceremony—no talk, no levity and much crying. The solemnity of a funeral prevails. After the exchange of presents the bride is dressed with much care in a red gown—brocade or silk, if she can get it; her eyelashes are painted a deep black, and she wears a heavy red veil attached to a scarlet headdress from which imitation pearls hang over the forehead. A feast is spread upon a table, to which the blushing bride is led by five of her friends. They are seated at the table, but no one eats. Deep silence prevails, when finally the mother starts crying, the maids follow, and the bride joins in the chorus. Then all the bridesmaids leave the table, and the disconsolate mother takes a seat beside the chair of state, where the bride sits. The bridegroom now enters with four of his men friends. The men pick up the throne on which the bride sits and, preceded by the bridegroom, form in procession and walk around the room or into an adjoining room, signifying that he is carrying her away to his own home. The guests then throw rice at the happy couple, a custom we have borrowed from them.

Macedonian Girls.

In Macedonia girls usually marry at the age of thirteen or fourteen, and a husband will pay £15 to £20 for a wife if she is a good reaper and expert at housework and spinning. When girls from the villages marry townsmen no money is paid, the bride instead bringing her trousseau with her in exchange, as it were, for the privilege of becoming a "town lady." In the latter case the bride most likely will be required to do little or no work in the fields, and that is the great ambition of most girls there. London Globe.

THE VANITY OF MAN.

Illustrated by the Way He Feels About His Photographs.

The man was about fifty-five. He was rather bald. His wrinkles were many. His mustache was gray. Nevertheless he looked vigorous and intelligent. He was handsomer, take him altogether, than he had been at forty. But he brought out a photograph of himself at forty, which hardly resembled him, so much had he changed, and "if you want to print my picture use this," he said to the reporter. "But don't lose it, for it's the only one I've got of myself at that age, and I'd like to keep it, for, you know, I don't grow any younger." "I'd rather have your picture as you are today," said the reporter, "for you are handsomer now than you were at forty." "Oh, no. I am too old and wrinkled and bald now," said the man. "Use the forty-year-old picture." The reporter exclaimed, with a puzzled laugh: "So many men are like you. Though they are old, they insist on having young pictures printed. They fail to realize how much more interesting and pleasing their face is in old age if they have lived a fairly wise and industrious life. I've had men of seventy actually who have given me for reproduction photographs of themselves at thirty-five. Women don't do this. I believe men hate old age more than women do." "I hate it," said the other grimly.—Exchange.

THE NATURE OF STARS.

Why They Range From White to Dull Red in Color.

The very constitution of stars implies the presence of some that are dark. Every one of them is more or less quickly using up fiery matter which is never lost at one temperature; hence their range of colors, from incandescent white or bluish white to dull red preceding darkness, the ultimate goal of all.

The so called temporary stars, of which no fewer than twenty-seven have been noticed in historic time, wax and wane with maximum and minimum brilliancy, sometimes within the short period of sixteen months, as Tycho's star in 1572, and then become dark bodies only to be lit up afresh by the downfall of a vast mass of meteoric matter from some neighboring swarm.

Many bright stars are known by the periodic doubling of certain spectral lines or by curious perturbations to be attended by dark companions. The companion of Sirius was found shortly after its existence was pointed out by Bessel; so was the tiny green fellow to the fiery red Antares, while the dark companion of Procyon still eludes astronomers.

The absorption of light in passing through space, especially in distances so infinite, causes the number of faint stars to exceed by millions the bright ones, and this is supposed to render many of them quite dark to us.

The Cream of Tartar Tree.

The oldest tree now extant is probably the baobab (Adansonia digitata) of Africa, alias the sour gourd or cream of tartar tree (Adansonia gregorii) of Australia. This remarkable tree has a rather short and branching trunk not more than sixty or seventy feet high, while its girth at the ground is from eighty-five to ninety-five feet. One of them has names cut upon it which date back to the fourteenth century, and the naturalist Adanson, who gave the genus its botanic name, calculated from certain data that its age must be upward of 5,000 years. The hollow trunks of these trees, which are capacious enough to hold comfortably thirty or forty bodies, are used as tombs by the native Africans, where the suspended corpses soon become thoroughly mummified and preserved.

Her Double Turn.

"Is there any foundation for the popular belief that the constituents of man's body are renewed once every seven years?" inquired the female medical student.

"I do not know how it is with a man," replied the grumpy old professor, who does not approve of having women attend his lectures, "but I have read of a certain female whose body underwent two complete physical changes in the course of a very few minutes."

"How and when did such a wonderful thing happen?"

"It was Lot's wife. You remember, she turned to rubber and then almost at once turned to salt."

Security For the Future.

Wife—Darling, we dined at the Squattons just one week ago tonight. Do you realize that we must make our dinner call? Husband—Suppose we don't. Wouldn't they like it? Wife—Why, they never would forgive us. I'm sure they would never ask us again. Husband—Good! Then we won't go. Brooklyn Life.

Javanese Music.

The Javanese musical instruments are made mostly of bamboo. They also played upon a pipe or whistle, which was about three feet long and six inches across. This sounded like the hollow roar of a lion. Another was a bundle of tubes of different lengths, which covered the small boy who carried it like a big saddle. A log hewn out with two strings stretched across it served as a drum. A zither of sixteen strings and a mandolin of two completed their outdoor band, while inside one could hear other music made by gongs of wonderfully pure and beautiful tone.

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An Interesting Argument

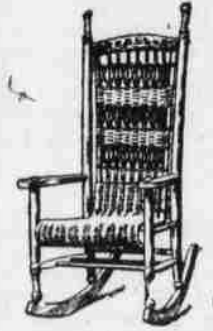
When we talk you expect to hear something interesting. What we say gives you pleasure. What we say gives you benefit. Our argument is one of high values and low prices. Our boast is of qualities rather than of anything else. We point out the good things and help you to share them. A good thing for you is to get the good things we offer.

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There are good, bad and indifferent grades of garden hose. Poor hose rots, cracks and bursts. In two seasons you need more. That's expensive. Good hose costs a third more, and, if properly cared for, lasts four times as long. That's economical. We'll sell you the kind you want, but advise the best. Our cheapest hose sells for \$3.00 in 50 foot sections.

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When we talk about fitting the frame to the picture, we mean that we put on the picture just the frame it needs. Our framing is really the finishing touch. It improves the picture—tones it as it were, and bring out its best qualities. That is what our frames do. Let us give you an example. 16x20 frame with glass \$1.50.

Oriental Curtains Imported striped designs, in rich combinations of colors, with deep knotted fringe to match. These curtains are three yards long and will harmonize with any furniture. The richness of design and style of these curtains make them bargains at one-half as much again as we ask for them.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Anna C. Muecke, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Anna C. Muecke, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Clackamas County, sitting in Probate, and has qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at the office of Chas. J. Schnabel, 515 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon, within proper vouchers and duly verified within six months from the date hereof.

Dated and first published this 27th day of May, A. D. 1904.

G. MUECKE, Administrator of the estate of Anna C. Muecke, deceased. CHAS J SCHNABEL, Attorney for Estate and Administrator.

CITATION.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County.

In the matter of the estate of Marcell Koener, deceased.

To the state of Oregon, the heirs and next of kin of said deceased and to all other persons interested in said estate known and unknown:

You and each of you are hereby cited to appear in the above entitled court at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, June 6, 1904, at the Court House at Oregon City, Oregon, to show cause if any exist why an order of sale of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 4 south, range 5 east, Willamette Meridian, Clackamas County, Oregon, should not be made to satisfy outstanding claims against said estate as prayed for in the petition of the administrator of said estate duly filed in the above entitled court.

This citation is published by order of Thomas F. Ryan heretofore duly made and entered.

C. A. NASH, Administrator of Said Estate. First publication April 29, 1904. Last " May 27, 1904.

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