

OREGON CITY COURIER.

22nd YEAR.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1904.

No. 5.

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General News as Gathered From Various Sources.

Brief Resume of the More Important Happenings of the Week in Oregon and Elsewhere.

Succeeds Quay.
Governor Pennypacker has appointed Attorney General Knox to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Quay. It is a matter of considerable surprise that Mr. Knox sought this position and was willing to resign his position in the Cabinet to accept it. The President is willing to accept the resignation as he believes Knox can be of greater service in Congress than in the Cabinet, owing to the trust legislation which will be brought up in the next few years.

New Postmaster for Portland.
J. W. Minto has been appointed postmaster at Portland to take the place of Bancroft, who wired his resignation last Tuesday. It is said that James E. Hunt was the choice of Senator Mitchell but he did not meet the approval of the postmaster-general.

Bancroft's resignation grew out of the inspector's reports, of which three had been made. The main point of dissatisfaction with Bancroft seems to have been that he used money belonging to the office, leaving I. O. U. slips in the till. It is also said that he had no executive ability. This latter is denied by his friends, who point to his long service with the Southern Pacific company as proof of his possessing executive qualities.

The new appointee, J. W. Minto, is well known, he having held public office more or less for many years. At the time of his appointment he was deputy collector of customs at Portland.

To Destroy Union.
The Citizens' Alliance is endeavoring to destroy Unionism in the Cripple Creek region. Its committees have presented the following pledge to all the business houses:

"We, the undersigned, merchants of the Cripple Creek district and employers of help, hereby agree not to employ help of any kind that is in any way connected with the Trades Assembly of the American Federation of Labor, or the Western Federation of Miners or kindred organizations."

Every clerk employed in stores on Bennett avenue, the principal street, belongs to some union, but all will be required to surrender their cards, according to the agreement made today by the employers.

This is considered the most drastic step yet taken by the Alliance since it secured the upper hold in the district, and its enforcement will affect 3000 men and women now affiliated with the various unions. Among the unions that will be affected by the new movement are the Clerks, Cooks and Waiters, Bartenders, Carpenters, Electricians, Trainers and Stone and Brick Masons.

The unionists assert they will fight the movement to a finish.

Saloon Men Fined.
On complaint of Professor Drew, fifteen Salem saloonkeepers were arrested June 9 for violating the ordinance against Sunday opening. Tuesday they appeared in the Justice Court and pleaded guilty to the charge made against them. A fine of \$10 and costs was imposed on each of them. It is thought by some that at the success of local option in the recent election gave Professor Drew courage to make the complaint.

ASTREAK OF ECONOMY.
The Board of County Commissioners of Multnomah County have suddenly become imbued with a spirit of economy in the administration of the Sheriff's office since the election of Tom Word. Heretofore the Sheriff has boarded the county prisoners. The results of the recent election opened the eyes of the commissioners to the fact that at the county can save 200 or \$300 per month by buying supplies and hiring a jailer and cook. It is also suggested by these same men that a large sum could be saved, not to the county, but to the Republicans, if the legislature will enact a law creating the office of Tax Collector, thus removing that work from the Sheriff's office.

APPEAL FOR TROOPS.
The Federation of Labor has appealed to President Roosevelt to send Federal troops into Colorado to protect the miners from what it terms "the lawless crusade of the military authorities of Colorado against organized labor in that state."

COAST MAN IN CABINET.
Victor H. Metcalf, Congressman from California, will probably succeed to the position of Labor and Commerce when Mr. Cortelyou resigns to take charge of the campaign for Roosevelt. The change will probably be made about July 1.

OREGON DAY AT ST. LOUIS.
Last Wednesday afternoon, Oregon Day was observed at the St. Louis Exposition with appropriate ceremonies. Among the exercises were addresses by President Francis, Jefferson Myers, President of the Oregon Commission, and Prof. E. G. Young, also a member of the state commission. The Filipino band furnished music for the occasion.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.
Nothing definite has been heard from the seat of war for several days. Reports, for the most part of Russian origin, say that in a number of engagements the Japanese have suffered defeat and considerable loss. The Russians, however, admit having lost heavily in two engagements last Saturday.

ILLINOIS INSTRUCTS FOR HEARSAY.
The Democratic State Convention, of Illinois last Tuesday instructed the dele-

gates to the National Convention to vote for a m. R. Hearst at St. Louis, as long as his name remains before the convention.

'STEAMER BURNS ON EAST RIVER.
The Steamer General Slocum carrying nearly 2000 Sunday school excursionists caught fire and burned on the East river on June 15. It is thought 500 persons, mostly children, perished in the flames, by falling off the upper deck or by drowning.

Many witnessed the scene from the shore but owing to the rocks on either side of the channel, it was hard to give the sufferers any assistance.

Oregon Notes.
At La Grande a hold-up man got the worst of his game. The intended victim resisted and used a knife to such advantage that the robber fled but was captured by the marshal. He gave his name as C. F. Robbins.

Harvey B. Denmore has been awarded the Rhodes scholarship through competitive examination.

J. E. Thompson, of Eugene, while running a bull, was thrown from his horse and died from the injury sustained in the fall.

The Eugene woolen mill has asked for a receiver.

An expert flax man, Emil Hunslett, has arrived in Salem to assist Eugene Bosse in establishing a linen mill. High hopes are entertained of their success.

A thousand sprigs of Oregon grape were sent by the Newberg W. O. T. U. to their sisters at St. Louis to be distributed on Oregon day, June 15. They were tied with white ribbons and will be souvenirs of the occasion.

Unatilla county will be advertised at the St. Louis Fair.

The Spanning Logging Company of Newberg launched a new boat, the last week it was built entirely by home labor and will be used to transport wood from way points to Oregon City. The same company will build a new sawmill which is to have a capacity of a hundred thousand feet per day.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School at Monmouth, it was decided to make the course of study for that school a four years' course instead of three.

Seaside, Oregon, is to have a water system by June 15. The water will be brought from the mountains east of the town.

The public schools of Portland close June 29.

The report of the Oregon insane asylum for May shows the average number of patients in the asylum was 1342. The total cost for the month was \$235.10.

Miss Bina Brey of Corvallis, one of the Holy Rollers who was sent to the asylum some weeks ago, escaped and was not captured until she had walked 35 miles. She is very nervous. The other Holy Roller patients do not show much improvement.

The new boat of the Oregon City Transportation Company will soon go on the river. It will run on 15 inches of water.

The Mormons are building a magnificent tabernacle costing \$30,000 in La Grande. This will be the finest outside of Salt Lake City. There are more than a thousand Mormons in the Grande Ronde valley.

La Grande has at last obtained the long-sought-for prize—the county seat.

A Yamhill county man raised seven acres of tobacco last year. Eastern dealers pronounced it a good quality.

About \$10,000 worth of property has been bequeathed by the late Mr. Burbank of Yamhill county to the state for an orphan's home.

Eva May Hurl of Corvallis, another of Crefield's victims, was taken to the Boys and Girls' Aid Society at Portland last week. It was thought the change of surroundings would benefit her.

A man near Corvallis lost three calves suddenly last week. They had been fed on skimmed milk for two months. One carcass was taken to the Agricultural College. Dr. Withycombe pronounced it a case of indigestion caused by the milk being too sour.

An attempt was made to wreck the Southern Pacific near Grant's Pass last week. A tie was placed across the track but was seen by the engineer in time to avoid a serious accident. The attempt is thought to be the work of tramps.

Fifteen saloon-keepers of Salem were each fined \$10 and costs for keeping open on Sunday.

Colonel L. S. Hawkins has a new prize for his exhibits at the City Museum—an old mother cat who is mothering two baby cubs.

Two children were playing on the bank of a mill race near Eugene when they began quarreling. One of them pushed her playmate, Pearl Whiesler, age 7, into the water. Pearl's body was found some time later several miles below.

Living at an out-of-the-way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Buckle's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c, at Charman & Co's Drug Store.

FROM C. F. GALLOWAY.

Some Comparisons Between St. Louis and Portland in Which the Former Suffers.

To the Editor:—Having resided in St. Louis for several weeks, it is perhaps not improper that I make a few observations regarding certain features of the city, observations which may be of interest, especially to those who contemplate visiting the exposition.

St. Louis is in size the fourth city of the United States, with an estimated population of near 700,000. The census returns of 1900 show 575,238. The greatness of the city is based on its location in the heart of the Mississippi valley, in the agricultural center of the continent. While wealthy, prosperous and permanent, St. Louis is not altogether beautiful and up-to-date. Some parts of the city are beautiful to look upon. There are several beautiful parks, including Forest park, the location of the exposition. There are many fine residences, substantial business blocks and well-kept streets. But in general the town is misfit. St. Louis has a good deal of back yard. Blocks upon blocks of houses in respectable residence districts present a commonplace appearance; brick houses close together, near to sidewalks, along yards, all very much alike. With China town and the north end shacks of Portland, coon town and some other parts of St. Louis, suffer in comparison. I heard a monologist at the theatre say that "There are unexplored lands right at home. Why, here in St. Louis there are alleys that the board of health has never discovered." The audience appreciated the aptness of the remark.

The streets here are of all kinds and conditions, narrow and broad, crooked and straight, short and long, clean and dirty, well paved, poorly paved and unpaved. Blocks are of many sizes. The corners are well marked, there are one hundred numbers to each block and it is not a difficult task for the average stranger to keep his bearings.

The street car service is very good. Lines reach every part of the city; about eight run to the exposition grounds. Large crowds are handled with dispatch and with few accidents. Conductors and motormen are as a rule, accommodating. But they don't waste any time, one must be ready to get off or get on as soon as the car stops.

After some experience I shall venture to say that the customer can come near getting what he wants in the average store in Portland than he can in a store of the same character in St. Louis. There are large hotels and good hotels here, but not one that, from appearance and accommodations, is in the same class as the Portland. The best theatres are not so up-to-date in all features as might be expected.

The water supply of St. Louis comes from the Mississippi river. Anyone that has ever tasted Mississippi "chocolate" can readily account for the fact that this city is noted for the production and consumption of beer. The water has a flavor not delightful but penetrating, not apt to pass unnoticed. A man who has lived here for about thirty years replied to the suggestion that St. Louis water is dirty, "It is not impure" to the remark that it tastes of clay and various other substances, "But it is not unhealthful." There are many private filters in use, and the Crystal Water Co. has a large demand for its distilled product.

Of course prices are up for the period of the exposition. Rents have been advanced far beyond reason in many cases and tenants complain bitterly. The hotel management say that they have not raised the rates, have merely doubled and trebled the capacity of the rooms. There are several temporary hotels near the exposition grounds where fairly good accommodations are available at from \$2 per day up. Well furnished rooms can be secured at from \$1 to \$1.50 by the day \$14 to \$20 by the month. Of course a person can pay indefinitely more if he wishes to do so. Very good meals can be had at from twenty-five to fifty cents. No one need fear for the present regarding accommodations. The hotels are not full and there are "rooms for rent" signs every where. This condition is apt to prevail until September at least.

Many policemen are in evidence upon the streets of the city and good order seems to be maintained, considering the fact that an exposition attracts crooks and criminals from the whole world. Of course the visitor who comes here looking for confidence men and bunco games is sure to find them. Such a person should remain at home. He or she who keeps out of questionable places, rejects invitations of various kinds from strangers and attends to his or her own business will get along without trouble, see much and have an enjoyable and profitable time. With ordinary prudence there is no necessity for being robbed or going broke.

I shall close this rambling communication with a few remarks on that time worn topic, the weather. There are all kinds in this vicinity and changes come with remarkable suddenness. Within hardly more than a month we have had eight inches of snow and have seen the thermometer stand at 99 degrees in the shade at 5 p. m. When it storms in this country, it storms; when it is warm it is the real article. I have seen harder rains in St. Louis during the past few weeks than I ever saw in Oregon during a residence of some years. The natives here tell us that we have only had a few touches of warm weather thus far, pretty soon it will get hot. We Oregonians are not looking forward to the summer with many anticipations of pleasure.

In conclusion permit me to say that I shall be pleased to give attention to any inquiries directed to me by Oregonians who think of visiting the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Also I shall willingly distribute to the best possible advantage any legitimate advertising matter prepared by boards of trade, land companies or public or private organizations or individuals of Oregon.

Very truly,
CHAR. V. GALLOWAY.

Washington Letter.

Every day more or fewer Germans find their way to the White House and, grasping the President by the hand, tell him how much he resembles their own dear Emperor in the Fatherland, and how glad they are to feel that after all they are at home in Republican America. One of the latest visitors was H. von Knipper, editor of the Berlin Local Anzeiger, quite a paper in its way. Both expressed gratification at the cordial relations which exist between the two countries. President Roosevelt speaks German fluently, and sometimes, in the heat of conversation, he drops into that language as naturally as Silas Wegg dropped into poetry.

After all, as the time draws near for actual work to begin on the Panama canal, the difficulties of climate, disease, etc., begin to melt away, if the expectations of those in authority are not dreams. Col. Gorgos, chief sanitary officer of the Panama Canal, has formulated tentative plans which will make everything safe and lovely. All villages in the zone will be put under military camp regime, and the inhabitants will be obliged to obey rules rigidly or take a dose of court martial. Lime to sweeten things will be used in abundance; camps are to be drained, mosquito nets will be provided for the workmen to sleep under; stagnant pools are to be drained; and the whole zone is to be sprinkled with coal oil to utterly destroy malaria and yellow fever bearing insects. Better than all the rest, a hospital train will make daily trips across the isthmus to pick up those who have fallen in the ranks, and the cases will be segregated as much as possible.

The Democratic National Committee have established headquarters at the Riggs house in this city and are carefully editing the documents which are to be sent to the people. It has been decided to pursue for the present a conservative course. Among the literature to be distributed will be Congressman Kitchen's speech on the President, and Burke Cockran's speeches, which he is now revising.

Now that the President has decided that the new building for the Department of Agriculture shall not stand on the Mall in this city, in front of the Washington Monument, but that the plan for beautifying Washington as decided upon by the expert commission must be adhered to, there is nothing to hinder the work of construction, which will soon begin. The building will stand on the south side of the Mall, and will have 40 acres of ground around it. The whole facade will be 650 feet long. The main building to be monumental in character, will have a front of about 150 feet, with a dome, to be built of white marble or granite. This will contain the offices and the library on the top floor. The two structures for laboratory purposes will be 256 feet long. Altogether, the building promises to be one of the most imposing in the city.

General Black of the Grand Army has quite recovered his health. Your correspondent saw him yesterday walking towards the Pension Office, to inspect his old quarters and swap jokes with Commissioner Ware. He has recovered from his rheumatism, and is gaining flesh. Evidently Civil Service reform, a good pension, and his commanding position agree with him. He soon goes to Vassar college to see a daughter graduate. Later he will inspect the Grand Army posts of the United States, make a number of speeches, and escape the heats of a Washington summer.

News comes to the Weather Bureau in Washington that an unusual number of icebergs have been seen far to the south in the Atlantic this spring. This accords with the recently forecasted weather in Washington. For a full week thunder showers were reported, and not one came to time. The sky remained provokingly clear, and the air was cool and delightful. In fact a trough of low pressure or a bar of cold pressure, or a chilly wind from the northeast, prevented the showers from coming up by way of Virginia, the usual route. The icebergs got in their chilly and unscientific work and the electricity necessary for a genuine forecast failed to accumulate.

Old Resident Buried Here.

Payson Hatch, who was buried in Mountain View cemetery on Monday afternoon, was widely known throughout this county as a man dependable to keep his word. His intimate friends had never known him to use a cross or hasty word to any one. He was born in Oregon City April 7th, 1854, and his early life was spent here. Shortly after, his father, Peter H. Hatch, moved to Salem. After living there for a number of years, the family returned to Oregon City where Payson H. Hatch was employed in the flour mill business. He shortly left that business and for a long time was one of the most successful house movers on the coast. He seemed to possess a genius for moving heavy objects and he rapidly rose to distinction in this business. He patented a jack screw equipped with a ratchet for lifting houses that was a great help in the work. He studied any business thoroughly that he might be employed in at the time and usually could find a better way of doing it.

Of late years he has been in the Government employ and held a responsible position on the Government steamer Mathaloma.

In 1879 he married Miss Trilla Abbott. His wife and daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Rohweder, survive him. In all his dealings with his fellow men he was honest and true. He was a thoughtful and kind husband and father and his generosity won for him friends without number here in Oregon and wherever he went. He will long be remembered for his sunny nature by all those who knew him.

Wilson & Cooke will sell you a good mower for forty dollars; call and see it.

Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau.

GENERAL SUMMARY.
The weather has been dry and too cool for rapid growth. Except in the coast counties and a few localities in the Willamette valley, rain is badly needed for late crops. Fall wheat and barley are heading nicely and promise good yields. Early sown wheat, barley and oats are also doing fairly well, but late grain of all kinds is making slow growth, and without timely rains will give unusually light returns. The nights have been too cool for corn. Frosts occurred on several mornings, but they did no harm except east of the Cascades, where it is reported that tender vegetables were killed in a few exposed localities.

Hayme is well started and the first crop of alfalfa has generally been secured with yields above the average; but meadow hay is not so promising, and a short crop is indicated nearly everywhere in the Willamette valley and Southern Oregon. Pasturage continues good on the ranges. Stock is in fine condition, and the flow of milk in the dairy districts is excellent.

Hops, potatoes, field onions, sugar beets and gardens are growing slowly, and, although in need of rain, have not yet suffered seriously for lack of moisture.

Strawberries and cherries are ripe and of excellent quality. Apples are doing well, but pears, prunes and peaches are uneven, in some localities being good and in others almost a failure.

Another Pioneer Gone.

William Barlow, a pioneer of 1845, died at his home at Barlow last Monday morning. His death was the result of an accident with which he met about two weeks ago. While crossing Main street in this city, he turned quickly to avoid an approaching car, and fell sustaining severe injuries.

The funeral services were held at the Baptist church in Oregon City, Rev. J. H. Beaven of the Baptist church, and Rev. P. K. Hammond of the Episcopal church, officiating. The services were conducted under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, F. T. Griffith acting as Master and P. K. Hammond as Chaplain. The remains were laid to rest in Mountain View cemetery, where so many pioneers rest in their last sleep.

Mr. Barlow was born in Marion county, Indiana, October 26, 1822. His ancestors, of Scottish extraction, settled in Virginia previous to the Revolution. His grandfather, William Barlow, was associated with Daniel Boone in the settlement of Kentucky. His father and five children came to Oregon City in '45. The deceased has been well known as an energetic and upright citizen. At an early date, he and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hedges, founded Canemah. In 1891 he laid out the town of Barlow, in the southern part of the county.

He leaves a son, Cassius Barlow, of Barlow, and a daughter, Mary Barlow, a teacher in the Portland public schools.

SURE TO CURE INDIGESTION.

Unless Pepsikola Cures Your Dyspepsia Huntley Bros. & Co. Will Refund Your Money.

It is not often that Huntley Bros. & Co. back up a new remedy with their own personal guarantee but they know that Pepsikola is sure to help all who have chronic dyspepsia and indigestion the very first day they take it.

Moreover Huntley Bros. & Co. are too busy and their reputation is worth too much to take chances in recommending a new remedy to their customers that will not do just as represented.

Pepsikola is a remarkable preparation and has performed some cures in Oregon City that border upon the miraculous. It is also a grand nerve tonic. It improves the appetite, gives new strength and new energy, tones up the stomach and digestive organs, and makes you feel better right off.

When you buy a package of Pepsikola you are protected in every way. If it cures you the cost is 25 cents—if it does not, Huntley Bros. & Co. will pay back your money without the least argument.

Found Suicide's Body.

The body of Frank Edlton, a man about 30 years of age, was found in the Willamette River at the dock of the O. W. P. & Ry. Co. at Canemah Sunday morning. By means of papers upon the body it was found that the deceased had made preparations before his death for accident, by directing those finding his body to either bury it in potter's field or turn it over to doctors, and a coroner's jury decided that he came to his death by drowning with suicidal intent.

His home is thought to have been Kansas City, Mo., and he was supposed to have been a single man. In Portland he was remembered by the landlady of the house where he roomed as being a drinking man, and by a notebook which he left it was found that he had played the races heavily in California. His habits of drinking and gambling undoubtedly led to his suicide. His remains were buried in the city cemetery Monday morning by Coroner Holman. The body had been in the river about 10 days.

Seed by His Doctor.

"A doctor here has used me for \$12.50 which I claimed was excessive for a case of cholera morbus," says R. White, of Coacabella, Cal. "At the trial he praised his medical skill and medicine. I asked him if it was not Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy he used as I had good reason to believe it was not." No doctor could use a better remedy than this in a case of cholera morbus, it never fails. Sold by Geo. A. Harding.