

OREGON CITY COURIER

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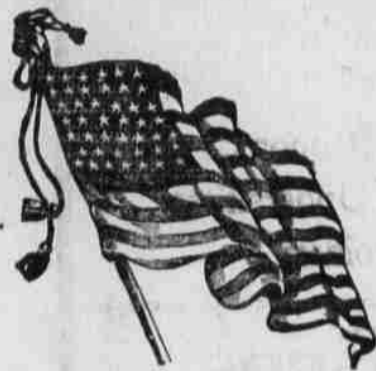
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The miner's strike is estimated to have cost Colorado \$32,000,000. There are other items of expense which can not be stated in financial terms.

No manager of a presidential campaign has ever had a salary, but Cortelyou demands \$10,000 for four months inestimable service. He is the only man in the party equal to the job.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, in arbitrating the frontier of British Guiana, has awarded to Great Britain and Brazil each about 100 miles square. For once Great Britain did not swipe the entire country.

Republicans are appalled at the entire absence of enthusiasm at the Chicago convention. It behooves the Democrats to make a judicial nomination. Wisconsin is virtually conceded to them while Illinois and Indiana are spoken of as very doubtful.

D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the U. S. Agricultural Department, says that the reason why beef is higher is that the sellers charge more for it. It is fortunate that Uncle Sam has at his elbow a great head like this to elucidate economic questions.

During the campaign, Binger Hermann promised the people of Oregon City a Federal building and almost everything else that heart could desire. And now, since the election, the administration proposes taking from us what little federal patronage we receive in the way of a land office.

The Russo-Jap horror goes on expanding every hour. Five Japanese transports were sunk last week by a Russian gunboat, and 1,000 men drowned. A single shell killed 200 men on the Hitarachi and it is estimated that 100 more committed suicide. And we look calmly on. Are human beings much more civilized than tigers?

The official returns of the June election show that the average vote for the Democratic nominees for county and legislative positions was 1323. This is a great step in advance of the number of votes cast by the candidates of the same party when for the last time, until the present year, that party had a ticket in the field. The vote then averaged less than 500.

Thousands of articles are being written this week calling for punishment of the criminal negligence which made the General Slocum disaster possible. It should not be difficult to locate the blame, inasmuch as no steamboat can leave any wharf in the country without a certification of safety and sea worthiness signed by the inspectors of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Is the prevalent indignation to be allowed to blow over without calling anybody to account for the horror?

Government reports issued last week announce that the cost of living is reduced, because the price of a majority of the necessities of life are cheaper. While beef, mutton, lard, butter, wheat, corn, oats and sugar and vegetables have gone up, other necessities like pig-iron, leather, copper, tin spelter, and hair-cloth have gone down. All that the workingman has to do now is to accustom himself to making a dinner of these last named materials. Rent costs him more than it did, but he never could buy a steam yacht or an automobile, cut flowers, or silk underwear as cheap as today.

Secretary Taft makes amicable reply to the Philippine Independence Committee of Boston, &c., saying that th

President is moving in a fixed direction, and is only waiting "to be absolved, by the expiration of his present term, from his obligations with regard to the policy of the late President, in order to bring about at least the partial independence of the Philippines." This seems much like a deliberate attempt to take the wind out of the sails of the Democratic Convention of July 6, which will undoubtedly demand for the Philippines the same treatment that has been accorded by us to Cuba. Thanks, Taft! But where does this leave McKinley?

The administration is distinctly responsible for the General Slocum disaster, and must be held responsible. The U. S. Inspection Service when it issues a certificate to a steamboat practically insures the lives of the people who use the boats. It is notorious that government inspectors are bribed and that they sometimes blackmail rich corporations. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong testifies that a United States Senator urged him to remit the fines imposed on a steamboat last year, and it is known that Congressmen have persistently interfered to prevent the execution of fines. Who was the Senator? Where the blame rests is obvious enough. For once it cannot be laid at the door of Tammany.

Only a tramp! but he was in the form of a man. No doubt he suffered as keenly as though he had possessed millions, as he lay mangled and torn, without medical attendance. Early in the morning he had been run over by a freight train, picked up and taken to the nearest station, transferred to a passenger train and ordered sent back to the county seat. Here he was met by the county officials who insisted that the railroad company should care for the unfortunate fellow, while the railroad officials as stoutly insisted that that duty fell upon the county. It was a question of dollars and cents. For an hour the controversy was continued and the only thought was for the money concerned. No one recalled that famous line of Terence, "I am a man; and I consider naught that is human beneath my regard." The sufferings of the tramp were of no moment. We cast no reflections on any one. The county officials were doing their duty in trying to save to the county the expense of caring for the injured man. The railroad officials were guarding the financial interests of their employers. The injured man was only a tramp—perhaps tramps feel no pain from crushed bones and mangled flesh.

FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Commercialism has many and grievous sins to answer for; but as though to prove that all things, good and bad, so operate as to produce good, it is apparent that commercialism will do more than anything else to hasten the time for which all good men have ardently hoped, the time of universal peace among the nations. Capital is fast learning that war is its worst enemy. The capitalist class has, in the past, often made the mistake of plunging the nations into war in the hope of gain. More than one war, including some of comparatively recent date, have been deliberately brought about by this class. But the gains accruing to some from such wars have been more than counterbalanced by the losses to others; and it is generally conceded that capital loses heavily during the continuance of any great war. Imbued with this idea, the capitalists of Europe are urging universal peace, and are giving force to their argument by raising a fund to employ in securing a more general adherence to the principle of arbitration. It is not claimed that this is done through any high, philanthropic motive, but only for the greater security of capital.

Some will be inclined to think even war preferable to a condition in which capital is permitted to obtain greater prestige than it now holds. There are many who ask, with Tennyson, "Why do they prate of the blessing of Peace? We have made them a curse. Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that is not its own; And lust of gain, in the spirit of Cain, is it better or worse Than the heart of the citizen hissing in war on his own hearth-stone? Is it peace or war?" And many will answer as did the poet laureate, "Civil war, as I think, and that of a kind The viler as underhand, not openly bearing the sword." Perhaps Tennyson is not wholly wrong; but if commercialism can secure the cessation of the form of war that now disgraces civilization, a "consummation devoutly to be wished," but which all other agencies have proven unable to bring about, then it may occur that the "oilier" form of warfare will go down before forces that can be developed only in times of universal peace.

PORTLAND'S PACKING HOUSE.

Officers of the National Live Stock Association and Independent Packing Company have announced that a half million dollar packing plant will be installed in Portland in the near future. On July 9, the officers of the Packing Company will be in Portland to make preliminary arrangements. The busi-

ness men of Portland and the stock raisers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, will be asked to subscribe \$250,000, in fully paid up stock, not as a bonus. A location must be secured, and proper railway facilities assured.

The Independent Packing Company was organized by stock raisers for the purpose of fighting the beef trust. For some time past the beef trust has been dictating prices of both the live stock and the packing house products. As the trust represents a capital of only one hundred million dollars, while the stock raisers represent thirty-five times that amount, it was unreasonable that the former should control the latter; and it was with the intention of changing this condition that the Independent Packing Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Arizona. The establishment of a plant at Portland means much for the Pacific Northwest. Instead of stock having to be shipped half way across the continent, and the packing house products returned here, the stock will be practically at the doors of the packing house. Prices to growers should be higher, and to consumers lower than at present. Nor would this be the only, or the chief, benefit. Portland will be in a position to supply the Oriental trade in meats. The stock-raising industry will receive an impetus that will give it gigantic proportions compared with its present development. The beef trust will not leave this field entirely to the Independent Company, but will, no doubt, erect a plant that will compete for the same trade. Large sums of money will be invested, much labor employed, and business interests stimulated. Beside, every new industry established calls for the initiation of related industries. Every impetus given to business in one line promotes activities in other lines. No effort should be spared to encourage this and all other new work, as the Pacific Northwest is ready for a era of unprecedented expansion in the industrial field. No state in the union affords greater opportunities for profitable investments in manufacturing and agricultural undertakings than does the state of Oregon. A little slackness in making known to the world our varied resources, in conjunction with a somewhat excessive caution in offering inducements to investors, has kept our state in the rear of other states that do not possess greater. Let the people here try to realize the immense resources of the state, let these resources be thoroughly advertised, and Oregon will soon stand where it deserves to stand—among the foremost in industrial lines.

KFEP THE LAND OFFICE

AT OREGON CITY

The recommendation recently filed in Washington by Inspector Linnen that the U. S. Land office for this district be removed to Portland, naturally meets with the disapproval of the people of Oregon City, and certainly did not originate among the people of the District. So far as known, the patrons of the office have not asked for its removal. Who can be more concerned in the matter of its location? That the business of the office can be as efficiently discharged at Oregon City as at Portland cannot be successfully disputed. Without considering the sentimental side of the question, it must be conceded that the fact that the people of this district have been for fifty years used to transacting business at this point, and that in public documents without number, and in the records of every county in this state, the office is known as a part and parcel of the old pioneer town of Oregon City, is a matter of considerable weight. Patrons for lands in this District refer to the land as being in the District of Lands subject to sale at Oregon City. During this period of 50 years, this office alone has swelled by many hundreds of thousands of dollars the revenues of Uncle Sam, and as he is the richest and most prosperous individual doing business on earth, his future prosperity does not depend upon his having to crowd his quarters in the Portland Custom House building in order to save such a pittance as \$360 in annual rent, especially as, at the present rate of progress, he is certain soon to need all his spare room in that building for other purposes.

Aside from this, other towns like Oregon City all over the country are having federal buildings erected for P. O. purposes. Any kind of attractive architecture calls for a larger building than can be used for post office purposes alone. It is said that nearly half of the Salem P. O. building is not occupied. Let the Government provide Oregon City, as it should, with a Postoffice building having sufficient space for the U. S. Land Office.

The suggestion that the removal of the Land Office to Portland would rid the office of the presence of land sharks and of attorneys who make a practice of encouraging the institution of contests against entrymen simply for the purpose of lining their own pockets, is certainly not well founded. It would only aggravate the evil, for every city of the size of Portland is infested with shysters and land sharks, and whatever evils along that line may exist in Oregon City, they certainly would not be ameliorated by the removal of the Land Office to Portland, but would, on the contrary, be greatly aggravated.

Some Specimen Farms and Ranches

For Sale at Low Figures and on Easy Terms
Write for Full List

40 Acres in Julia Ann Lewis Claim, 2 miles from Oregon City, all good, level land, at \$50 per acre.

128 Acres, level, living water, on Molalla, 60 acres in cultivation, rich soil, on main road, \$40 per acre.

344 Acres on O. W. P. & Ry. line, 160 acres in A 1 cultivation, small house, large barn, orchard, living springs, two million feet timber, \$30 per acre.

100 Acres, level, 60 in cultivation, good buildings, 1 1/2 miles from terminus of O. W. P. & Ry. line, at Springwater, \$40 per acre.

82 1-2 Acres in famous Logan country, 60 acres in A 1 cultivation, new frame dwelling cost \$1500, large barn, living water, \$50 per acre.

160-Acre Stock Ranch in Sec. 17, T. 4 S., R. 5 E., two acres cultivated, small house and barn, two million feet fir and cedar, land mostly good, range immense, \$5 per acre.

225 Acres at Logan, 100 acres in cultivation, 50 more nearly ready to break, house, barn, fruit, good neighborhood, \$30 per acre.

80 Acres 4 miles from Oregon City, 2000 cords wood, over-half good land, improved farms on three sides; wood will pay for the place; \$20 per acre. Will trade.

349 Acres, 220 in A 1 cultivation, orchard, buildings, 7 acres hops, 6 miles from Hubbard, \$35 per acre.

90 Acres on main plank road, 45 acres in good cultivation, large frame barn, no house; land rich; \$3000.

41 Acres, 5 miles from Oregon City, 2 miles from New Era, 25 acres in cultivation and in crop, living water, good orchard, buildings only fair; crop and all, \$1500.

Two or three thousand acres of good land near line of O. W. P. & Railway, in lots of from 80 acres up, and from \$10 per acre up to \$15, on easy terms.

30 Acres, 2 1/2 miles from Oregon City, 16 in cultivation, orchard, all varieties of fruit, splendid little place, on main road; \$2800; terms.

CROSS & SHAW

Main St., Oregon City, Or.

233 Washington St., Portland, Or.

MORE ABOUT BRIDGE REPAIRING

Mr. J. W. McKay, who was in charge of the repair work on the suspension bridge, to which reference was made in last week's issue, desires to make the following statement:

"The article in last week's Courier does the County Court and myself an injustice in not explaining fully the amount and character of the work done, and the circumstances under which the labor was performed. On account of the heavy loads passing over the bridge during all the time it was being repaired, it was necessary to construct very substantial "false-work" to render traffic safe. It was also necessary to put up two sets of false-work for each bent, as the joists did not overlap far enough for one set to support both. The mud-gills were taken up and new foundations laid in cement. And all this was done without interrupting travel in the least. Under the circumstances, the work could not have been done for less money without slighting it, or putting in lighter false-work that would have endangered those crossing the bridge. If any contractor will agree to do such work for less money, he may have the opportunity at any time when such work is needed."

If Mr. McKay is right, then the carpenters and contractors spoken of in our editorial of last week are evidently "away off their base." In order to test the matter, would it not be well to call for bids on all such work, requiring the parties who obtain the contract to put up sufficient bonds for the proper performance of the work.

Wilson & Cooke have the best sulky Rake in the market; this a strong statement but can easily be proved.

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.

We carry a complete line of Coffins, Caskets and Robes. The only licensed embalmers in the county. Calls receive prompt attention day or night.

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Undertakers and Funeral Directors

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Main Street, Opposite Huntley's

Phone 1121
Res. 1833
Office in Favorite Cigar Store
Opposite Masonic Building

Williams Bros. Transfer Co.
Safes, Pianos and Furniture Moving
a Specialty

Freight and Parcels Delivered
to all Parts of the City
Prices Reasonable and
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Oregon City Planing Mills

All kinds of Building Material, Sash, Doors and Moulding.

F. S. BAKER Proprietor, Oregon City, Oregon

A New Home Industry

The Cascade Laundry

Does not wear out or destroy your linen

Our Wagon will call for your soiled linen each week and deliver your laundered goods to your home. Perfect satisfaction assured.

E. L. JOHNSON, Proprietor.