

OREGON CITY COURIER

Published Every Friday by OREGON CITY COURIER PUBLISHING CO. SHIRLEY BUCK, Local Editor and Manager. H. L. MCCANN, Editor.

Entered in Oregon City Postoffice as 2nd-class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Paid in advance, per year \$1.00 Six months . . . . . 75

Clipping Rates Oregon City Courier and Weekly Oregonian \$2.00 Oregon City Courier and Weekly Courier-Journal . . . . . 2.00 Oregon City Courier and Weekly Examiner . . . . . 2.50 Oregon City Courier and the Commoner . . . . . 2.00 Oregon City Courier and Twice-a-Week Journal . . . . . 2.25 Oregon City Courier and Weekly Journal . . . . . 2.00

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Gen. Horace Porter is only sixty-six, but when the governorship of New York was mentioned to him he was found to be in declining years.

One of our new cut-rate immigrants should be welcome in New York City for he is described upon the register the convivial name of Boozena Sokup.

Secretary Shaw says that high prices are a sign of prosperity. Whereast the beef trust, the coal trust and the Standard Oil trust immediately jump to higher rates.

The Supreme Court has decided that guessing contests are illegal. Yet the officials of that symposium of conjecture called the Weather Bureau still draw their salaries.

The Erie railroad has discharged 4,500 employes this spring and round steak is 18 cents a pound. Secretary Shaw ably remarks that "high prices mean prosperity."

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, asserts that Attorney-General Knox presented his bill and received a fee of \$600,000 as an attorney of the steel trust. Isn't he the man who declared that trusts would "sufficiently regulate themselves?"

Senator Deliver nominated Senator Fairbanks for Vice President by rapturously eulogizing all the imaginary virtues of President Roosevelt. The Hoosier says he is not quite sure that he likes the "Iowa idea."

Would it be proper to speak of the Populist nominees for President and Vice-president as "doubting Thomases?" Thomas E. Watson doubts whether he will accept the nomination, and Thomas H. Tibbles probably doubts whether he will be elected.

The fervent language in which Perdicaris praises Risoli's delicacy and refinement gives rise to a suspicion that he may still be a member of the bandit chief's staff. But why should our administration insist on chasing the brigand to his lair as long as Perdicaris is in this complimentary mood?

Attorney-General Knox is a self-sacrificing man. He gave up a \$700,000 income as a lawyer to accept \$8,000 as a Cabinet officer, and swapped that for a Senators'hip at \$5,000. But meantime he had got a \$900,000 fee as an attorney for the steel trust. So he can still afford to take sugar in his coffee.

Secretary Shaw declares that it is a marvelous sign of prosperity when our manufacturers can easily sell goods in Europe cheaper than we can sell them at home. He instances "not less than four million dollars worth" of merchandise which he knows of to have been disposed of in this way. This is very soothing.

Both parties agree that Grover Cleveland is the antithesis of Theodore Roosevelt. If the St. Louis convention desires to place him on the track again there is nothing whatever in the cry against a "third term" that should interfere with his making the run. For it is only the third consecutive term which is objectionable.

Is it not high time that the administration arraigned some score of its steamboat inspectors—not only the particular men who are responsible for the Slocum holocausts, but other men who have criminally neglected the inspection of other boats, carrying their thousands a day. It is possible that most of the officials who are guilty of this fatal neglect are to go unpunished.

Cuba is in trouble again. She ran in debt \$35,000,000 by permission of the overdraw rein called the Platt amendment, and now she needs \$25,000,000 more and has applied to her guardian for leave to borrow it. The administration gravely shakes its head at the extravagance and improvidence of its ward and does not know what to do next.

Elihu Root is one of the funniest men that America has yet produced, standing perhaps next to Mark Twain. In his

speech before the Republican convention he laughed in his sleeve as he exclaimed, "All Americans who desire a safe and conservative administration, which shall avoid causes of quarrel, all who abhor war, all who long for the perfect sway of the principles of that religion which we all profess, should rejoice that under this Republican administration their country has attained a potent leadership among the nations, in the cause of peace and international justice." The Philippine and Panaman auditors gleefully poked each other in the ribs, and declared it the finest piece of irony they had ever listened to.

The Boston banquet to the Filipinos given by Governor Bates turned into an anti-imperialist symposium. Mayor Collins told the visitors that their right to self government is as true as the Declaration of Independence or the Sermon on the Mount. He said "Filipinos have a right to work out their own salvation, and if they are not over successful in doing it, it is none of our business, any more than it is the concern of the Filipinos that we are not working out all our own problems in the most perfect way." He advised them to carry home with them the lesson of liberty put into effect at Bunker Hill. President Whitney of the Chamber of Commerce spoke along the same lines. The Filipinos took up the argument where he left it and pleaded earnestly for the same right to self government for which the Americans fought the British in the Revolution.

An effort is being made in some quarters to show that the Courier is at tempting to work a graft in the matter of printing the proceedings of the county court. It has been stated that if the proceedings were itemized as the Courier has suggested, that it would add at least fifty per cent to the cost of printing, and that the Courier would benefit to that extent. To any one unacquainted with the manner of printing the proceedings, this might appear to be correct; but that such is not the case can easily be shown. Take, for instance, the following statements, arranged as they have been in the past:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Sam Smith, 3000 ft lumber, \$18 00; Wm Jones, 10 da labor, 25 00; John Brown, powder, 10 00; Frank Jones, 1 da labor, 2 50.

It will be noticed that the statements occupy four lines. The same itemized would appear thus:

WE ARE SLAVES.

In all ages and climes, in all degrees of civilization, there is seen a constant struggle on the part of men to obtain authority over other men. This authority has often taken the form of ownership of the person—chattel slavery. The boasted freedom of Athens was the freedom of a class, only. Her boasted greatness was a greatness built up on the labor of slaves. In the palmy days of Rome, when "to be a Roman was greater than a king," the labor was performed by slaves, and the lower orders of citizens were paupers supported by public revenues—revenues derived in great part by exorbitant taxes wrung from the provinces.

In the Middle Ages, authority took the form of Feudalism. Theoretically, all the land belonged to the king. This he farmed out to the nobility in return for the promise of military services. The common people, the ones whose labors supported the king and the nobility, were not better off than slaves—indeed, they were considered as such a part of the lands conveyed as were the forests growing upon the land.

Sometimes the control of man by his fellow-man has been exerted through so-called religion. At certain periods in the history of the world, this has resulted in the most absolute form of slavery—a slavery in which both soul and body were considered to be in the keeping of the lord. The history of the great mass of the inhabitants of the world is a history of slavery—chattel slavery, religious slavery, political slavery, social slavery, economic slavery—slavery in a thousand forms. Some of these forms have disappeared from among civilized nations, some are in course of extinction, all are somewhat ameliorated. Chattel slavery is no longer found among civilized nations. Religious liberty exists in the more advanced countries. Political lib-

erty has made great strides in the last 150 years. But does economic liberty exist? A man is free, here in America, to hold whatever religious views he may wish. He has, theoretically at least, political and civil liberty. But under present conditions the average citizen, the laborer whose products alone contribute to the wealth of the nation, does not have the privilege of enjoying the product of his own labor. The government collects billions of dollars annually in revenues. If these were used for the equal benefit of all, the cause of complaint would be greatly lessened. But such is not the case. Money is collected from the whole people and turned into channels that will benefit a few. The feudal king took the land that properly belonged to the tiller of the soil and turned it over to the lords in consideration of their military services. Our government collects taxes from the people and turns it over to grafters in consideration of their political support. Is there any difference in principle? We are urged to support a certain man for Congress because he can secure appropriations for public works in the state. What, are we to sell our votes for the sake of a few dollars that the government kindly gives us as a reward for political fealty? We allow the government to put its hand in our pocket, abstract whatever quantity of money it wishes, and then we must fawn on those in high places to secure a return of some small portion of this same money. Are we free?

The absolute control that government and capital have over the product of every citizen's labor, is as genuine and as galling a slavery as ever existed. Many of the slaves do not realize this. Many of the slaves of ante-bellum days scarce thought of liberty greater than they possessed. Many of the slaves who were held in religious bondage to a tyrant church, gloried in their slavery. When political liberty began to dawn in England, many feared their new-found liberty, just as many are now afraid of our extended political freedom and loudly call for a return to the autocratic government proposed by Hamilton. So, at present, the great majority of people either do not realize our condition of economic slavery, or are afraid to venture on new liberties. But as sure as civil, political and religious liberty have been obtained by the people, just so sure will economic liberty be secured. The time may be long in coming, but come it will.

INFLUENCE OF THE CHAUTAUQUA

Only those who have been in close touch with the Chautauqua work can measurably realize the importance of its influence. If education means the development of the man, mentally, morally, socially, physically, there is no one influence at work in our community that possesses greater educational value than the Chautauqua. In the delightful Park of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association, annually gather together thousands of the most intelligent and progressive people of Western Oregon. No other gathering in such numbers displays the same high moral and intellectual tone. The Chautauqua is unique in one feature—the entire absence of hoodlumism. Either the nature of the work is such that the rougher element is not attracted to the meetings, or the sentiment is so preponderantly in favor of good behavior that any disorderly conduct is effectually held in check. The latter is perhaps true; and this alone constitutes an excellent training in proper behavior.

The class work is of the highest order, and is so arranged as to cover a wide field. Instruction in Biblical and profane history, in music and art, in elocution and pedagogy, in physical culture and domestic science—these make up a varied course of study that can not well be surpassed; and the value of the work is greatly enhanced by the fact that each instructor is a master of his or her department.

There is perhaps no stimulus to mental activity and moral development greater than that derived from coming in contact with the leading thinkers of the day. Much may be derived from books, much may be obtained from the members of any intelligent community, but there is actual inspiration in meeting and listening to such orators as are heard at these annual meetings. The platform attractions alone are worth far more, considered merely as entertainments, than the price of admission. Lectures will be given as follows:

On Tuesday, July 12, at 2 p. m., Dr. Stanley J. Krebs will lecture on "Two Snakes in Eden." This lecture discusses the practical psychology of fear and worry. The speaker is one of note, and is a profound writer on Psychological Research. At 8 p. m. of the same day he will deliver his lecture on "Marvels and Mysteries of Mind," and on Wednesday at 2 p. m., that on "Dreams and Premotions." On Wednesday evening, a grand concert will be given under the management of Mrs. Walter Reed, of Portland. Mrs. Reed is too well known to Chautauquans to need any introduction. Her musical entertainments have always and deservedly proven one of the most popular features of the program. On Thursday, at 2 p. m., Rev. George W. White will lecture on the "Black Napoleon." At 8 p. m., Captain Rich-

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

mond Pearson Hobson will lecture on "America's Mighty Mission." On Friday, at 2 p. m., Captain Hobson will lecture on "America, Mistress of the Seas." In the evening, Dr. Thomas McClary will talk on "The Mission of Mirth." Dr. McClary's lectures always delight his audiences, being masterful combinations of logic, humor and pathos. On Saturday, at 2 p. m., there will be a lecture on "American Art and Artists at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. Marian A. White. In the evening, the cantata, "Queen Esther," will be given under the direction of Prof. Martin E. Robinson, musical director of the Chautauqua. The attractions for the second week are as follows:

An oratorical contest will be held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. on Monday afternoon. In the evening, Rev. G. W. White will appear for the second time, in his lecture on "Celebrated Cranks." Mr. Herbert Bashford, the poet of Oakland, California, will lecture on "The Literature of the West," Tuesday afternoon. In the evening, Dr. McClary will speak on "Sunshine in Labor." On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Marian A. White will deliver her second lecture, "Our Patriotic Painters of the West." The famous humorist, Lou J. Beauchamp will talk in the evening on "Take the Sunny Side."

Mr. Beauchamp will occupy the platform again on Thursday, his subject being "The Age of the Young Man." The evening will be devoted to a special program by the elocutionist, Mrs. Harriet Colburn Sanderson, and her Assembly pupils. Pioneer Day exercises will be presented on Friday afternoon. Dr. Hillis will address the audience in the evening on "The Tragedy of the Ten Talent Man." Dr. Hillis will also occupy the platform Saturday afternoon, presenting his lecture on "John Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century." The cantata, "Belshazzar," will be given in the evening under the direction of Prof. Robinson.

On Sunday, July 17, a sermon will be delivered by Rev. Geo. W. White, at 2 p. m. Dr. Thos. McClary will preach in the evening. On the 24th, Dr. Hillis will preach at 2 p. m. and at 8 p. m. At 4 p. m. on the 17th and 24th, the Chemawa Indian Band will give a sacred concert. "Special days" will be: Grand Army Day, Thursday, July 14; Women's Day, Saturday, July 16; W. C. T. U. Day, Monday, July 18; Pioneer Day, Friday, July 22.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A 16x20 Johnson steam hay press. Reasonable terms. I. A. Bonney, 2 miles east of Needy. Postoffice R. F. D. No. 2, Aurora, Or.

Advertisement for SHANK & BISSELL Undertakers and Funeral Directors. Includes an illustration of a horse-drawn carriage and text: "We carry a complete line of Coffins, Caskets and Robes. The only licensed embalmers in the county. Calls receive prompt attention day or night. Office Phone 1021 Res. 1564 Main Street, Opposite Huntley's"

Advertisement for Williams Bros. Transfer Co. Includes text: "Safes, Pianos and Furniture Moving a Specialty. Freight and Parcels Delivered to all Parts of the City. Prices Reasonable and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Office in Favorite Cigar Store Opposite Masonic Building. Phone 1121 Res. 1833"

Advertisement for Oregon City Planing Mills. Includes text: "All kinds of Building Material, Sash, Doors and Moulding. F. S. BAKER Proprietor, Oregon City, Oregon"

Advertisement for The Cascade Laundry. Includes text: "A New Home Industry. 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."