

OREGON CITY COURIER

Published Every Friday by
Oregon City Courier Publishing Co.
Entered in Oregon City Postoffice as 2nd-class matter
March 1, 1902.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Paid in advance, per year 1.50
Six months75
Three months37

The date opposite your address on the paper denotes the time to which you have paid.

NOTICE.

We regret to state that we must refuse to publish any communications addressed to the editor and not accompanied by the writer's name. This does not mean that the name is necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith we must demand that we know who is writing to us.

SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

Cities are not products of natural growth—men build them. Nature has her favored spots for commercial centers, to be sure, but lacking man's enterprise and intelligent effort these favored spots are, as often as otherwise, nothing more than farm homes or steamboat landings.

An apt illustration of this general principle is the comparison of the growth of Portland, Oregon, with that of Seattle, Washington. Both are today thriving cities. But Portland has been fifty years in attaining her present standing while Seattle has been but twenty-five. And Seattle is even now in the lead. Advantage of location has not been with the city of more rapid growth—she has no advantage in this respect, but men of life, ambition and enterprise have forced her to the front. The property owners of Seattle have been well paid in rapid and immense increase in values for their public spirit and free expenditures in advertising their city.

The wonderful growth and rise in land in Hood River valley illustrates the same possibilities for an agricultural community. By showing its capability of production the market value of brush land has been forced up to \$300 per acre. Men of large means have invested there and there is no more widely known agricultural, or properly speaking, horticultural community west of the Rocky Mountains.

The foundation of this possible development lay in the acceptance by the citizens of these respective communities of a fundamental truth, namely, that every citizen of a community profits directly or indirectly from the acquisition of new residents of a desirable class. The citizenship that is broad-minded enough to acknowledge this principle and far-sighted enough to contribute in means and energy toward the acquisition of new comers to the locality is assured a prosperous, growing and thrifty community.

Oregon City has not taken a broad view of this question. Her business men probably see the matter in the light just stated but they have not cared to consider the matter except in a theoretical way. This does not involve putting their hands in their pockets, hence little new blood, little progress and little development.

Nothing is said here merely for the sake of criticism. With the approach of Spring there is a natural inclination toward western immigration and now is the time to let those contemplating a western home know that this locality has advantageous features worthy their consideration. These interested are capable of outlining a plan for disseminating the necessary information and they are capable of carrying their plan into actual operation. Suppose now that every business man here awakes to the situation. Let us, if we are lacking in public spirit, cultivate it. Let us, for just a year on trial, assume the Seattle spirit and see if we are not satisfied, at the expiration of that time, to keep it up.

We are glad to print this week an article on apple growing by H. M. Williamson, the former editor of the Oregon Agriculturist. Mr. Williamson is thoroughly familiar with his subject and his remarks are especially pertinent at this time.

It is true that Clackamas county has fallen behind in the production of apples. Other crops have been given more attention, and the money that might have been made from apples in this county has gone to other counties. The land in Jackson county is no more adapted to growing apples than that in Clackamas, but while the

Jackson people have turned their attention to their orchards, those in Clackamas have been allowed to degenerate.

In early days when the orchards were first planted apples from here brought as high as \$100 a box in California. That was before the days of California fruit and apples hauled from here sold for \$1 to \$5 a pound to the miners along the road. Then the California product came on the market, and Clackamas county lost its outlet for fruit. These same trees that produced so much money for the growers in the early days will not yield a net profit of \$5 an acre now. In Jackson county where attention has been paid to the cultivation of the orchards the yield is estimated at a value of \$120 an acre net. These old orchards of ours are still capable of being put into a good bearing condition and the article which we publish this week shows that advantages that may be gained from rejuvenating these orchards.

That the land in Clackamas county is capable of producing good fruit is proved from the fact that last year Mark Levy of Milwaukie sold his Bartlett pears for \$2.50 a box, and that J. W. Grassley of the same place received \$2.25 a box for his Spitzenberg apples. The intelligent growing of apples is as necessary, however, as the use of brains in any other branch of farming. Orchards must be closely watched, for it has been proved that the keeping quality of apples grown in this country is proportionate to the length of the growing period.

There is also an economic factor connected with fruit growing that must be considered in its relation to the prosperous development of the county. Statistics show that a 40-acre fruit farm will give employment to as many men as a 500-acre grain farm. In these days of concentration it is the more thickly settled portions of the country that are the most prosperous.

Washington is watching with much interest the working out of a distinct new idea in public affairs. This is the People's Lobby, a non-partisan organization designed to foster a wider knowledge of national legislation, and to induce or oppose such bills as affect the general welfare of the people.

The basic idea is that, if the people know the facts in legislative matters, public opinion will find such disregard of expression that it cannot be disregarded. Channels of publicity are not lacking. The People's Lobby has the support of a large number of leading newspapers and of such publications as "Success," "Collier's" and "Ridgeway's."

An important branch of the work of the organization is the careful compiling of the public record of every senator and representative. The people have a right to know from an unbiassed source, what their legislators are doing. The influence brought to bear on members of Congress will also be examined into; this means a history of the "third House"—the secret lobbyists, who are so successful in influencing legislation for the benefit of the "special interests" which employ them.

The plan seems broad enough and practical enough to augur great public good if intelligently carried into effect. The personnel of the Governing Committee and of the men in charge of the bureau in Washington would seem to promise this result, and the willingness of the people to endorse the great project and to support it with their subscriptions is attested by hundreds of communications received from every state in the Union and from Panama, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Enthusiastic letters are still being received daily, and the organization continues to make its appeal for subscriptions for any amount from \$1 upward.

Henry Beach Needham, whose experience as a Journalist in Washington led him to suggest the formation of the People's Lobby, is the Secretary in charge of the Washington bureau, located in the Munsey Building.

The next time the Standard Oil Co. has to choose a biographer it probably will select Ida Tarbell in preference to the Interstate Commerce Commission and figure that it has gotten off pretty well.

Now it appears there are 500 more islands in the Philippine Archipelago that we thought we were buying. And Spain unobtrusively still fails to apologize by having gold bricks up.

Market reports say that the price of beef on the hoof has been raised. Glad to see somebody can raise the price. It has been bothering us for some time.

If Gov. Swettenham really thinks, which is doubtful, he probably sympathizes with the poll parrot who had the interview with the bull dog.

Buggy Makers Bring Suit.

Suit has been filed by the Spaulding Manufacturing Company of Grinnell, Iowa, through its attorney, O. D. Eby, to recover money alleged to be due them on two vehicles purchased by C. A. Gordon, R. B. Franklin, D. Franklin, B. E. Franklin and B. A. Franklin. The buggy manufacturers defendants brought a two-cented buggy from them in 1904 and a single buggy in 1906, giving for each a promissory note for \$100. The payments on these have not been kept up, it is alleged, and suit is brought for 143 together with interest and attorney's fees.

REJUVINATING OLD ORCHARDS

H. M. Williamson Says They Are Good.

FORMER APPLE PRICES

From Oregon Orchards Would Stagger Present Growers—Money Still To Be Made.

By H. M. Williamson.

In discussing the question as to what shall be done with unprofitable old apple orchards, agricultural experiment stations and the agricultural press almost invariably advise the adoption of methods which will cause such orchards again to produce good crops of marketable apples. It is much pleasanter to tell how to rejuvenate the old orchard and make it again a prolific bearer of good fruit than it is to demonstrate that it will pay better to destroy the trees. Sentiment is wholly on the side of preserving the trees. If the orchard is a small one, intended mainly for supplying the home wants of the owner, sentiment may be allowed full sway. If the owner of a large orchard is wealthy he may find more mental pleasure and moral profit in the work of restoring to the old orchard a vigor approximating that of its youth than in required to counterbalance the financial loss he may incur in the operation.

The average fruit grower must look at the question of what to do with an old apple orchard of any considerable size from the standpoint of what it will pay him best to do with it. The answer to this question will vary with location and circumstances. The Oregon fruit grower must look at the matter from the Oregon standpoint. In the first place he faces the fact that in ordinary years he can not ship with profit any but fancy apples to points east of the Rocky mountains. The production of good apples is increasing with great rapidity in the United States. The census of 1900 showed 20,040,399 apple trees in Missouri against 8,150,442 in 1890, and 2,486,145 in Arkansas in 1900 against 2,114,706 in 1890. The increase was not in reality as great as these figures indicate for in 1890 only bearing trees were enumerated, whereas in 1900 all trees in orchards were counted. For the whole United States were 201,794,746 apple trees in 1900 against 120,162,185 bearing trees in 1890. It may be said that many of these trees are in states in which apples do not fruit well.

So far, however, as the censuses of 1890 and 1900 show, apple trees in Oregon bear less fruit per tree on an average than those of the whole United States. The yield reported both for Oregon and the whole United States is so much below the known actual quantity of apples yielded by trees that it must be inferred that the farmers and fruit growers reported only the quantity of apples marketed. In 1890 Oregon reported 1,268,395 bearing apple trees, and the crop of the previous year is reported at 1,638,395 bushels. In 1900 the number of apple trees was reported at 2,828,899 and the crop of the previous year at 878,980 bushels. The Oregon state census of 1895 showed a crop for the previous year of 1,102,673 bushels of apples. This shows that in 1899 the average yield of apples per bearing tree in Oregon was about five-sixths of a bushel; in 1874, as near as can be estimated, it was about two-thirds of a bushel, and in 1870 less than half a bushel per bearing tree. The apple crop was actually light in Oregon in 1899 but it is certain that if all the apples which grew upon Oregon trees that year had been included the aggregate would have been much greater than the amount reported in the census returns.

Everyone who is familiar with the movement of the old crop of Oregon knows that during the past six or eight years Jackson has been the leading county of Oregon in the production of apples which have been shipped to Europe and to the Eastern states. The number of bearing apple trees in Jackson county in 1890 was 43,001. The census of 1900 shows that in 1890 the apple crop of Jackson county was 127,273 bushels, or more than any other county in the state, and there has been a large increase in its production year by year since that time. In 1890 Clackamas county had more bearing apple trees than any other county in the state, the number being 130,344, or four times as many as Jackson county. The crop of 1890, as shown by the 1900 census, was 26,369 bushels, or only a little more than one-fifth as many bushels as Jackson county, and less than one-seventh of a bushel for each of the trees in bearing in the county nine years before. The counties which follow Jackson in the production of apples which are shipped out of the state, without regard to their relative rank, are Wasco, Josephine, Union, Umatilla, and Malheur. These counties all contain an unusually large proportion of young orchards. Keeping in view the fact that in 1890 only bearing trees were enumerated and that in 1900 all trees in an orchard were counted, we find that the number of apple trees increased in Jackson county from 3,061 in 1890 to 169,718 in 1900; in Wasco county from 28,826 in 1890 to 148,585 in 1900; in Union county from 25,025 in 1890 to 161,781 in 1900; in Josephine county from 18,772 in 1890 to 75,371 in 1900; in Umatilla county from 20,915 in 1890 to 103,033 in 1900, and in Malheur county from 501 in 1890 to 22,731 in 1900.

Of the 1,268,395 apple trees which were in bearing in Oregon in 1890 we may assume that over one million are yet living. It is a liberal allowance to credit that million trees with the production of five per cent of the value of last year's apple crop in this state. The gross returns can not have averaged as much as five cents per tree or two dollars per acre.

Let us admit that by cultivating and fertilizing old orchards, and by properly spraying and pruning the trees they can again be made to produce large crops of apples suitable for home markets, with a very small percentage of export fruit. Will it pay to do this? The census of 1900

showed that there were at that time over 1,500,000 apple trees in Oregon too young to have been in bearing in 1890. Washington had 2,000,000 of that class of trees. By the time our old apple orchards could be put in condition again to bear good crops of good fruit they would come into competition in the markets of the Pacific northwest with the yield from more than 4,000,000 young trees in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. A considerable and steadily growing proportion of these young trees in the orchards which are receiving first-class care and are yielding heavy crops of good fruit. These are the orchards which are producing the grades of apples commonly called "export" and "commercial." But in these best orchards there is of necessity a considerable proportion of fruit which is not fancy enough to stand shipment to Europe or to the eastern cities but which is equal in quality to the best which the old orchards can be made to produce. This fruit will throw on home markets at whatever price it will bring. As the quantity shipped out of the state increases the quality of apples of this class which must be marketed at home will also increase. The profit will be made on the apples shipped out of the state. The cost of producing those sold at home will not be figured on by the commercial orchardist further than to see that he gets enough to pay for picking, packing and boxing and anything above that which he can.

This sort of competition will be hard for the owner of the old orchard to meet. He will be obliged to incur the expense of fertilizers which the owner of the young orchard escapes. The cost of spraying the old orchard is greater than with the young orchard, as the old orchard contains too many varieties and includes many which are not popular in the markets.

To produce from the old orchards fruit equal in quality to the seconds from the well-cared-for commercial young orchards will require all skill and a greater expense per tree than the care of the young orchards, while the product will be compelled to compete in price with the seconds referred to from the commercial orchards that are sold for any thing they will bring above cost of picking, packing and boxing. The advantage is altogether too much on the side of the owner of the young orchards. There may be a few old orchards of choice varieties in exceptionally favorable locations which will pay for proper care but the chances are against profit as to the general average of old orchards, especially if any orchard should be rejuvenated.

The area of land occupied by old orchards in Oregon at the present time is not less than 20,000 acres. The owners of this land are obtaining some returns from the land in the form of grass, but, considered as orchards, the returns do not average two dollars per acre. As a rule the orchards occupy land of the best quality which should be yielding ten times as much. The economic loss seriously affects the welfare of the owners of these orchards and the general public as well. The destruction of these old orchards and the use of the land in a profitable way would directly benefit the owners of the orchards and thus promote the general prosperity. Indirectly such destruction would promote the apple-growing industry of the state by improving the prices of apples in the home market and thus increasing the chances of safety for the man who is engaged in the production of export and other fancy apples.

Claims Husband Does Not Like the "Bunch."

Anna Wisnom, through her attorney, M. O. Withins, has brought suit in equity against her husband, W. A. Wisnom, to dissolve the marriage contract. They were married in Oregon City in 1894, and according to the plaintiff the union has been anything but a happy one. She alleges among other things that her spouse said he did not like the "bunch" she traveled with, and would have nothing to do with her or her friends. She states that he remarked at one time that he would rather pet the dog than his lawful wedded wife, and has repeatedly snubbed her in the presence of visitors. It seems the woman is socially inclined, with a leaning toward the "bunch," a tendency with which her husband was not at all in sympathy. He would neither accompany her to lodge meetings, it is said, nor would he go calling with her, and was always rude to her visitors. For a release from these unpleasant conditions she has brought suit, asking no alimony.

The Story of a Medicine.

Its name—"Golden Medical Discovery"—was suggested by one of its most important and valuable ingredients—Golden Seal root. Nearly forty years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that he could, by the use of pure, triple-refined glycerine, aided by a certain degree of constantly maintained heat and with the aid of apparatus and appliances designed for that purpose, extract from our most valuable native medicinal roots their curative properties much better than by the use of alcohol, so generally employed. So the now world-famed "Golden Medical Discovery" for the cure of weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness and kindred derangements was first made, as it ever since has been, without a particle of alcohol in its make-up.

A glance at the full list of its ingredients, printed on every bottle-wrapper, will show that it is made from the most valuable and healthful food found growing in our American forests. All these ingredients have received the highest medical endorsement from the leading medical authorities of the world. A little book of these endorsements has been compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and will be mailed free to any one asking for it by postal card, or letter addressed to the Doctor as above. From these endorsements, copied from standard medical books of all the different schools of practice, it will be found that the ingredients composing the "Golden Medical Discovery" are advised not only for the cure of the above mentioned diseases, but also for the cure of all catarrhal, bronchial and throat affections, accompanied with catarrhal discharges, hoarseness, or throat, lingering, or hang-on-coughs, and even in all catarrhal affections which, if not promptly and properly treated are liable to terminate in chronic disease. Take Dr. Pierce's Discovery in time and prevent it in its use until you give it a fair trial and it is not likely to disappoint. Too much must not be expected of a medicine which performs miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will. It will cure the affections that lead up to consumption, if taken in time.

A CAROLINA LEGISLATOR.

Hon. Wm. G. Hunter Uses Pe-ru-na As a Family Medicine.

WHEN a man of undoubted reputation comes out squarely in public print, giving unqualified endorsement to a household remedy there must be something genuine to account for it.

Hon. W. G. Hunter, of North Carolina, well-known in Washington and throughout the Southern States, says of Peruna that he regards it as the greatest family medicine ever discovered. He does not hesitate to say that Peruna invigorates and gives fresh strength to mind and body.

Such testimonials as this ought to make Peruna popular. No advertising known to the arts of man, no commercial management could ever raise Peruna to such a high standard of appreciation as the frank and unqualified statements of such men.

PE-RU-NA

A Reliable Remedy For Colds.

Peruna is an ideal household remedy. It wards off colds and relieves catarrh in all its forms and phases.

By ridding the system of catarrh, it cleanses the body of those conditions which invite chronic diseases.

Cold Affected Head, Throat and Lungs.

Mr. Matthew O'Hare, 145 William St., Fall River, Mass., writes:

"About four years ago I consulted a physician for relief from a cold which had stopped up my head and also settled on my lungs, resulting in catarrh and also throat difficulties.

"He gave me some medicine, but four months faithful use of the same did me no good. I then tried other doctors, but it was just the same.

"So I decided to try Peruna and after using two bottles my lungs began to clear. I did not cough nearly so much and slept better.

"In six months the cough, catarrh and throat difficulties were all cured.

"I was pleased with the result and wish to write you of it. Seven bottles of Peruna cured me."

A. L. Hewitt, J. P., West Berlin, Vt., writes: "I am happy to be able to write you this letter in relation to what your Peruna has done for my family."

"When I brought the first bottle home, I found my wife and daughter both sick—my wife with indigestion and my daughter with a severe cold. They were both cured.

"I am willing to state that Peruna, taken in the beginning, will cure the worst cold in 24 to 36 hours."

Phone 1121
Res. 1833

Office in Favorite Cigar Store
Opposite Masonic Building

Williams Bros. Transfer Co.

Sales, Pianos and Furniture Moving
a Specialty

Freight and Parcels Delivered

Prices Reasonable and
Satisfaction Guaranteed

THE FINEST

STEAKS, CHOPS, VEAL,

LARD, ETC.

TO BE HAD IN OREGON

CITY ARE AT

BROWN & WELSH'S

UP-TO-DATE MARKET

7th STREET, A. O. U. W., BLD'G. 'PHONE MIAN 271

STANDARD MACHINE CO.

12th and Main Streets, Oregon City, Oregon

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Box Factory, Saw Mill

and Logging Machinery

Blocks, Dogs, Hooks and Grabs

Special attention given to Repair Work
and Heavy Blacksmithing

Full Line of Shafting and Pulleys,
Boxes and Babbit.

FOR SALE!

Wholesale or Retail

At cost. My stock of goods at The Arcade Racket Store.

Counters, Show Cases and Shelving.

Everything goes. Bargains for Everybody; also Household Goods. Come and get Prices.

606 Main Street, W. L. STULTS
Oregon City, Ore.



Carbolic Magnesia
NO NEW BLADES.
NO ANNUAL TAX.
If you wish to fast one of these Razors without RISK or OBLIGATION on your part, apply to us for details!
CALL FOR FREE BROCHURE
"HINTS TO HAZERS"
"Carbolic Magnesia" Florida Cashion Stamps, 21.00.
HUNTLEY BROS., CO.



WISE BROS.
DENTISTS
HAIN ST. 220
WASH. ST. 30
PLATE 15 UP

If you want teeth that will make you look and feel like a live person when you laugh, call on the **Mollala Dentist**, that's the kind he has been making for the past 20 years. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof."

LYMP'S PHOTO STUDIO

10th and Main St. Oregon.
Most complete Line of Picture Mouldings in the city. Pictures enlarged cheap.

ROBERT A. MILLER

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Room 306 Commercial Bldg.
2nd and Washington Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON

C. N. Greenman

The Pioneer Expressman
Established 1865. Prompt delivery to a part of the city. Oregon City, Ore.

C. Schuebel

W. S. U'Ren
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Will practice in all courts, make collections and settlements of estates, furnish abstracts of title, lend you money and lend your money on first mortgage. Office in Enterprise building, Oregon City. Oregon

G. H. DIMICK

W. A. DIMICK
DIMICK & DIMICK
Attorneys at Law
Notary Public. Mortgages Foreclosed. Abstracts Furnished. Money Loaned on Real and Chattel Security. General Law Practice.
2, 3 and 4 Garde Bldg., Oregon City, Ore.

O. D. Eby

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
General Practice, Deeds, Mortgages and Abstracts carefully made. Money to loan on good security. Charges reasonable.

W. A. HEYLMAN

Attorney at Law
Estacada, Oregon

C. D. & D. C. Latourette

ATTY'S AT LAW
Commercial, Real Estate and Probate our Specialties. Office in Commercial Bank Building, Oregon City, Oregon.

George C. Brownell

ATTY AT LAW
OREGON CITY, OREGON

O. W. Eastham

LAWYER
Legal work of all kinds carefully attended to. Charges moderate. Office over Bank of Oregon City, Oregon City Oregon.

GADKE

Carries a complete line of

Spray Pumps

and

Spraying Solutions

Give him a call and see how cheap you can spray your orchard.

F. C. Gadke

Plumbing and General Jobbing
Oregon City, Oregon

It makes WOMEN beautiful

Robertine gives what every woman most desires—a perfect complexion. It brings that soft, smooth, fresh, clear tint to the cheek that denotes youthfulness. It will bring beauty to those who lack it; it will retain it for those who already possess it; it will enable you to successfully combat the ravages of weather and time. Don't doubt—don't argue. Just try Robertine. Your druggist will give you a free sample. All druggists keep Robertine.

ROBERTINE

Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We give them the formula for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Sold for over 60 years.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a remedy that should be in every home. I have used a great deal of it for hard coughs and colds, and I know what a splendid medicine it is. I can not recommend it too highly.—MARK E. CORBIN, Hyde Park, Mass.
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured by SARGENT & WELLS, PILLS, BURLINGAME, N. H. AYER'S PILLS.
Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.