

OREGON CITY COURIER

25th YEAR.

OREGON CITY, OREGON. FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1907

No 16

ROUGH STUFF FOR SALOONS

New Excise Law Proposed at Oregon City.

VOTE TAKEN IN DECEMBER

Liquor Shops Must Be Open To Gaze From Street and Business Is Confined to One Room.

There is every prospect of the number of saloons in Oregon City being reduced from 16 to three or four, with the probable passage of a new excise law that has just been drafted. Petitions are being circulated by E. H. Cooper, Joseph Harrington, Weldon M. Shank, A. S. Hunt, Rev. J. R. Landsborough and others and they find nearly every business man in the city favoring the measure, which places many restrictions on the saloons. About the only thing that is not altered is the license which remains at \$600 per year, as was determined by a recent ordinance, effective October 1 next. Petitions for the submission of the new excise law to the people must contain about 120 signatures, being 15 per cent of the legal vote of the city, and the adoption of the ordinance will come before the people at the regular city election, the first Monday in next December.

The real cream of the measure is the removal of all screens, blinds, paint and partitions which might obstruct a view from the sidewalk into the interior of the saloons. There must be no pool or billiard tables, dice games, roulette wheels, slot machines or other gaming devices in the saloons, neither must there be singing, dancing, phonographs, playing on musical instruments. No checks or any token of credit shall be accepted, and the free lunch stand will have to go way back and sit down, as this feature of the saloons is completely abolished. There shall be no seat, chair, bench or lounging place in the saloons for the use and convenience of the patrons. No women or minors shall be allowed to enter the saloon for any purpose, and no barrel, box, screen, blind, paint, partition or curtain shall be permitted to obstruct the view of the interior of the saloons from the front or any part of the saloon. In short the saloon must be confined to one open room without angles, so that any person passing along the sidewalk may not only see the interior of the place but to be

able to determine who is in the saloon. The exact location of the bar must be stated when the application for a license is filed and it shall not be moved, except upon petition of the excise board.

Saloon keepers must have the names of 30 resident freeholders upon their petition for a license and must also file a bond in favor of Oregon City in the sum of \$5000. This bond will protect the city for the payment of all damages, fines, penalties or forfeitures that may be adjudged against any statute or city ordinance. The penalty for violation of any clause in the ordinance is a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

The excise board shall consist of the mayor and four men to be named by him, two of whom shall be appointed for two years and two for a four-year term. Upon the expiration of their terms the mayor shall appoint their successors for four-year terms. The proposed law is modeled on the Nebraska law. It is estimated that more than \$100,000 annually is expended in the saloons of Oregon City and much of this money comes from men in the paper and woolen mills whose salaries are small.

\$5000 DAMAGE SUIT.

Michael Bonner Brings Action Against Crown Company.

Michael Bonner, a former employe of the Crown-Columbia Pulp & Paper Company, has instituted a suit, through his attorneys, George C. Brownell and C. D. Latourette, for \$5000 damages against the company. Bonner alleges that he was working for the company at a stipulated wage of \$2.20 per day, and that his employment involved the necessity of clearing away and conveying to the furnaces sawdust and fuel from a place directly under the wood chute. According to a rule and custom of the company, stated Bonner, the employes who were placing wood in the chute should have rung a bell, as a warning to the men below, but in this instance the bell was not rung and a heavy stick of cordwood struck him on the foot and ankle, resulting in permanent injuries. He has not been able to work since the accident, which occurred May 15 last.

The Crown-Columbia Pulp & Paper Company is what is termed a foreign corporation, being incorporated under the laws of the State of California, and it is probable that the case will be transferred to the United States court in Portland.

SUPERVISORS, FIRE WARDENS

Commissions and Instructions Come From State Board of Forestry.

The State Board of Forestry has appointed all of the road supervisors of Clackamas County as fire wardens and the commissions and instructions have arrived. The supervisors will be empowered to issue permits to set out brush fires to residents of this county.

DEVELOPING MORE POWER

Improvements on the Basin Nearing Completion.

NEW STATION NEXT YEAR

To Be Erected In Units, One At a Time, 3,000 Horse Power Each, Till 14 Are Built.

Fifty thousand dollars has been expended by Portland Railway, Light & Power Company in the construction of improvements at the Falls of the Willamette that will last for all time.

Work was started last May on a new concrete wall, forming the head-works for the basin and this is now practically complete. The wall is 400 feet in length and from 18 to 22 feet in height, and is so constructed that it can be extended six feet higher when future improvements demand. Twelve gates have been placed in the wall, and eight are now in use, two for the Portland Flouring Mill Company, two for the Oregon City Manufacturing Company, one for the city water system and the remainder for the Crown-Columbia Pulp & Paper Company's pulp station.

This last company is now developing an additional 1000 horse power for grinding pulp, completing an option taken in 1904, when a lease was made for the first 1000 horse power. The company has also taken options this year for 3000 additional horse power of high water power, and will put in more wheels, grinders, additional wet machine capacity, screens and more buildings.

The concrete wall crosses under the street and connects on the other side with the rock wall of the Southern Pacific Company, and the wall has post holes for carrying splash board posts, on which splash boards may be raised three feet high in case of extreme flood, thereby holding back the flood waters and not permitting the rushing waters to sweep down the main street of the city, as they did in 1890. The concrete wall itself has been built 2 1/2 feet higher than the old basin wall which it replaced and with three more feet of splash boards on top of the wall, the protection is made 5 1/2 feet higher than formerly. This will be a great benefit to the city and the adjacent property in case of extreme flood, such as occurred in 1890. The

water reached the highest point February 5, and on February 7 of this year the upper river was only five feet lower and the lower river 12 feet lower than the worst day 17 years ago, and it was only a sudden cold spell that checked the flood.

The city plans eventually to put in a new pumping station and within two years to change the location of its pumps to the property on the east side of the street adjoining the filtering plant and abandon the present site. For this reason a gate and a section of steel pipe has been set in the wall for the purpose of transmitting power. When this change is made the gate and intake pipe now in use will be given over to some other manufacturing concern, and the Crown-Columbia Pulp & Paper Company will have five gates and other factories will utilize the water power through five. The steel pipes through the wall for intakes instead of timber work and timber box flumes will make the improvements lasting.

Other work that has been done this Summer is the wall of timber bent work on the west side of the basin. This wall, 480 feet long and from 16 to 24 feet high has been entirely renewed, but is only temporary, as it is calculated to commence the construction of a new electric station along the east side of the Falls, just outside of the timber bent work, which will be removed, the concrete and steel construction of the station forming a wall. Otherwise the wall for this year would have been built in sections of about 10,000 horse power each, from three to four units, as required. The whole station, when complete, will have 14 units of 3000 horse power each, developing from 42,000 to 56,000 horse power.

It is probable that next year will see the completion of the concrete dam around the brink of the Falls, running from the center to the eastern extremity. General repairs are now being made to the canal and the locks on the west side of the river.

ONLY FIVE ARE UNSUCCESSFUL

PAPERS ARE ALL MARKED

60 Teachers Receive County Certificates as Result of Examinations.

The county board of examiners, consisting of School Superintendent J. C. Zinser, Prof. T. J. Gary, of Willamette, and Prof. L. A. Read, of Parkplace, have completed the markings of the examination papers of applicants for county certificates.

Out of 65 teachers who took the examination, there were only five failures, and 21 secured first grade certificates, 26 second grade, 12 third grade, and one primary. The successful applicants follow:

First grade—Pearl Bailey, Bonnie L. Sunderland, Alice M. Shannon, Samuel J. Flint, Elinora Gintner, Katie A. Wilson, Lillian Newton, Edith Armstrong, Effie Grace, Loreta Scoggin, Florence E. Belchinger, Thomas D. Miner, Victorine Wilson, Ida May Stevens, Alice E. Ritter, Clemantina D. Bradford, Edith Karr, Alta Shank, J. G. Noe, Edna Armstrong, Irene Carter.

Second grade—Edna O. KenKnight, Blanche Retherford, Cecile O. Cutter, Carrie Behl, Emily O' Malley, Ida Mae Dale, May Munson, Etta Hollister, Stella O. Womer, Linda Mae Womert, Oa I. Calkins, Blanche E. Miller, Cora A. Sealey, Jessie M. Fouts, Alma Zell Gibbons, Winnifred E. Roake, Gracie Mae Smith, Ellen C. Moehake, Nive B. Heacock, Sadie McKenzie, Ray Fish, Clara Koerner, Diana Ekern, Eva Smith.

Third grade—Clara Law, Mary A. Wilson, Pearl, Stevens, Edhel M. Strong, Nellie L. Miller, Tressie Cummins, William Snidow, Mary A. Scott, Fredborg Hult, Elizabeth Bradbury, Lena Kester, Lulu F. Ramsey.

Primary certificate—Elizabeth Kelly.

BRADLEY IS VIGILANT.

Causes Arrest of J. D. Linn On Charge of Cruelty to Animals.

Another case of cruelty to animals came under the vigilant eye of Humane Officer Bradley Tuesday, resulting in the arrest and conviction of J. D. Linn, of Willamette. Linn drove a team of horses into the city, and tied them to a post on the south side of Seventh street. The animals were allowed to remain there for several hours, until it was discovered that their necks were badly chafed and the flesh eaten into. One of the horses fell down and the harness had to be cut in order to release him. Officer Bradley promptly arrested Linn and took him before District Attorney Gilbert L. Hedges, who remanded Linn to Justice Stipp's Court, with a recommendation that he be given the minimum fine. The statute provides a penalty of not more than \$100 and as there is no minimum fine stated Judge Stipp imposed a penalty of \$3.

The team was in Moody's livery stables during the day and Linn declined to pay for either their care or feed, stating that he did not have the money with him. It is believed that the arrest of men who do not treat dumb animals kindly will have a wholesome effect.

J. K. Gribble Sells Hops.

Ten thousand pounds of 1907 hops have been sold by J. K. Gribble to Burger Bros. Company. The contract price of the hops is 10 cents. Mr. Gribble has 20 acres in hops and his farm is located three miles east of Astoria. Very few hop contracts are being filed and the ruling price is 10 and 11 cents.

CORNER STONE SET BY MASTER

Ceremonies of Grand Lodge Start Masonic Temple.

STORY OF THE CHARTER

Multnomah Lodge Formed In 1848 and Was First to Organize West of Missouri River.

With public and ritualistic ceremonies Tuesday afternoon the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple was set by Grand Master Lot L. Pearce, assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. The weather was most auspicious and the bright afternoon sun shone on the bare heads of 134 members of the Masonic fraternity as the impressive services were carried out.

The Grand Lodge was convened at 1 o'clock in the Masonic Hall, and beside the Grand Master there were present Deputy Grand Master Edward Riddell, Grand Warden Norrie Cox, Grand Tyler Tomzina, G. M. Hyland, J. M. Hodson, George L. Gray, J. B. David, Captain George A. Pease, who has the distinction of being the oldest living man who was made a member of Multnomah Lodge, Captain John T. Apperson, the oldest living member of Multnomah Lodge and many other men who are prominent in Oregon Masonry.

Preceded by the Milwaukee Band, the Masons marched to the site of their new building, and the stone was lowered and set by ritual, Secretary John R. Humphrys, of Multnomah Lodge, reading a list of the articles that were placed under the stone. Grand Master Pearce guided the stone with square, plumb and level and handled the trowel with the dexterity of a skilled Mason. He poured corn, oil and wine over the stone and returned the tools to Architect Robbins in token of the fitting of the stone.

Past Master J. E. Hodges gave a brief history of the charter of Multnomah Lodge, which is the oldest Masonic fraternity west of the Missouri River. The beginning of Multnomah Lodge was a little notice in the first issue of the Oregon Spectator of this city in 1846, calling together the Master Masons of Willamette Valley to meet in Oregon City to take initiatory steps for the organization of a lodge in the vast wilderness. A number answered the call and met.

The result of this meeting was that a petition was sent to the grand lodge of Missouri for a charter and on October 19, 1846, that body granted a charter to Multnomah Lodge No. 84. This instrument was committed to the care of Pierre Barlow Cornwall, who with his younger brother, Arthur, in April, 1848, began preparations for a trip from St. Louis to the Pacific Coast.

Journey of the Cornwalls.

The Cornwalls carried with them a Bible, a dictionary and an edition of "Irish Eloquence," containing speeches of Curran, Grotton, Phillips and Emmet, and copies of Moore, Byron and Burns.

Before leaving Cornwall was joined by Orrin Kellogg and his son, Joseph, and two brothers named Hathaway from Wood County, Ohio. On their way and about 300 miles west of the Mississippi they met the Oregon coast, Joe Meek, on his way to Washington, District of Columbia, in search of government aid for the settlers in their war with the Indians, the first war in the northwest. A little later they were surrounded by a band of Pawnees on the Nebraska prairie and deprived of their arms. For two days and nights the Indians debated in council what to do with their prisoners, the younger warriors clamoring for their scalps, while the older braves wished them to be set free with their property.

Owing to the strong personality of Mr. Barlow and the impression his native Irish wit made on the Indians they were freed and escorted 12 miles west by the older chiefs. The party did not stop until early morning, when Arthur Cornwall observed a band of young Indians on their trail, who proved to be some of the dissatisfied young bucks who were bent on scalping the white men.

A running fight was kept up, all the Indians being armed with bows and arrows and the whites with rifles. They employed several Indian saddles with their guns, the only damage to them being an arrow wound in the leg of Pierre Cornwall, piercing to the bone.

In course of time they reached Fort Hall, Idaho. Crossing Raft River in Cassia County, the trail forked, one going to California and one to Oregon.

To the Kelloggs, who were both Masons, Mr. Cornwall intrusted the charter, which he had carried safely through all the dangers of the route. It was encased in a tin tube and in August of 1848 reached its destination.

The first meeting of the lodge was held September 11, 1848, and Christopher Taylor was initiated as an "Entered Apprentice." The lodge meeting was held in the upper story of a rude building, with a barrel of flour for the station in the east, a barrel of lime in the west and a barrel of pork in the south.

This lodge, now Multnomah No. 1, was at its organization known as No. 84 of Missouri and so remained until the formation of the grand lodge of Oregon, when it became No. 1 of this state, the mother lodge of the Pacific

west, not only of Masonry but all secret fraternities.

During its existence, it has suffered by several fires and the precious document, the original charter, was burned, but the lodge has in its possession, thanks to the kindness of the Kelloggs, the little trunk in which the document was carried safely to the ancient city of the Falls. Many of the prominent men in the early history of Oregon were members of this lodge.

Captain J. T. Apperson made an address full of interesting reminiscences of the early days of Multnomah Lodge and this concluded the ceremonies.

The new temple will be built of concrete and, when completed, will be three and a half stories high, with a commodious basement in addition, and will be 66 feet wide and 90 feet deep.

Last August the Masonic Temple, built in 1855, was remodeled and the contents of the corner stone removed. These articles were Tuesday deposited in the new corner-stone and make an interesting exhibit of the early days. They are:

The list of charter members of Multnomah Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M.; memorandum concerning Berryman Jennings; scarf pin deposited by J. S. Fleming; Indian arrow heads and fossils deposited by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Norris; Tilden's declaration of the nomination for President of the United States, deposited by George A. Harding; a one-dollar bill, series of 1880; a 15-cent piece scrip of the United States; package of old coins, deposited by H. E. Wise; bag of miscellaneous coins; copy of Oregon City Enterprise dated January 15, 1855; Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. proceedings, May, 1884; embroidered piece of silk giving date of original charter of Multnomah Lodge and date corner-stone was laid; memorandum concerning J. M. Bacon; grand lodge of Oregon proceedings, 1883; by-laws Fidelity Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M.; copy of Watson's Illuminator dated June, 1885, presented by J. G. Pillsbury; Oregon City Enterprise, dated June 11, 1885; copy grand lodge of Oregon proceedings, 1884; copy of Morning Oregonian, dated June 16, 1885; proceedings of grand lodge of Indiana for 1853; Fourth of July report for 1885; Oregon City Enterprise dated July 3, 1884; Clackamas County circular; Oregon City Courier dated June 12, 1885; copy of the West Shore of 1885; transactions of the 12th annual reunion of Oregon Pioneer Association for 1884; circular concert by Oregon resources in 1885; copy of the Weekly Brunswick of Brunswick, Mo., dated February 29, 1884, deposited by F. J. Welch; small picture of George Washington; Confederate five-dollar bill, deposited by E. E. Powell; copy of grand lodge of Julius Logus; Irish coin deposited by J. G. Pillsbury for Ethel, Vera and Haxsel Pillsbury; impression of seal of Falls City Lodge, No. 59, A. O. U. W.; Clackamas County circular dated June, 1885.

The following new articles were sealed in the stone Tuesday afternoon: Grand Lodge of Oregon, proceedings, 1907; Grand Chapter, R. A. M., proceedings, 1907; Oregon City Courier, dated August 23, 1907; list of members of Multnomah Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M.; notice to members of laying of corner-stone; programme of semi-centennial celebration, September 12, 1898, of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; a penny of Clackamas Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; one dime, United States of 1907; copy of Morning Oregonian, dated August 24, 1907, giving a short history of Multnomah Lodge; post-card picture of Willamette Falls; extract giving history of lodge from Oregon Journal.

An unusual incident late Tuesday afternoon was the discharge by the building committee of Multnomah Lodge of every man employed in the building. Superintendent L. S. Dove received his walking papers and with him the whole crew of workmen. The reason given for this action is that the construction of the south wall of the temple is faulty. The building committee will at once engage a new superintendent and proceed with the work of construction, with the expectation of completing the building some time this fall.

John Maroney.

John Maroney, for the last 15 years keeper of the Toll Gate on the Mount Hood & Barlow road, died last Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock after a long illness, aged 74 years, and is survived by a wife, two sons and three daughters. Maroney, who was the owner of a ranch at Sandy, was well known to hundreds of people who have camped at the Toll Gate. He was a member of the Sandy Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Fannie Black.

Mrs. Fannie Black died Thursday night at her home in St. Johns, of heart disease, aged 63 years. Her son, with whom she resided, found her dead in bed yesterday morning. Mrs. Black was a former resident of Oregon City, and left for St. Johns to reside three years ago. She was a sister of Mrs. W. B. Shively. The funeral took place at St. Johns.

PUT IN ASYLUM BY HIS WIFE

R. C. Hering Says His Nerves Were Shattered.

DENIES INSANITY CHARGE

Alleges He Did All Possible to Keep Peace in Family But His Efforts Were Fruitless

Suits for divorce have been filed in the Circuit Court against Parthena E. Hering by R. C. Hering, and against Bert L. Roy Perry, of Molalla, by Anna Perry. In both cases Attorney George C. Brownell represents the plaintiffs.

Alleging that his wife obtained a deed to his property and then had sent him to the asylum, R. C. Hering has filed an action for a decree of divorce from Parthena E. Hering, who is a daughter of Mr. Guttridge, of Springwater. The plaintiff also asks that the court make such disposition of the real estate as may seem just and proper.

The Herings were married in Clackamas County August 24, 1887, and have one daughter, Wava E., aged 12 years. Prior to their marriage Hering was the owner of 80 acres of land now worth \$4500. The first few years of their domestic life were happy enough, but Hering says that about February 1, 1901, his wife began to show an irritable temper and a quarrelsome disposition, frequently using abusive and profane language towards him in the presence of their child. She insisted that he give her a deed to his property and several months later Hering, with hope of keeping peace in the family, transferred the property to her without consideration.

He hoped that this weak concession would obtain for him better treatment from Mrs. Hering, but on the contrary, the complaint states, she immediately began a course of ill treatment, assaulting and striking him with her fists and pieces of wood. He allowed this to continue until February 9, of this year, when his health became so injured from the injury to his nervous system that he was sent to the insane asylum for temporary treatment, assaulting and striking him with her fists and pieces of wood. He allowed this to continue until February 9, of this year, when his health became so injured from the injury to his nervous system that he was sent to the insane asylum for temporary treatment, assaulting and striking him with her fists and pieces of wood.

Hering denies that he was insane or that he is at the present time, and alleges that he was examined by Dr. C. B. Smith, of Estacada, and that if any question arises as to his soundness of mind he will pray for an order for the appointment of three competent physicians to examine his mental condition and report their findings to the court.

The plaintiff says that the mistreatment and indignities imposed by his wife destroyed his peace of mind, making it impossible for him to live with Mrs. Hering, and asks that the property, which was accumulated before his marriage to the defendant be divided equally between them.

In the Perry case the burden of the wife's complaint is intoxication on the part of her husband and she alleges that at divers times since their marriage he has made her life burdensome and unbearable. His treatment culminated in the use of profanity towards her last April. Mrs. Perry says that his habits prevented him from making a living for herself and their little daughter, Leonora L., aged 2 1/2 years. Their marriage on November 23, 1904, was evidently an error from the start, for on the very day following Perry left his wife in Oregon City and went to Molalla where he attended a public dance and became greatly intoxicated in the presence of the people attending the affair, remaining in that condition for some time thereafter.

Farm For Sale

Our business is to show investors that Clackamas county farms are better investments than U. S. gold bonds. There are many real estate signs in town but the office over the Bank of Oregon City continues to do the real estate business of the county.

Get Down to Business

If your farm drags on the market let's talk the matter over. Maybe you need the services of a live agency. The "con" talk of the amateur agent won't sell your land. For results see

Eastham, Patison & Co.

Over the Bank of Oregon City—Successors to C. N. Plowman & Co.

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Gentlemen—You may deliver to me one Electric Flatiron, which I agree to try, and if unsatisfactory to me, to return to you within 30 days from date of delivery. If I do not return it at that time you may charge same to my account at \$4.00. It is understood that no charge will be made for the iron if I return it within 30 days.

Name.....
Address.....
DEPT. O. C.

THE THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL OFFER APPLIES ONLY TO CONSUMERS OF OUR CURRENT.