

Oregon City Courier

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W. H. TAFT'S CHANCES.

W. H. Taft has a very fair show of being nominated for the Presidency. The machinery of the present Administration is being exerted in an unprecedented manner in his interest. Recipients of Federal positions must be in line—the Senator or Congressmen who press the claim of an applicant for an appointment has no hearing unless the claimant and also his friendly representative are willing and prepared to take program. The exalted position of Chief Executive of a great nation has perhaps never before been made a factor in ward politics. With millions at its disposal in the way of patronage and an evident willingness to use all means at its command, there is little reason why the present Administration should not be able to at least name the man who is to be the figure-head in the coming Administration provided the present in power should continue its domination.

But it is a more doubtful proposition if the power that can dominate a Republican convention can also control the vote of the electors. While the chiefs of the Republican party may consent to an administration made leader, they will certainly have a hard time lining up the rank and file of the party for the purpose of taking the "dope" already mixed for it. Some of the inquisitive will want to know what Taft has ever done of his own initiative. If he has ever held a public position that came in any other manner than by appointment. If he has ever done anything or said anything that the people might judge that there is to him. Yet it must be conceded that the Administration machinery may be so well organized that each administration will hereafter name its own successor. We will know soon whether the candidate for the Presidency is to be selected in Washington or whether the National convention is to have a voice in the matter.

HENRY MELDRUM.

Very many people draw a peculiar line between vice and virtue, between crime and respectability. Vicious habits are not recognized as such so long as the offending parties hold their heads high, spend money lavishly, live in fashionable hotels and dress in Parisian fashion. It is the immoralist of the Bowery, of the demi-monde, who calls down the wrath of the police judge. Though one is not in the least better than the other, the one has admittance to the fashionable homes and is splendidly entertained by the hostess who gathers her skirts close to her when she passes the other on the street. Such is the inconsistency of humanity.

The criminal is not the one who breaks the law of God and man—he is the one who gets caught at it. Not only this, he must be confined behind prison bars. The enormity of the offense often lies in getting into prison. The rascal who can by some chance keep out may still "travel" in polite society.

This being the way of the world Henry Meldrum need hardly expect a just verdict from those among whom he has lived a lifetime. Yet history will scarcely attempt to chronicle details of the offense for which he was deprived of his liberty. He undoubtedly committed a technical infraction of the law. He attempted nothing and did nothing of personal benefit to himself, but broke the letter and not the spirit of the law. Meldrum refused to purchase immunity by lending his aid to the prosecution in an attempt to fasten criminal charges on those higher up in public life than he. He stood his trial and "took his medicine."

Which shall claim the higher regard of his fellow man, Henry Meldrum or the moral cowards like Pater, Zachary, Hendricks, Steiwer and a score of others who saved themselves by turning against their accomplices in crime? This is not excusing Meldrum. He has erred and has paid an extreme penalty. Others committed crime for personal gain and then surrendered pride

and self-respect to avoid the penalty. As a general proposition we wish to weigh our fellow man fairly. It is worth while to turn the eye of introspection on ourselves occasionally and these occurrences within our actual experiences show us how ineffectually we often stand in regard. When we consider it all, we feel a half inclination to admire the man who declined to shift to others the physical suffering and humiliation that the law declared to be the penalty for his offense.

LABOR UNION DECISION.

Labor lost a long-drawn-out fight in a decision of the Supreme Court this week. It was a case that dates clear back to the Chicago railroad troubles of 1898. The case was that of William Adair, master mechanic of the Louisville & Nashville road, who had threatened to discharge an engineer because he belonged to a labor union. This was in contravention of the Erdmann act, that prohibited railroads engaged in interstate commerce from discharging employees because they belonged to labor unions. The Supreme Court holds that the law is unconstitutional. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion and said that so long as there was no contract and no time limit set to the employment of the man, Congress had no more right to pass a law preventing his discharge than it had to pass a law preventing him from quitting his employment. It was a rule, the court said, that would have to work both ways. If there is a contract between the employer and the employee, it must be respected by both of them. But when there is no contract, there is nothing to prevent the employer from quitting if he wishes and similarly there is nothing to prevent the railroad from discharging him without giving any reason for the act. Justice Harlan said if the right of Congress to pass such a law were allowed, there would be nothing to prevent Congress passing a law making it a crime for the railroads to employ any but Union men, and this would be absurd on the face of it. Justices McKenna and Holmes dissented from this opinion. Justice McKenna saying that the decision of the court was along very narrow lines. Justice Holmes said that the right to make contracts had been stretched to the limit by the decision and intimated that Congress had the right to legislate so as to encourage the formation of labor unions.

BRYAN'S HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Bryan delivered an address at Birmingham, Alabama, not long ago, his subject being "The Signs of the Times," of which the Birmingham Age-Herald says: "His address was a model of good rhetoric and good English. Every word went to its place with proper weight and emphasis. There was no redundancy, no inadequacy of expression. It was acceptable to all, regardless of their political views or their notions of society. He declared himself an optimist, because all the nations are striving to secure intellectual development, political betterment and the growth of moral truth. * * * No matter what the result of the November election may be, William Jennings Bryan can not be robbed of his personal following, a following larger than Henry Clay or James G. Blaine ever had, a popular following that is staying qualities at any rate has never been equalled in this country. That personal influence will endure whatever the ballots say in November simply because the plain people of this country have the fullest confidence in Mr. Bryan's courage, capacity and sincerity."

The Bryan has a larger personal following of people who believe in him as an ideal man—than Clay or Blaine, is, if true a remarkable fact, for aside from two terms in Congress he never held any public office. Nor is he a mere frothy spouter of words. As the Age-Herald remarks, "He uses good English, he knows what words mean, he uses them to express ideas of interest and importance, and his speech always shows that he has thought, and not superficially, along right lines."

Like Clay and Blaine, Bryan may never become President, but, though vastly inferior to them as a politician, he is as much superior to them in honest, straightforward sincerity of speech and purpose, and has undoubtedly the greatest "personal following" of any American today, perhaps excepting Roosevelt.—Oregon Daily Journal.

INVITED TO OREGON.

Portland business men have determined to make a united and most energetic effort to secure from the Transcontinental Passenger Association a special rate through to Portland and other points in the Pacific Northwest for delegates and others who will attend the National Democratic Convention, to be held in the metropolis of Colorado next July. This was the topic of a meeting held at the parlors of the Portland Commercial Club, Friday night, and letters were forwarded Saturday to the meeting of the passenger agents now in session at Coronado Beach, California. The round-trip rates that will be in vogue from Portland and other Oregon points to Denver will make it easy to organize a party of representative business men from all parts of the State and send them on a special train to Denver, where an extraordinary effort will be made to convince the delegates in attendance upon the convention of the special attractions of the Oregon climate during the hot season.

TO BE PLAIN.

A newspaper cannot please all. Its attitude on some questions is sure to be distasteful to a portion of its readers. This follows the fact that there is such a thing as difference of opinion, without which, it is commonly remarked, there would be no horse races. The Courier is not much of a trimmer. Consequently it frequently receives a letter, evidently written in the heat of passion, to discontinue a subscription—an explanation of the cause of the writer's ire is often attached. Now that political subjects are going to be the topic of conversation among many, and as these subjects often provoke heated controversy, there will undoubtedly be resentment by some, of the position the Courier will assume toward public questions or public men. The paper will be honest with its readers, however, even though we may disagree. As heretofore, it will stand for square public officials and policies of local, State and National government that are conducive to the welfare of the whole people. The Courier will claim the right that every American citizen possesses that of speaking out plainly, even though it might result in financial loss. In the end we believe that Clackamas County's local government will be a little better from the fact that the Courier has

been here. If it can be said ten years from now that this paper was a factor in bringing about better conditions in local government, this alone would be sufficient compensation for a continued effort toward the goal.

Tom Lawson says he has given up the predicting business. Like a good many other gamblers, he has concluded that it is a better proposition to keep bank and let the other fellow do the guessing.

Former Ambassador Choate demands insistently to know who are the "manufacturers of great wealth." Without going too much into particulars, it may be said that they are the ones with wealth enough to keep out of jail.

"Miss Vanderbilt's Count," is merely a thin subterfuge for the writers who cannot remember how to spell his name.

It remains for some mean person to suggest that Secretary Taft would make an excellent running mate on the Hughes ticket.

It begins to look as though the Windward Passage correspondent had picked up a job in Lisbon.

There is imminent danger of Caid Mac Lean being ransomed and having to go back to work for a living.

The Wirz monument controversy plunges in and rolls the water just when there was a prospect of a peaceful period between the President's last message and his next one.

There seems no surer way of transforming a friend into a mere acquaintance than by lending him money.

Leslie M. Shaw announces that he is still in the Presidential race, a thing that seems to have escaped the memory of almost everyone except Leslie M. Shaw.

ABE LINCOLN OUTGENERATED.

An Article Taken From the Charleston News. Stephen Carver has a close friend in Lincoln in the days when that immortal American was just entering his public career. Among the stories he often related of "Uncle Abe's" early life was that of the candidate for a county office securing Lincoln's support for his election. Lincoln, he said, never entered politics—he was always in. From his very young manhood, whether the contest was for the highest office in the state or for director of the district school, this political genius had his preference and took an active interest in the game.

The candidate in question wanted to be nominated County Assessor. Lincoln told him that he was inclined to favor his rival and gave as a reason the fact that this claimant was then serving his second term in the office and that it was good enough to be passed around.

"Well, then," said the persistent candidate, "I'll tell you a story." This line of attack baffled Lincoln, for even at that time if story was to be told it was generally conceded to be Abe Lincoln's exclusive right to tell it. "Go ahead," he said, and the candidate related the story that fifty years ago was an old one.

"A conductor on a New York railway train," he said, "came under suspicion of the management. Conductors' salaries in those times were small and though this man had entered the service of the company a few years before a poor man he was reported to have accumulated considerable wealth. The superintendent of the passenger department went down to the town block on the busiest station and the place of residence of the conductor. He learned, on inquiry, that the handsomest home in the city belonged to the conductor; that the finest carriage and equipment that passed down the street was that of the conductor; that the tenants of the finest block in town paid their rentals to the conductor. Finally he made certain that this frugal conductor had had no source of income aside from his salary. At night he looked up the thrifty employee and told him that the company no longer had any need of his services. The conductor naturally wanted an explanation, which was promptly forthcoming. The company, he was informed, endeavored to keep its employees of such marked financial ability as he had shown, in departments more intimately connected with the office of the treasurer of the company. "The conductor then advanced his astounding argument for his retention. 'I have enough,' he said, 'there is no temptation for me to hold out the larger change that gathers in my pockets during my attention to duties. But how about the new man you must employ should you discharge me?' 'It is not necessary for you to deprive it of the company of other funds until he shall have built his mansion, erected another brick block and provided himself with abundance?' And the superintendent, with a gasp of dismay, ended the interview."

"That is not a bad one," said Lincoln, "but if you will show me that as any application to your case I will assure you of my support." "It's a bargain," said the candidate. "You see, to secure my first nomination and election I had to promise friends who were wholly incompetent to positions as assistants in my office. So when I was elected, I had to keep faith with these persons unfitted for the work at the expense of the taxpayers."

"As soon as I took the office I became a candidate for re-election. The larger property holders had also large political influence, and I found it necessary to grant them favors in order to insure their support for my reelection. I was elected and to do my duty to my constituents I put the large property holders on the books for just what they were worth. They are against me now, but I want just one more whack at them. I want a third term to get at the large property holders just a little harder than anybody else to make up for what they didn't pay while I was jockeying for office."

"I see," said Lincoln; "with you, as with the conductor, it's an argument against swapping horses in the middle of the stream—wait till you get to the end of the journey. My pledge is good to you."

The retainer does not say if the candidate who outgeneraled Lincoln overcame his rival for the nomination.

Robbing piles provoke profanity, but profanity won't cure them. Doan's Ointment cures itching, bleeding or protruding piles after years of suffering. At any drug store.



THE OFF YEAR.

In Fruit Production Do Not Allow Trees to Overbear.

When fruit trees overbear they have not enough vitality to produce fruit buds and mature a crop of fruit the following season, and they have to rest and recuperate a year so as to produce a crop the year following, and then they have too many again, and so on.

Annual Bearers. I think there are two ways to help make the trees annual bearers. One way is to thin the fruit severely and the other to stimulate the growth of the trees so they will not set so many fruit buds, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. By removing more than half or probably three-fourths of the small fruits that set early in the summer the trees can usually form fruit buds enough to make a fair set of fruit the following spring, and if it is properly sprayed it will be likely to mature and make a fall crop, and by continuing that practice year after year it is possible to have a fair crop every year. Since we have been thinning our apples we have fair crops where given such treatment every year. One crop is usually heavier than the other, but still there are enough to produce at least three-fourths of a crop of very fine fruit.

As to Using Fertilizers. If an orchard were in good soil and fairly rich soil, I should not think of plowing it up and cultivating and using fertilizers unless there is some good reason for doing so. I should mulch with the grass that grows in the orchard and use any straw and manure that may be had if needed. If the land is such that it will not wash, it may be possible to tear it up with a cutaway harrow enough to cultivate and use manure or a cover crop and get a better growth and help toward annual bearing, but it is not usually a good practice to turn under a sod in an orchard, as it breaks too many roots and injures the orchard in later years.

UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION.

Judge Galloway's Decision Stirs Up Hornet's Nest—Grange Thinks It Has Been Handled Lemon.

Judge William A. Galloway, who was for many years Receiver of the Land Office at Oregon City and is now Circuit Judge of the State, has recently rendered a decision in the University of Oregon appropriation case that has stirred up a good-sized hornet's nest. The Judge has a very large acquaintance in Clackamas County and he is known to be a man who carefully avoids stirring up discordant elements. In his present position, however, he must administer the law as he sees it, and the law is not always in accord with the popular mind.

NEW RUBBER PLANT.

Grown With Ease, It Has Already Become Very Popular.

This fine new rubber plant has already become very popular, and it is likely to become more so as its merits become fully known. A great point in



FICUS PANDURATA. (Branched rubber plant.)

Its favor is the ease with which it can be grown. As a plant for the house or the amateur's greenhouse it is excellent, and it will put up with all kinds of rough treatment, though its undoubted beauty and fine appearance entitle it to more consideration.—Gardening.

The Flower For Show.

For gaudy color effect a bed of scarlet sage (Salvia splendens) is hard to beat. The plants are easily raised from seed in a box in the house or in thumb pots or into another box, two inches apart each way, and when the weather permits set into the border or into a bed by themselves, ten or twelve inches apart. If possible, mulch all around the plants with coarse litter and give water freely in a dry time. A good showy bed may also be made by planting a group or cluster of cannas in the center of the bed and the scarlet sage around it. How a bed of this kind does brighten up the lawn and the whole premises!

Local flower and seed stores usually keep potted plants of the scarlet sage on sale, but it is much cheaper to raise them, and for a showy bed or border we always want at least several dozens of them, for which the dealer would ask more than we might possibly feel able to pay out "just for show." If we have a surplus, however, some neighbor or townsmen will take them at a fair price; at least that is my experience, says a writer in Farm and Fireside.

Oyster Shell Bark Louse.

The larvae of the oyster shell bark louse usually hatch out in this latitude about the first week in June. The newly hatched insect appears as a small gray or brownish gray speck on the surface of the bark and is not readily recognized by the unaided eye as a living organism. When in this stage of their development or even a little later an application of kerosene emulsion diluted to one part to fifteen of water proves quite effective and, if properly made, can be applied even to the small twigs without fear of leaf injury.—William Stuart, Burlington, Vt.

Neighborhood Favorite.

Mrs. E. D. Charles, of Harbor, Maine, speaking of Electric Bitters, says: "It is a neighborhood favorite here with us." It deserves to be a favorite everywhere. It gives quick relief in dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney derangement, malnutrition, nervousness, weakness and general debility. Its action on the blood, as a thorough purifier makes it especially useful as a spring medicine. This grand alternative tonic is sold under guarantee at Howell & Jones' drug store, 50c.

THE HINDUS AS CITIZENS.

Necanicum Prophet Says Former Belong to Caucasian Race.

Says B. A. Childers in a communication to the Oregonian: I notice the dilemma in which the officials of Lincoln County find themselves in regard to Hindus who wish to become citizens of the United States.

If the race to which man belongs decides his eligibility, and if all Caucasians may become citizens of the United States, then the Hindus are eligible—as they belong to the Caucasian race. The Egyptians, Berbers, Moors, Arabs and Abyssinians, as well as most Europeans, are Caucasians. Many of these people, even among Europeans, are very dark. The Abyssinians are black, but they possess the characteristics which mark them Caucasians.

Not having access to any learned book authorities, I cannot speak from a legal standpoint as to who are eligible to become American citizens, but am of the opinion that it is not a question of race. I know that some of the best citizens we have among us belong to the yellow race. I spent last summer among them and found them to be desirable citizens in all respects. They are honest, industrious, social and enterprising, and they have a clear conception of what political liberty means. The spirit of anarchy, such as prominent characteristic among the Italian and some other of our foreign-born citizens, finds no place in the yellow race's creed. They are Americans and are proud of it. They celebrate the Fourth of July with an enthusiasm and loyalty that put to shame the half-hearted manner in which many native Americans welcome our natal day.

Two years ago, July 30, they gathered at the schoolhouse, spent the night there, and when the rosy dawn glided the East, they welcomed the nation's birthday with the booming of guns and songs of praise. Even the little fellows joined the general rejoicing, and speeches fell from lips unused to oratory. All kinds of patriotic songs were sung. Old ladies were present who could not speak a word of English, but they could worship the Stars and Stripes in any language, and they did it in Finnish.

PERUNA EDITORIAL NO. I.

Dr. Hartman is now offering Peruna to the public as a regular pharmaceutical product. It is just as ethical as any compound put up for the medical profession. No straining of medical ethics can find any fault with it. THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVE INGREDIENTS are prominently incorporated in the label on the bottle, that the people may know that the claims made for Peruna have a true justification.

The only departure we shall make from medical ethics in the conduct of Peruna affairs in the future, is the fact that we shall continue to advertise and sell our product TO THE PEOPLE.

If we would agree to sell to doctors only, to advertise for doctors only, then the medical fraternity would be obliged to recognize Peruna as being entirely within their approval.

BUT WE SHALL NOT DO THIS.

We shall continue to offer Peruna to the people. We shall continue to convey to the people our claims for Peruna as a household remedy. We shall continue to supply the people with free literature, teaching them how to use our medicine, teaching them how to avoid disease, teaching them many things of benefit to the home. We shall continue to do this, whether the medical profession like it or not.

We are proposing from this time on to take the public into our confidence. Notwithstanding that some imitators and substitutes will be attempting to put up something which they consider just as good as Peruna, we are going to draw aside the veil of secrecy and allow any one who chooses to know exactly OF WHAT PERUNA IS COMPOSED.

This ought to disarm all honest criticism. We expect, however, that criticism will continue. On some pretext or other those who are envious of the success of Peruna will continue to find fault. But we are determined to give such people no just complaint. PERUNA IS A GREAT MEDICINE.

It has become a household word in millions of homes. Our faith in the remedy is stronger than ever. Every year we expect to establish new plants in foreign lands until the people of all the world are supplied with this valuable household remedy.

WE CLAIM PERUNA TO BE A CATARRH REMEDY.

Buy a bottle and try it. If it helps you, be honest and acknowledge that it has helped you.

If you want us to we will publish your statement exactly as you furnish it to us. We will add no words, take away no words. If you wish us to we will publish your portrait in connection with it. We will not do this without your written consent, without your entire consent.

Peruna has cured thousands of people of chronic catarrh, in many phases and locations. At least, that is what the people say to us, through unsolicited testimonials. Peruna will cure many thousand more, in spite of fabricated slanders to the contrary.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE OF PERUNA TO CONTAIN THE INGREDIENTS PRINTED ON THE LABEL.

We guarantee that every testimonial we use is absolutely true—in the exact language of the testifier.

We guarantee that every photograph published is the photograph of the person whose name it bears, that every word of every testimonial was authorized by the hand that signed it.

We are determined to beat our opponents by being fairer than they are, by dealing squarer than they dare to. We are determined to meet falsehood with truth, duplicity with candor, insincerity with sincerity.

We know that the users of Peruna will appreciate our stand. We believe that the dealers in Peruna will applaud our course. We expect even our opponents will be obliged to acknowledge finally that Peruna is not only an honest and useful remedy, but one of the GREATEST HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES ON THE CONTINENT.

Ask your druggist for Peruna Almanac for 1908

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Advertisement for Garland Stoves and Ranges. Features include: 'Oh! So Happy!!', 'We have been to I. Tolpolar and bought our Furniture and saved 25 per cent by so doing.', 'You will never know how much you can save until you call and see for yourself. All kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and Ranges, and you can save from 25 to 50 per cent at this big Store.', 'You are sure to get what you want here', 'Glass Dishes? Oh! Such beauties—and cheap! So cheap you cannot believe it until you see them and ask.', 'Now is the time To buy your STOVES and RANGES. "Gar"and" is the mark of perfection in Stoves, Ranges and Heaters.', 'I. TOLPOLAR THE SECOND-HAND MAN OREGON CITY, ORE.'

Advertisement for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Text: 'Colds on the Chest. Ask your doctor the medical name for a cold on the chest. He will say, "Bronchitis." Ask him if it is ever serious. Lastly, ask him if he prescribes Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for this disease. Keep in close touch with your family physician. We publish our formulae. We banish asthma from our medicine. We urge you to consult your doctor. When you tell your doctor about the bad taste in your mouth, loss of appetite for breakfast, and frequent headaches, and when he sees your coated tongue, he will say, "You are bilious." Ayer's Pills work well in such cases. Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.'