

# Monster Sale

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## EVERYTHING MUST GO

# I. Tolpolar

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OREGON CITY, ORE.

### Real Estate Transfers

F. Ott to Ed Ott 26 acres in section 2, T2S, R2E; \$1000.  
 A. J. Tenney to E. N. Brock—41.83 acres in Wm. Fordyce D. L. C., T3S, R3E; \$450.  
 Ole Larsen to P. E. Bonney—16 1/2 acres in section 7, T5S, R3E; \$1300.  
 A. Wright to M. M. Strohacker—80 acres in Sec. 5, T3S, R3E; \$600.  
 Jacob Strohacker to W. W. Grud et ux—55 acres in section 5 in T3S, R3E; \$4000.  
 L. Boodena to N. Boodena—5 acres in Section 25, T1S, R3E; \$1.  
 J. P. Smith to M. M. Smith—4 acres in section 31, T1S, R3E; \$300.  
 L. N. Coon to J. W. Lieser—12 acres in Pendleton D. L. C.; \$1.  
 J. O. Storey to J. Johnson—19 acres in Geo. Crow D. L. C., T2S, R1E; \$1500.  
 W. Smith to S. A. Smith—certain lots in Clackamas Heights; \$500.  
 Linda E. Spoor et ux to S. A. Cor-dill—40 acres in Section 7, T5S, R2E; \$100.  
 Adolph Muttelstodt to Albert Runyan—certain piece of land in Wil-lamette Tracts; \$1.  
 J. W. Loder to W. N. Clark—certain tract of land in Clackamas county; \$1.  
 Albert Moore to J. P. Shaw—certain lots in Milwaukie Heights; \$350.  
 James Emmott to Wm. Junior—60 acres in Claim No. 62, and Lots 6, 7 and 8 in section 20, T3S, R3E; \$2000.  
 W. Stubbe to A. Stubbe—lot 10 in Block 2 in Estacada; \$1.  
 E. Jacobson to K. McManus—Lot 12 in Block 8, in Oswego; \$15.  
 E. F. Riley to J. M. Cady—certain lots in Milwaukie; \$200.  
 Arthur Reas to H. E. Noble—SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 36, T4S, R3E; \$22.  
 Alice A. Gibbs to Charles E. Hirsch—certain lots in Oswego; \$450.  
 George Kolland et ux to E. M. Hah-cock—206 7-8 acres, except 40 acres, all in sections 17 and 18, T4S, R2E; \$4500.  
 The Gladstone Real Estate Associa-

tion to A. E. Thompson et ux—1 acre in Gladstone; \$200.  
 Carl Roth to Ethel Chowning—35 acres in section 22, T2S, R2E; \$3000.  
 James Adkins to Samuel Wilkerson—1.29 acres in Sec. 12, T4S, R1E; \$50.  
 Estacada State Bank to J. R. Town-send—Lot No. 6 in blk 8 in Estacada; \$225.  
 Geo. R. Goin to P. A. Taylor—a certain tract or piece of land in Oregon City; \$1.  
 Geo. R. Goin to P. A. Taylor—11 acres in Turner D. L. C., T2S, R2E; \$1.  
 John W. Reed et ux to A. V. Johnson—Lot 22 in block 6 Estacada; \$10.  
 Estacada State Bank to W. C. Whit-field—5 acres in Franklin Pierce D. L. C.; \$300.  
 John F. Johnson to Albert Hitchman—40 acres in Section 24, T2S, R1E; \$200.  
 Helen L. Miller to Martha Forsberg—Lot 6 in Block 5 in Oregon City; \$2075.  
 Edwin Hedgoc et al to School Dist. No. 115, lot 5 of block 26 Gladstone; \$100.  
 J. D. Turner et ux, R. C. French et ux to Sarah A. Lane—a certain piece of land in section No. 25, T1S, R3E; \$1.  
 Andrew Grieshaber to Geo. W. Kolland 5 1/2 acres in section 25, T3S, R2E; \$2500.  
 James Adkins to Roy A. Caviness and John Rupp—5.61 acres in Secs. 11 and 12, T4S, R1E; \$2000.  
 Geo. Waich et ux to Leonard F. Walsh 38.82 acres in Sec. 27, T4S, R1E; \$1200.  
 Martha Bowman, Edna Thomas to C. D. Keating—48.96 acres in Sec. 22, T4S, R1E; \$4390.  
 Jennie U'Ren to A. Knapp—Lot 1 in Block 9 Oregon City, Or.; \$3000.  
 H. and L. Gordon to Oscar Hult—13 acres in Sec. 22, T2S, R2E; \$250.  
 Knud Olsen to Annie Olsen—a part of the Geo. Willis D. L. C., in Sec. 25, T1S, R1E; \$1.  
 T. L. Turner to Chas. E. Turner—40 acres in Sec. 7, T3S, R1E; \$4000.  
 E. A. D. Pater to The State of Oregon—320 acres in Sec. 16, T2S, R2E; \$1.  
 John A. Fleke to G. G. Kruse—a certain tract of land in Sec. 5, T2S, R1E; \$250.  
 F. M. Shaver to Lovina Simons—a certain piece of land in Claim 45; \$1.  
 Francis M. Shaver to G. G. Shaver—a piece of land in Claim 45; \$1.  
 J. C. Shields to J. O. Lurck—certain lots in Block 25 of Milwaukie Park; \$200.  
 John C. John to E. H. Kuehni—a part of the Geo. Crow D. L. C.; \$1.  
 E. A. Wilkinson to Christ Reusser—80 acres in T. E. R2E; \$10.  
 Susan Finn to A. E. Bradford—2 acres in Waldron D. L. C., Sec. 30, T3S, R1E; \$1.  
 G. B. Dimick to James Nichols—lots No. 6 and 6 in block 4, "Sunset City"; \$175.  
 Woodruff to C. C. Kandle—80 acres in Sec. 12, T2S, R3E; \$1.  
 O. Confer to W. B. Hiddleston—60 of an acre in Sec. 33 and 34, T2S, R2E; \$10.  
 Susan Finn to A. E. Bradford—2 acres in Geo. Willis Claim, Sec. 25, T1S, R1E; \$1000.  
 J. Frank Watson et ux to Ernest House—a certain piece of land in Oregon City; \$1.  
 W. F. Lina to G. W. Bever—400 acres

in section 23, T2S, R2E; \$1.  
 G. W. Bever to Citizen's Bank—400 acres in Sec. 23, T2S, R2E; \$3500.  
 C. C. Warwick to E. Hughes—a certain tract of James Moor's D. L. C.; \$10.

### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedy, and that is by an inflamed condition of the eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

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 Sold by druggists, 75c.  
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Barbecue Will Be Given at Schnoor's Place

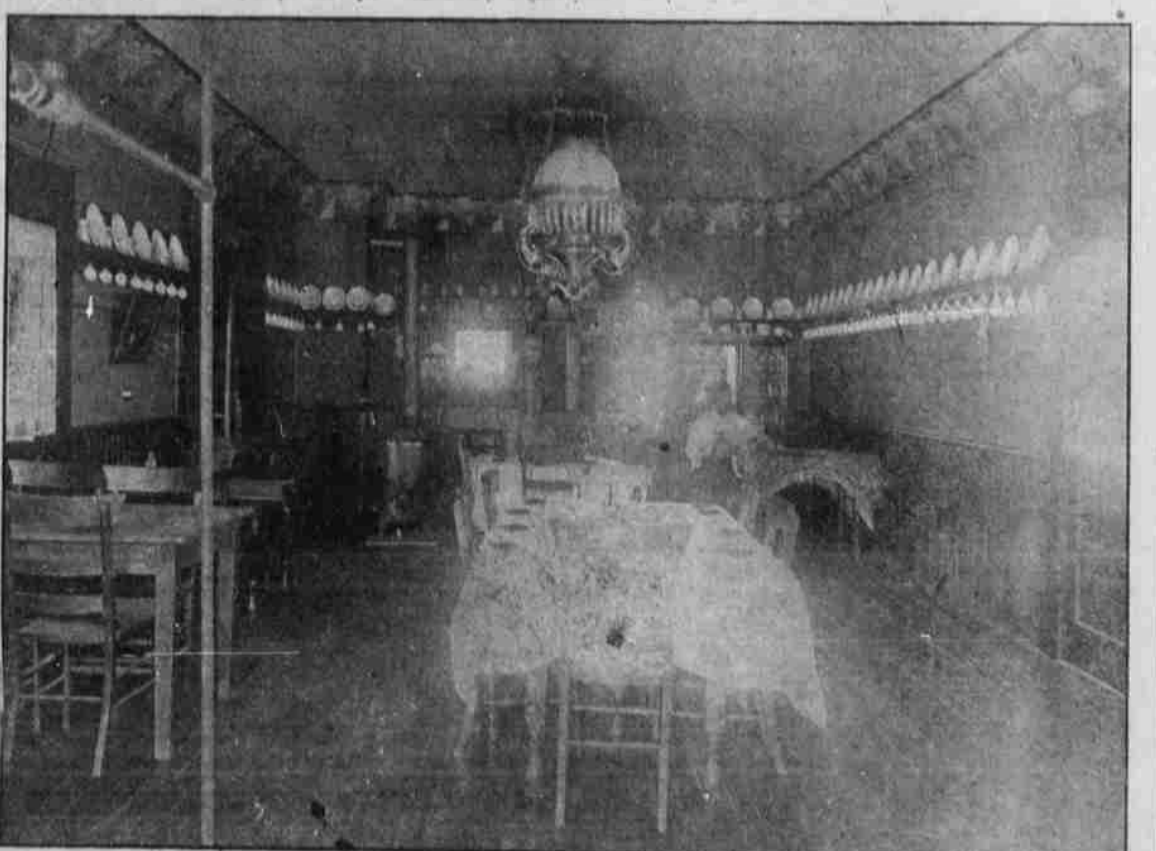
The firemen of this city have decided to hold the annual barbecue at Geo. Schnoor's place on the Tualatin on next Sunday, instead of at Cannon Park, as was previously announced. The affair is only for the firemen, active, exempt and honorary members. Races, sports and speaking will be the main features of the day's program. The firemen will meet at the Hook and Ladder Company's quarters on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. All arrangements for the picnic have been completed and a good time is anticipated by the fire companies.

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## POSTAL BUREAUCRACY

### Russian Repressive Methods In Vogue In the U. S. Postoffice.

A Member of the New York Bar Shows How the Rights of American Citizens Are Construed as Privileges Which May Be Taken Away at the Whim of Some Man Who Has Not Even Been Elected to His Office.

By JAMES F. MORTON, Jr.  
 The adherents of universal government ownership are never weary of pointing to the postoffice as the crowning illustration of the blessings of federalism. The splendid uniformity and regularity of its operations are held up to our admiration in contrast to the imagined evils of private management of the mails. So loudly are the claims uttered that not one individual in a thousand so much as suspects that there is the least dispute concerning the alleged facts on which they are founded. Yet a little investigation will disclose that even in this branch of service, far more adapted to government handling than almost any other that can be named, there exist, side by side with whatever benefits are found to accrue, the most serious evils and dangers, from which private management is free.

The question of economy would require extended handling, and it is enough for the present purpose to remark that a close investigation in this direction will give the advocates of federal ownership more than one bad half hour. A much more serious phase of the subject is that which concerns the gradual transformation of an administrative function into an autocratic censorship. That such a process should have actually taken place under the fostering care of democratic institutions would be incredible if not proved beyond a cavil.

Here are a few facts: Under the "fraud order" system an individual who has given offense to a single postal official may be driven to bankruptcy without fault on his part and with no hope of redress from the courts or from any other source. An irreversible fiat may forbid all delivery of mail to him as long as he lives and thus effectively cut him off from communicating with his kind. He may be a man of the strictest honesty. A judge and jury may determine his guilt to be entirely legitimate. Still, one hostile bureaucrat in Washington may refuse him the elementary rights of a citizen. The United States supreme court has coldly ruled that use of the mails is "a privilege and not a right" and that the citizen has no ground for legal complaint if the postal authorities see fit to deprive him of it. In other words, the government first suppresses all competition in carrying the mails, allowing no means of communication except through its agency, and then assumes the right to refuse to any person the service it will not allow him to obtain elsewhere! If there is no menace to our liberties in this, pray where shall we look for such a menace?

That not a mere possibility, but a serious actuality, is here spoken of, the case of Helen Wilman will serve to demonstrate. Mrs. Wilman published a mental science paper, wherein she set forth the doctrine that mind sufficiently developed and concentrated could become entirely dominant over bodily disease and might in time even achieve the conquest of death itself. She offered her services to re-enforce the wills of those who sought for health and bodily vigor and seems to have actually helped many hypochondriacs and nervous invalids to regain strength by renewing their self confidence and hopefulness. That her practice resulted in harm to any human being has never been shown. There was no deceit in her treatment. Its nature was clearly stated, and only those to whom her theories carried conviction availed themselves of it. In an evil hour, however, she chanced to offend a postal official. As a consequence an edict was promulgated denying her all use of the mails for any purpose. Every letter addressed to her was stamped "Fraudulent" and returned to the sender. The order was extended to the paper, causing its death and depriving her of the right to present her side of the matter to the world. Ultimately all the members of her family were embraced in the sweeping fiat. For something over five years, up to the day of her death, this American woman was officially marooned from intercourse with her kind through the mails. No appeal was of any avail, as the courts refused to interfere.

A similar arbitrary proceeding destroyed the People's Bank of St. Louis about two years ago, although this unique institution was so far from being fraudulent that when this suddenly forced to go out of business it at once liquidated all its debts, paid all its depositors in full and returned dividends of 85 per cent to the stockholders.

The "second class" mail rulings form a tissue of absurdities which cannot be briefly treated. The luckless publisher without "influence" is treated as a suspected criminal from the moment of his application for admission to the mails—he has either too much advertising matter or too little, his publication is too much given to exploiting the views of its editor, the paper contains too little of general interest, it carries too many exchanges, too many copies are sent to subscribers in arrears, too many sample copies are sent out, and so on. When the publisher in desperation begs for a definite ruling on any one of these points he is insolently told that "the depart-

ment cannot undertake to instruct publishers." They must know by instinct just what course will keep them clear of Scylla and Charybdis or they are arbitrarily refused "second class" registry, which generally forces the paper to suspend.

The elastic laws against lotteries and obscene literature form another occasion for official abuse of discretion. Vouchsafing no exact definition of either of these terms, the department every now and then pounces on a publication whose editor dreamed of nothing so little as of giving legitimate ground for offense. The Chicago superintendent of second class mails the other day branded as "obscene" a report of the national purity congress! The acting assistant attorney general of the United States has declared a magazine unmailable for containing a simple advertisement of a study of the social evil, written with the most earnest purpose by a former resident physician on Blackwell's island and recognized for fifty years as a classic work of immense value to the sociological student. A former official found indecency in a helpful work on painless childbirth for the use of prospective mothers.

These are but a few samples of undeleable abuse of authority in the various branches of the postal service, and the like could be multiplied many times. Here the citizen is deprived of his rights with no vestige of "due process of law" as arbitrarily as could be done in Russia. If he appeals to the courts, he is told that there can be no redress, as is clear from the following decision:

The courts will not interfere by mandamus with the executive officers of the government in the exercise of their ordinary official duties even where those duties require an interpretation of law, no appellate power being given them for that purpose.—U. S. ex rel. Dunlap v. Black, 123 U. S. 40.

Under these and like rulings the citizen aggrieved by the act of a postal official must submit to any outrage that may be imposed on him. The matter has been repeatedly tested, and without any mode of securing relief. The bureaucratic postal regime furnishes one of the darkest and most difficult problems for our democracy to solve. With government ownership of transportation lines and other related activities the possibilities for a complete and perpetual despotism would be enormously increased. After destroying and prohibiting all private modes of conveyance the government might well declare that transportation is "a privilege, not a right," and cut off those whom the executive chose to rate as "undesirable citizens" from all possibility of travel. Until the postal system has been far more thoroughly democratized it is not a species of insanity to invite our people to embark in enterprises of a more decidedly state socialistic character?

### Several Reasons, All of Them Good.

Christiansburg, Va., installed its own electric plant in 1900 at a cost of \$10,000. A year or so ago the generating plant was shut down and power purchased from a private company. Now the distributing plant has been sold, the experiment having proved very expensive, according to reports. The mayor writes as follows:

"We had several reasons for disposing of our electric system. First, we owned only the lines in and within a radius of one mile of our corporate limits. The power is generated about fifteen miles from our town and is furnished by the Grayson Electric company. The J. L. Vaughan company has purchased our rights and the Grayson plant. We expect street car and other improvements under individual management that we could not under municipal. Christiansburg is bettered financially, and we are sure that we have made a good deal for our town."

### Documentary Evidence of Failure.

The electric plant installed by the borough of McAdoo, Pa., in 1899 at a cost of \$10,000 was leased in January last for twenty-five years. In the agreement the situation was set forth by the council as follows:

"The borough is now owner of a certain municipal electric light plant in the said borough and in the operation thereof has encountered certain losses to such an extent that the cost of operation and maintenance, together with the interest on the bonded indebtedness incurred by reason of the erection of the said municipal plant, exceeds the income derived therefrom."

The amount of revenue collected during 1907 is said to have been about \$1,000 less than the operating expenses.

### Fewer Snags Under Private Management.

By vote of the city council the municipal gas plant of Nashville, Ark., was closed down last January. Although the price of gas was \$3 a thousand, the expenses were nearly double the receipts. The mayor writes:

"The reason of such action by the council is that it could not make itself sustaining, but the council has since leased it for two years to the former general manager, who thinks he can make it pay under private management."

The manager evidently knew that with a free hand he could steer clear of some of the snags that could not be avoided under city management.

### Brief, but to the Point.

In 1893 the town of Needham, Mass., installed an electric distributing plant at a cost of \$13,774, to which considerable additions have since been made. By vote of the town the plant has just been sold for \$11,000, and a twenty year contract for street lighting was made with the company that for several years had been supplying the current. The town clerk sums up the reason for this action in one word, "economy."

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General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

### DARLING-BEARD.

Popular Maple Lane Young People Are Wed Quietly.

Miss Myrtle Darling and Mr. Frank Beard, of Maple Lane, were quietly married at the Presbyterian manse on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. J. R. Landsborough. After the marriage ceremony a reception was held at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Beard, of Maple Lane, when about 30 guests were present, mostly relatives of the bride and groom.

The Beard home was prettily decorated with Oregon grape, roses, marguerites, sweet peas and ferns. The bride, who was prettily attired in white, and the groom, received the congratulations of the friends and relatives beneath a floral arch. A banquet was served during the evening to the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Swallow, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Darling, Miss Ella Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Bobble, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Beard, of Sellwood, Mr. and Mrs. William Beard, Mr. and Mrs. William McLarrt and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Darling, Miss Pearl Darling, John Darling, Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Beard, Lambert Beard, of Sellwood, Miss Balheim, of Sellwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Beard have gone on a wedding trip to Newport, and on their return will reside on Molalla avenue where the groom has a cottage in readiness for his bride.

### Help for Those Who Have Stomach Trouble.

After doctoring for about twenty years for a bad stomach trouble, and spending nearly five hundred dollars for medicine and doctor's fees, I purchased my wife one box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which did her so much good that she continued to use them and they have done her more good than all of the medicine I bought before.—Samuel Boyer, Folsom, Iowa. This medicine is for sale by Hunter Bros., Oregon City and Molalla. Samples free.

### Canby Farmer Gathers Large Crop of Berries.

R. S. Coe, one of the prominent strawberry growers of Canby, was in Oregon City on a business trip Wednesday. Mr. Coe, who has one and one-half acres in strawberries, has the Clarkes Seedling, Magroon, Gandy and the Lovett varieties, and says that the berry crop this year was large and the berries of excellent quality. He gathered from these vines 4500 pounds of berries, and has found a ready market for the fruit. Many of his berries were shipped to Portland markets, where they commanded the highest market price. On account of the heat during the day the pickers on the Coe place only picked half a day, as the berries were too warm to handle for shipping. Mr. Coe says that he will have berries for another

week before the season closes. There were about 10,000 plants put out on his place last fall, and as the soil of Canby is well adapted to the growing of strawberries, these vines have taken on a rapid growth, and bore well this year. The Himalaya berry, that Mr. Coe is experimenting with, and the only farmer in his section of the county who is trying this berry, is doing excellently in the soil of his farm, and the vines grow more rapidly than any other berry. The fruit of this variety resembles that of the Evergreen blackberry in color, but the flavor is much better, and lasts until the fall frosts come. Mr. Coe says that the cherry crop of Canby is larger than it has been for many years.

### CLACKAMAS.

Clackamas Grange No. 298 held a very pleasant Fourth of July picnic in the grove near the new hall. About 60 people attended, and listened to the program, enjoyed a good dinner and participated in the races which followed. The ball team from Lents failing to appear, Clackamas played the Harmony team in the afternoon.

Sunday, the Spartans from Portland played against the Clackamas team. The score was 19 to 6 in favor of the home team. The latter felt quite elated, as the Spartans are scheduled to play at Chantauqua, and ask "Why not we?"

A party of Japs came from Portland on a little picnic excursion on the Fourth. They brought an accordion and other musical instruments, and after lunch they sat in the shade and rendered some very sweet music. Quite a party from the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies went up to Clear Creek on a picnic on the Fourth.

Clackamas people, as a rule, attend Chantauqua, and the town will be very quiet and almost deserted during the session.

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