### OREGON CITY COURIER

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ORE GON CITY COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PUBLISHER M. I. BROWN, A. E. FROST, OWNERS,

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REMEDIES

tem-a cumbersome, indirect, ineffic-

ple in 1914 by the People's Power

League, were, in brief outline, the abolishment of the state senate, a

He pointed out the great power of

priations, and the short ballot.

their own work.

ibility and every official would have to make good to hold his office.

The county would be conducted by

a commission of men, elected by the

people and they would select a busi-ness manager. Mr. U'Ren explained in detail how this would work out. The manager would be chosen for his

superintendent, or a district school teacher rise to the head of education-

al departments—by ability to manage and perform the work. If the man made good in a little city he could work up to the county and to the large offices and cities.

This is but a brief outline of the

proposed reforms for Oregon's weak

spots. It is a proposition to save 60 cents of the dollar now wasted and

give the state, counties and cities 100 cents worth of efficiency and results.

There is no getting away from

cality wants a higher duty around his

stamping ground and lower rates

everywhere else, and the product un-

der such conditions is bound to be a crazy-quilt, with localities and inter-

through some sore of a court or com-

mission, composed of big, honest able

men, and tariff duties will be levied scientiffically, will be placed where

they will produce revenue with the

least possible burden, and place the

duties necessary for revenue on those

Official Paper for the Farmers Society of Equity of Clackamas Co M. J. BROWN,

went up.

#### Affidavit of Circulation

I. M. J. Brown, being duly sworn, say that I am editor and part owner paper from May 1, 1912, to may 1, 1912, to may 2, 1912, to may circulated from the Courier office in asking if there was a man or woman the usual manner.

M. J. BROWN. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1913.

GILBERT L. HEDGES, Notary Public for Oregon

That "abortive" recall "attempt" has grown into a full-sized protest.

They say the "fellows" thought better of trying to hold up the recall election with an injunction. It was a wise second thought.

If we had settled all the prelimin-aries of the elevator matter before smaller legislature, proportional rep-resentation, the taking from the leg-islature the power to introduce approthe proposition went to the people, how much trouble, delay and expense might have been saved.

a combination of counties wanting ap-propriations, and drove the point The action of the ladies' organizat ion of Oak Grove on the County Court recall is significant notice that the islature there were euough counties women of this county are taking not-ice and are going to take part in the and members wanting appropriations to be in the majority, and how by trading each locality got its bale of coming election.

When one out of four voters in this big county signs a county court re-call, and when you consider that the the circulation of the petitions has all been volunteer work, well, it certainly shows a vigorous protest and looks like the danger sign was out.

"What will the women do?" is the questions politicians and others are are asking-now that women have the vote. Some say they won't do any thing—that they will stay at home, rock the cradle and wash the dishes. Others say they will vote as their husbands vote. The Courier's guess that about half of them will vote and that they will vote their honest con-victions; that party and the husband strings will be ignored very largely.

Justice in this country will not be a square deal between rich and poor until the rich man is sent to jail for minor violations of the law like the ed by the governor and subject to re-moval by him for neglect of duty. poor man, who is unable to buy off This would again force direct respons jail sentence by paying a fine. Carlton Sentinel.

And different sentences for the same violations will always breed contempt for justice and foster class distinctions. The man who cannot pay a fine goes to jail to serve several weeks and months in confinement, while the other man pays his fine and does not even have the punishment of inconvenience. And all you ment of inconvenience. And all you promotion to the high offices of the promotion to the high offi is class distinction—and that's dangerous.

#### WHY NOT?

Big Business tried the same old often-successful bluff that if the tariff was reduced wages of workingmen would be reduced accordingly.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield

worked a new bluff. He gave it out that if any manufacturer reduced wages because of tariff reduction, government officials would go thru his business and see whether the cut was justified or not.

Twenty years ago if a government There is no getting away from official made such a threat he would what thinking men realize, that the have been called an anarchist on the tariff question is a local issue and that ground that a manufacturer's busipoliticians cannot settle it to the satwas his own and no one had a isfaction of this country any more han the Methodists can make that church the national religion. Every loright to pry into it. Things are changing. Sentiment is

changing. Thoughts are changing. It is but a little way ahead when every manufacturer of necessities will have the government tell him what selling prices to put on the output; when every coal mine will be allowed a certain per cent of profit; when every telephone, telegraph, and railroad will be overlooked by the government and rates fixed.

And it may not be a very distant further step when the government will own common necessities, transportation and wire corporations.

And wouldn't this country be thousands of time better off if they were who can best afford to pay them. so owned?

Wouldn't a thousand be benefitted by lower prices where but one is benefitted by corporation prices? the recall an "abortive attempt."

Wonder where that county court lawyer is who a few weeks ago said the recall petitions wouldn't get enough signatures "to call the Judge

Over 3,200 names of voters of this county are signed to the recall petitions of Judge Beatie and Blair. These names are every one sworn to and in the hands of the recall executive committee. And yet George C. Brownell says he despises the min behind the recall, and the Enterprise says the Courier would be allright but for the company it keeps. How do you farmers like that? mers like that?

There are few spots on this old of all lands and races.

In a measure we have In his address at the barbecue at Aurora Friday last, W. S. U'Ren of say that I am editor and part owner of the Oregon City Courier, and that the average weekly circulation of that paper from May 1, 1912, to May 1, 1913, has exceeded 2,000 copies, and that give next year.

Aurora Friday last, W. S. U'Ren of two poles leave little to hope for as an outlet for a crowding population—and then what? Well, in the days of your great, great grandchildren our air ships will be doing a regular trunk line business carrying our uneasy Americans up to the different stars, and scattering a crowding population around the sky. "It can't be done?" Back up to the time you 50results of our present government and if so to raise their hands. Not a hand year-olds were boys and review events. There have so many improbable He made the statement that only and impossible things been done that forty cents' worth of results were obtained from each dollar expended of taxation money and the sixty cents was lost and wasted. This he declared on a north pole trip, so they take it on a north pole trip, so they take it with them. In the year about 2015 I was not so much the fault of the pub-lic officials as the fault of the syswould like to come out of it for a few hours and read the first page of the Courier. "Aerial Excursion to Mars. ient method of transacting public bus-Great Opportunities for Prospectors and Investors." What? Wait and see. The remedies he proposed, and which will be submitted to the peo-

> Alaska, that frozen end of land that we paid Russia about seven and a half million dollars for, has gold in about every square fooe of it, and some of these days when the railroads develop it, it will pour a greater golden stream into this country. The western states continue the output of the golden stuff, Africa is opening up propriations, and drove the point nome by showing how at the last legrich deposits, and in almost every corner of the world men are finding the precious metal. And it makes a man wonder what our money will be like or be worth if we keep on finding the trading each locality got its bale of fodder—and the taxpayers furnished the bales.
>
> He had a supply to the bale of yellow stuff. The value of gold is its scarcity. Suppose a literal mountain of it should be found and it became as He would have only the governor introduce appropriation bills and forbid the legislature to increase the amounts he recommended. This would centralize the responsibility, and every voter would know definitely who was responsible for taxation, and over the responsible to take a hand bag full of it to buy a pound of crackers. And do you know that our money today is far cheaper than it was 25 years ago? In those days a man worth ten thousand dollars was rich and fixed for life, governor would be the referendum while today it is considered but a drop. governor would be the referendum while today it is considered but a drop and the recall. This would stop the in the bucket as a start to riches. And trading of support in the legislature 25 years ago money came harder and over appropriation bills, stop the dod-ging of individual responsibility and double. It's an interesting subject to force the members to stand alone on think on. When gold, the basis of our money, becomes so common that we He would provide a short ballot, will have to send a roll as big as This year we would elect state officiels the second year legislative officials and the third year county officials—having annual elections—and every year officials elected for at least four years subject to the recall; the rounty elect of the recall of t that county clerk , sheriff, assessor, the past 25 years look as if supply district attorney, recorder, school sup-ervisor and such officials be appoint-

#### VESTED RIGHTS.

Have backward looking and inward looking men ever stopped to consider what might happen to them here in the great state of New York If those who have not should take it into their heads to make common cause against those who have? They talk about vested rights and in their talk assume they have both an inherent and a constitutional right to pass their property down from generation to generation until some reckless descendant shall have dissipated it. Suppose a governor and a general assembly in the state of New York should repeal the statute of descents for real and personal property and the statute with reference to the making of wills on their death. How much vested interest would any relative have in the property which fell from their nerveless hands at the hour of dissolution? The right to inherit and the right to devise are neither inherent nor constitutional; but, upon the contrary, they are simply privileges given by the state to its citizens .-Vice President Thomas R. Mar-

SUMMONS

ests favored where these interests had the pull and made the most noise. Some day we will handle this matter

T. L. Sagar, Plaintiff,

ey, Defendants: To Everard Sager and Susan Sagar Staley the above named defendants, In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed again-st you in the above entitled action on

Everard Sagar and Susan Sagar Stal-

or before the 4th day of July, 1913, which is six weeks after the date of Wonder if the Enterprise yet thinks the first publication of this summons. you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff for want thereof, will apto the Court for the relief deanded in said complaint, to-wit: For a judgement and decree annullcertain deed executed by the North American Trust Co. and re-corded at page 258 in book 72 of rety, whereby the said Company pre-tended to convey the West Half (1/2) ed as of the Southwest Quarter (1/4) of land. ords for deeds for Clackamas Counof the Southwest Quarter (14) of Section Twelve (12) Township Four (4) South of Range Two (2) East of the Willamette Meridian in the County of Clackamas and State of Oregon

containing 80 acres, more or less, to Stephen Sagar in trust for himself and for you and his brothers and sis-Plaintiff will further apply to the Court for a judgement and decree de-claring that said deed is a cloud up-on Plaintiff's title to said property and removing the same and that you, the said defendants, have not, nor have either of you, any right or title in or to the said lands or anyp art thereof by reason of the aforesaid

This summons is published pursuant to an order made in the above entitled cause by the Honorable J. U. of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County on the 12th day of May 1913. The date of the first publication of this summons is May 23, 1913, and the date of the last publication is July 4, 1913.

U'Ren & Schuebel Attorneys for Plaintiff

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

not have on these shores the noblest stone our prophets. civilization the world has ever known. There is no reason why we should not lead the world in political idealism

and reform, as we did of old. There is no reason why we should not take as advanced a place in art and literature, in philosophy and religion and in all the higher realms of the intellectual and spiritual as we have in the political, commercial and industrial.

There is no reason why we should not become more than ever before a beacon set upon a hill to the peoples

In a measure we have been and are all this, but not in the degree that it is our opportunity and duty to be. Everything is in our favor-our resources, our institutions, our history

and our youth. Our danger is of losing sight of our high ideals and manifest destiny in the pursuit of temporary, partial and personal things, of submerging spiritual in material things, of thinking more of

luxury than of leadership. Set apart from the old world as we are, we could become the evangel of peace, of universal education, of humanitarian enterprises, of a social organization that would do justice to the workers, eliminate waste and bring producer and consumer together; of agricultural and industrial efficiency, of practical philanthropy and helpfulness one to another, of freedom from corruption, of popular government at its cleanest and best. These are not impossible ideals.

They are both practical and necessary With these things more nearly realized we could become a nation such as was contemplated by our founders. Is it not time, in Lincoln's phrase, that we had a "new birth of freedom" and that America should in the highest and best sense take her rightful place as the leader of the world?

A RAINY DAY.

As I write this it is raining. The water just outside my window is plunking down from a leak in the eaves.

Rainy days have their uses, but for myself I prefer to invest in sunshine. On a rainy day I can almost believe in infant damnation, whereas when the sun is shining it is utterly repug-

However, I did not start out to talk of the weather nor again of theology. Those things are only thrown in as background.

So we will literally turn our backs on both, throw a fresh log on the hearth, pull up the most comfortable chair. light our pipes and talk things over. You want to get on in the world.

Well, that is just what I want you to do. You can't get on any too fast or too far to suit me so long as you play the game square. Are you playing it square? Think it

over. You need not tell me, but you had better not try to deceive yourself. We will assume that you are. I do not believe a man like you could long be content to play it any other way. Now, since you play fair, why don't you get ahead faster? Maybe you don't work hard enough.

You can't get anywhere unless you "stir your stumps," as the saying goes. The only way to arrive is to move. Assuming, however, that you work rd, what is the trouble you do not use enough intelligence. Outwardly all men look pretty much alike. They have the same kind of

hands and legs, faces and bodies.

They are not widely different in phys leal characteristics. What is it, then, that differentiates them, that makes one a world releb rity and the other a clodhopper? Why it is a mere matter of brains. The winner is bound to find out the truth about things, while the other takes

hearsay or prejudice or some other half baked or inadequate process. You have got to get right down to business and think things out.

If you play fair and work and think. and if you do all these hard enough, nobody can stop you.

THE APOSTLE OF LIBERTY.

It is not popular to praise Thomas Paine, perhaps the most misunderstood man of modern times.

Yet I am convinced that it is just; nd, being so convinced, I will do It. Thomas Paine was the apostle of liberty in three lands-in his native England, his adopted America and in France, that he loved.

He endangered his own freedom and finally lost it that he might give freedom to all mankind.

An intensely religious man, he yet believed in religious liberty and taught it to an intolerant age that misunderstood his motives and his ideals.

He believed not only in the American and French republics, but in a republic of the world. He set the colonies on fire for independence and heartened their soldiers in the dark days of the Revolution. He helped frame the bill of rights in France. He taught the rights of man in England. His "Age of Reason," which resulted in heaping calumny on his name, was written as much against French atheism as it was against what he regarded as superstition in America and Eng-

This man expressed his falth in God in some of the most beautiful apostrophes in literature and showed a keen appreciation and sympathy with the spirit of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, of whose character and moral ideals he spoke in praise.

Perhaps he lacked education, for he was ever a commoner, the son of a staymaker and with only a grammar school training. Yet few men have ever written in

more eloquent or trenchant English, It has been said that those who come to save mankind are either worshiped as gods or chased as devils. It was poor Paine's misfortune to suffer the last named fate. Yet the law of compensation operates, and through Campbell, Judge of the Circuit Court | It he will some day be placed as high as he was before made low, for that is necessary to balance the scales of

been the actual author of the Declaration of Independence, and there is At any rate, he was a pranhet of Ha. Huntley Bros. Co. abundant proof to support this view.

erty and republicanism the world There is no reason why we should around, and in this age we should not

# SATURDAY NIGHT REV. SAMUEL W. PURVIS. D.D.

THE BRANDED SLAVE. Text, "I bear branded on my body the marks of the Lord Jesus." -(R. V.) Gal.

They've been treating Paul shamefully. He's one of the most modest. self sacrificing sort of men, but they've been nagging him, stinging him with petty criticisms, disputing his authority and making light of his work Finally he turns, not with reproach but as a father might to an ungrate a protection, beful child, and with drawn face and pained voice dismisses all their ingratitude and pettiness and insinuations with the words, "From henceforth let no man trouble me, for 1 bear branded on my body the marks of the Lord Jesus." Twenty centuries have been speculating his meaning. Was it the right of circumcision? Did be refer to the marks which were branded on slaves by their owners? Was it the scars upon his own body, the scourging at Philippi, the stoning at Lystra, the wild beasts at Ephesus. the hunger, the shipwreck, the weariness which had put their imprint on his bowed frame or lines on his face? Or were the marks spiritual, not only scars and welts and ridges left by lash, rock and lion's claw, but the brandings on the body of tremendous mental and spiritual struggles-marks the magistrates, centurious, lictors. procurators, kings and emperors were not powerful enough to stamp there. but which as a slave of Jesus Christ he bore as the brand of ownership? Honorable Scars,

A scar, a cicatrix, may be honorable or dishonorable. Paul's were those of honor. They were diplomas from the school of Christ, credentials with the authority of heaven. He was not ashamed of them. Attorney General Brewster had the most blackened,

deeply scarred face ever seen in public life, but he got it saving his little sister's life from a fire. Scars of honor. Our profession puts its mark on us. The scholar becomes nearsighted or blind, like Albert Barnes; the student's face shows study lines; the laborer's hands are calloused: the machinist has broken nails and oil stained skin; the merchant's face is worried. I remember a New England town where I saw so many one armed and one legged men. "Powder works," explained the bus driver. But they were not ashamed. At the last G. A. R. conven- also it is potent in respect to humantion I listened to the old soldiers tell of ity. Parents have in their own contheir marks—saber cut at Chancellors- trol the most wonderful power whereville, bullet wound at Antietam, leg by to influence the character and form lost at Gettysburg, but none were of their children before birth, and not ashamed. I recently heard Anthony to be ignored after birth—the power of Comstock, New York vice crusader and the mind. Were this law of nature United States postal inspector, tell of clearly recognized by intelligent, conhis work. He laughed over his in-

cane over his head, but he was not Who Owns You?

juries, broken ribs, bullet wound, a

scar across his right cheek from the

knife of an assassin, infernal machine

sent by express, small box by mail;

Ingersoll spit in his face and broke his

I've seen the cattlemen out on the great prairies take their blazing hot branding iron and stamp their mark of ownership on horses and cattle. Forever afterward, east or west, city or country, no matter where I meet them they still bear on their body the mark of their owner. As a lad of sixteen on board a man-of-war in Philadelphia harbor the writer had a great American coat of arms tattooed over the muscle of his right arm. Until his dying day, on land or sea, under any flag, he must bear, willingly or unwillingly, the seal of the great republic. Christ asked two signs of discipleship-self surrender and self sacrifice. Matthew surrenders his tax booth. Simon his fishing boat. Paul is a brilliant Roman: of the Jews he's a Pharisee; he has a tremendous hatred of Christ. Then comes a change! At midday on the road to Damascus he becomes the slave of Jesus Christ. What was itsunstroke, epilepsy, hallucination? He. the peerless intellectual giant, says it was the Lord Jesus. From that day he calls himself the "servus"-the slave -of Jesus Christ. "I am no longer my own! I am branded with the mark!" 'Whose servant are you?' I asked a purse proud fellow one night. "My own!" "You look it!" No man can have two owners-he cannot serve God and Mammon.

The Mark on the Forehead. All true human life and love are a surrender and sacrifice. And the mark is speedily stamped on us. A maid loves a man. She gives up her home, her father's bonorable name, her liberty of maidenhood. From that June day she no longer lives her own life. The adjustment to another's will, the cares of household management, the babe put in her arms, the responsibility, place lines of care on her face. These are the brands of love, borne gladly for ove's sake. She's not ashamed of the marks. The Roman slave had his owner's mark branded on his forehead. It was an outrage, cruel, damnable. I can conceive the horror, the piteous sense of indignity, the effort to conceal the shameful mark put there by unfeel ing hand. Today we each put on our own mark. If all his life a man had been trying to engrave "the mark of the beast" on his forehead, what reason has he to expect that when he passes out of this life the foul marks shall disappear in a moment and that be will bear on his brow the "marks of the Lord Jesus Christ" in its stead? No. We shall be recognized when we get home by the "marks of the Lord Jesus."

If seven doctors had tol dyou, as they had told C. E. Blanchard, of Lo Grange, Calif., that you had but a short time to live on account of kidney trouble, what would you do? He says: "I took Foley Kidney Pills and Personally I believe him to have they completely cured me and I can not speak too highly of them." Cost less than the doctors, but accomplish

### BROOKLYN ABERNACLE

MOSES, THE GOODLY CHILD. Exodus 1:22-2:10.-July 6,

Whose receiveth one such little child in My name, receiveth Me. Matthew 18.5. OSEPH was the Grand Vizier of Egypt for eighty years-dying at the age of one hundred and ten years. Surely the Israelites suffered no oppression during that time. Shortly thereafter, however, another Pharnoh came into power who "knew not Joseph"-who ignored his services to Egypt and the tentative covenant with the Israelites. This Pharaoh is supposed to have been Rameses II., a hard-hearted, selfish despot.

This Pharnoh perceived that the Israelites were multiplying much more rapidly than were the Egyptians. Therefore he considered them a menace. At first they had been viewed as

Sig.

cause Goshen lay eastward, and an invading army would encounter the Israelites first. Egypt's only antagonist in those days was Assyria, When the Israelites would outnumber the Egyptians, an

C. Mes "Taskmasters to Af-flict Them." invading army might bribe them, and thus the rule of the Pharaohs be overthrown.

To meet this contingency, various expedients were tried. First, an edict compelled the Israelites to perform arduous labors, which it was hoped would undermine their strength. On the contrary, they seemed to flourish increasingly with every burden. The next repressive measure was the edict that every male child of the Israelites should be strangled at birth. But this command was disregarded, the midwives claiming that they arrived too late. The final resort was the royal edict that the Israelites must drown every new-born male infant. Failure to do this was made a punishable crime.

It was under these conditions that Moses was born. The account indicates that both his parents were plous, and hence we are not surprised that the babe "was a goodly child"-beautiful Comparatively few parents real ize that where children are otherwise than "goodly"-graceful in feature and character a responsibility for the defects rests upon them. We do not mean that any human pair could bring forth absolutely perfect children. "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean?" - Job 14:4.

What we mean is that as careful breeding affects the form, features and character of the lower animals, and improves both fruit and flowers, so scientious people, what a change would speedily be effected! Co-operating With God's Providences.

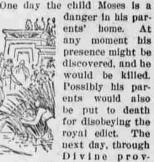
Doubtless Moses' parents thought how to advance the plan which proved so successful in saving his life. They knew that the Egyptian princess re sorted to a certain secluded spot on the Nile for her bath, presumed to have been part of a religious ceremony. A little basket was woven of bulrushes, and made watertight with pitch. The babe was placed therein

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and at a proper time was left pear the snot visited by the princess. Moses' little sister Miriam stood near, ready to suggest the bringing of a nurse. It is quite possible that the princess perceived the ruse, and merely co-operated, believing that the child might as well have the mother's care.

Aided and Protected. How much there is of wonderful romance in this story! Think of the leadings of Divine providence in this case! One day the child Moses is a



The Princess finds Mo-idence, the child is back in the same home, and his mother paid by

the princess for caring for him It is assumed that the child was wenned at the age of four years. Then he was claimed by the princess as her own. He was given the name Moses, of which Professor Sayce says: "The Greek form of the Hebrew Mosheh-Moyses-is derived by Josephus from the Coptic (ancient Egyptian) Mo (water) and uses (saved out of it). In other words, the princess made a pun of the name, as though she had said: This is my son, because I brought him forth-out of the water."

Truly, we never know when Divine Wisdom is working human woof into the Divine web, or plan. God's people are ever to remember that He is "working all things according to the counsel of His own will." While using human instrumentalities, God nevertheless respects the human will, and merely co-operates with it. And whoever most zealously co-operates with God receives proportionately the larger share of the Divine blessing. This simple lesson, received into good and honst hearts, gives us greater faith in God.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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National independence was declared one hundred thirty seven years ago. But personal independence in most cases has to be secured by each man for himself. One of the most important requierements for any man's independence is a comfortable sum of money laid by. The business of the bank is to provide a place where any man can keep his money in safety, both while it is being saved and after a goodly sum has been accumulated. A bank account, therefore, has come to b ethe surest path to fortune and independence. We urge everyone who has no deposit in the bank to begin keeping an ac-

#### INDEPENDENCE

The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY