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Patronize Home Industry.  
OREGON CITY, MAY 26, 1899.

An American Internal Policy.  
First—Public ownership of public franchises. The values created by the community should belong to the community.

Second—Destruction of criminal trusts. No monopolization of the national resources by lawless private combinations more powerful than the people's government.

Third—A graduated income tax. Every citizen to contribute to the support of the government according to his means, and not according to his necessities.

Fourth—Election of senators by the people. The senate, now becoming the private property of corporations and bosses, to be made truly representative, and the state legislature to be reelected from recurring scandals.

Fifth—National, state and municipal improvement of the public school system. As the duties of citizenship are both general and local, every government, both general and local, should do its share toward fitting every individual to perform them.

Sixth—Currency reform. All the nation's money to be issued by the nation's government, and its supply to be regulated by the people and not by the banks.

Bad beef, bad whiskey, and bad politics are making inroads on the population.

The fellow that talks the most about "honest money" is usually the biggest tax dodger.

The commonest enemy we know is the fellow that is trying to deceive you with promises.

The bankers seem to think bank paper money a mighty good currency, but government paper money, oh my!

Twenty million dollars for ten million people looks like a bargain-counter price, but the Filipinos are dear at that price.

The men who "know all about finance" simply copy the errors of the past, because it is money in their pockets to do so.

A MAN may possess the right to vote and yet be an industrial slave. A man in debt is a slave just to the extent of his indebtedness.

Public sentiment is in favor of the election of United States senators by the people, but it don't seem to be exerting itself very much.

The most prosperous period in the history of this country was when there was no gold or silver in circulation; only paper money.

The United States has spent \$300,000,000 on war in a little over 12 months just passed. The army has lost more men than it has killed.

Why don't they put salt on Aguinaldo's tail, if they want to catch him? He's been "salted" twice with Spanish gold, and might be caught again.

Gov. FINNICK makes a fine plea for the republican party to be good, but he might as well plead with the devil. The republican party thinks it is good now, and it is—to the corporations and trusts.

The Japanese language does not contain a single cuss word. That is pretty good evidence that they have never voted for a man like Cleveland, nor eaten canned army beef of American manufacture.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the increase of wages of the employes of the tin trust ten per cent., the price of its goods was advanced 100 per cent. That may be considered as a beautiful exemplification of "preserving the equities," with "downweight" in favor of the trust.

It is estimated that the Spanish war will cost us about \$500,000,000. Suppose we had paid out that amount in this country to have good roads built. It would have given employment to the thousands of poor men and put money in circulation that would have resulted in some real prosperity. But, no, we must kill a few people and get a little glory.

It would be interesting to know if Alger ever taste any of that army beef.

During the last six years the interesting debt of the U. S. A. has jumped from \$555,000,000 to \$1,200,000,000, and the interest charge has increased \$14,000!

The first fruits of imperialism—a censored cable to Manila to prevent the American people from receiving any information regarding conditions there, and censored mails in the United States to prevent Americans in the Philippines learning the opinions of the people at home.

The traveling salesmen who were so solicitous in 1896 to have money that was good all over the world, but have since lost their jobs on account of the formation of trusts, would undoubtedly rather have their jobs back again and take their pay in money that was good in this country.

Some fellow who has a most delightful "pull," a lovely lead pipe cinch on the administration, has a contract for shipping wood to Cuba for the use of the government, at \$12 a cord. Wood is plentiful in Cuba and could be supplied at 10¢ more than \$2 per cord, but our Uncle Sam is such a generous old cuss!

The average American workingman is a gay bird. He gives more than half the products of his labor away in order that he may vote a straight ticket for the grand old party, and the privilege of working some more. He's the softest snap on two continents and so green that the devil will have to dry him a thousand years before he will burn.

The board of inquiry says: "The beef was good."

"Eagan bought too much of an untried ration."

"Miles is a liar, Alger is an angel."

"The beef contractors were patriots."

"The soldiers were traitors to their country for refusing to eat the beef."

We are in favor of the initiative and referendum first, last and all the time, but we don't like the idea of being turned over to the republicans because they passed a constitutional amendment favoring such at the recent session of the state legislature to catch votes and fool the fool people at the next election.

The average voter is a sort of a jaseck for the politicians to ride. He was just as enthusiastic in supporting Cleveland as he was McKinley, because the politician was in the saddle and putting the spurs to him. It all meant the same thing to the politician—office. The voter never reaches that part of the lane where promises leave off and performances begin, but he keeps pegging away and voting'er straight. Bully boy, is he.

The gold bug faction of the g. o. p. seem to be willing to waive every thing they have contended for if they can succeed in getting a law passed making all contracts heretofore payable in money, payable in gold. Poor deluded lunatics, know you not that if debts can be made payable in one commodity the way is clear for making them payable in all commodities, thus eliminating money entirely and getting back to the barter system of exchanging value for value direct. This is not a pleasant picture to contemplate coming as it does from the so-called brainy men of our matchless American financiers, but it is nothing more than could be expected from a class of brainless idiots who imagine that a nice little shell game like the present national banking system could become a perpetual institution.

Over Sensitive.  
OREGON CITY, Or., May 6, '99.

Editor COURIER-HERALD: On the editorial page of the COURIER-HERALD of yesterday, I see an allegation that murder is being committed daily in the Philippines, and that the administration is "propagating" a brutal policy of tyranny.

Now I have a son in the Philippines who is a party to this illegal murder—a party in the enforcement of this "brutal policy of tyranny." I am proud of the boy, and proud of the fact that he is there, doing his part of what the administration desires to accomplish.

In my judgment the sentiments expressed in the said editorial, are pernicious, and should be condemned by patriotic citizens, and I have no use for paper engaged in this dissemination.

You will please discontinue the COURIER-HERALD to my address.  
Respectfully yours,  
J. W. NORRIS, M. D.

The above communication shows what a foolish view people, that are otherwise intelligent, take of certain events. The article mentioned did not in any way reflect on any one personally, and referred in a general way to the un-American policy now being pursued in regard to the Philippines, and there was no fiction about the article either, and the facts are as we stated. We have nothing to say against the boys that are lying down their lives for their country at the request of a boodle government policy.

NO ROYALTY FOR AMERICANS.

Andrew Carnegie announces his retirement from business, having sold his iron industries to the great steel combination for one hundred and fifty millions. This amount he invests in first mortgage bonds of the combine at 5% interest, which will produce him an income of \$7,500,000 a year, or \$20,000 a day, which is a pretty good salary to do nothing—being 150 times as much as the president of the United States receives. It is a sum greater than is paid to the kings of Bavaria, Spain, Serbia, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Roumania, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Greece, Denmark and Belgium, COMBINED, and Carnegie would have enough left to pay the salary of every president on the face of the earth! That is what the fools of America pay to one man, and not the richest one by any means. And yet these fools would never, never, never submit to support royalty! But this speculation in comparative royal incomes was not what I started to call your attention to. It was this that struck me so forcibly when I read the dispatch referring to the deal by which the Carnegie properties passed into the hands of the trust. The situation is, that Carnegie had possessed himself of the position to tax the people to the extent of millions a year. The combine wanted to exercise this power and they bought the power of Carnegie, paying him \$20,000 a day for all time to come, he and his heirs, for the privilege. They expect to tax the people to pay this and a profit for themselves on top of it. Carnegie simply sold the privilege of taxing the people—only that and nothing more. Just as kings sold the privilege of taxing the people to the highest cash bidder, which was the cause of the Wyatt Tyler insurrection in England—and all other revolutions. When you come to consider that the steel trust is capitalized at one thousand millions (one billion dollars) and that Carnegie's contribution to it is less than one sixteenth of the whole, you will comprehend to some extent, if you have a mathematical turn of mind, what this one trust means in the way of taxing the people. It will suck from the labor of the people of the United States more money than all the kings, emperors, dukes, lords, barons, presidents and royal families on earth suck from the world's workers! The robbery of royalty sinks into insignificance beside this one trust. And then to know that the copper trust is of the same size and power and that there are over 400 other trusts, you must be dull indeed if you cannot see where this thing is leading to. All these vast, incomprehensible incomes could be saved to the people if itsome scheme to rob the industries or divide up the property, of which it is neither. It will not take many years at the present rate of combination to so reduce the people to poverty that they cannot stand the private ownership of industries, even if they would. Therefore let us rejoice that the concentration is making such rapid headway, because it will shorten the time and lessen the sum of human misery. Incidental, Carnegie announces his intention of retiring from commercial affairs and devoting his life and fortune to philanthropy and the fighting of trusts. All of which can be taken with more or less salt but time will tell whether he means it or has the intelligence to comprehend the only remedy. And we are nearing the Twentieth Century.—Appeal to Reason.

Why?  
EDITOR-COURIER-HERALD:—

Why do rich men generally cleave to gold standard, and persistently oppose free silver coinage and clamor for the destruction of the greenbacks?

History informs us that whenever a large supply of legal-tender money has been furnished the people, they invariably became prosperous. And whenever a scarcity of legal money occurred the people suffered adversity, showing plainly that the main cause of prosperity was a large volume of money in circulation, and the cause of adversity was a small volume of money in circulation. History informs us further that it matters not of what material the money is made, if it is a full legal-tender.

The intrinsic value of money has been many times proven to be a fallacy—notably by England, when Napoleon Bonaparte threatened the subjection of all Europe. Napoleon Bonaparte being a believer in intrinsic value, had absorbed much of the gold and silver of Europe by conquest. England and Germany became greatly alarmed at the attitude of Bonaparte, and not having but little gold and silver on hand, England volunteered to issue a large volume of legal-tender paper money with which to combat, and if possible to conquer the ambitions.

Bonaparte, "Sir Archibald Allison" in his history of Europe, tells us that the issuing of fiat money carried England to the highest pitch of power and prosperity ever known to any nation since the beginning of time. Again the United States congress resorted to a legal-tender paper money with which to combat, and conquer the slave-holders' rebellion. We here quote from Judge Tiffany "On Constitutional Law," a

work that is authority in our courts. It was written before the war. He says, Chap. 12, Sec. 40: "The authority, which coins or stamps itself upon the article, can select what substance it deems suitable to receive the stamp and pass it as money, and it can affix what value it deems proper, independent of intrinsic value. The value is in the stamp and not in the metal or material."

It is evident that the money-issuing class is opposed to an increase of the money supply. Therefore, the creditor class seem to cling to the gold standard, they fearing an increase of the currency would lessen the indebtedness of the people, and would stop interest collection. Because, if money should be plenty, prices would so increase that many would be able to pay their debts and stop interest. Let us investigate these creditor and debtor classes and ascertain, if possible, the cause of the well-nigh universal indebtedness that is robbing the producers everywhere of more than half of their earnings. In the first place, I suppose it will be conceded that the creditor classes are generally elected to our legislatures, and to congress, and, therefore, they make the laws to suit themselves, without much regard to the welfare of the producing classes. Consequently the wealthy class is responsible for all the bad laws that are enacted. Instead of legislating in behalf of honest industry as Abraham Lincoln wished congress to do, we find gigantic monopolies, formed and formed, which are destined to rob the industrious classes of a large share of their hard-earned incomes. We find, by restricting the currency to a small volume, the income of all producers is very small indeed, something less than the cost of production, and property of every kind becomes ruinously low-priced. No marvel that the creditor classes, as a rule, are strenuous advocates of the single gold-standard, for the rich want high-priced money and low-priced commodities; for then, their high-priced dollars will buy two to four times more of valuable property than they would if the dollars were more plentiful. Why can't every worker, regardless of property, see through the mazy errors that politicians have so long taught the people for truth!

SANDS BROWNELL,  
Criticizes the Road System.

NEW ERA, Or., May 16, '99.

Dear Sir—I herewith write an open letter to the county commissioners of Clatskama county, they now having full control of the roads and bridges of this county, and knowing that a county judge and a lawyer cannot know much about roads and bridges, am glad that the care of them is taken from him, and hope the task of keeping the county roads in traveling order will be better attended to.

A few days ago I had occasion to drive to Canby on the river or lower road and such a road is a disgrace to a civilized community. It is actually impassable and should be repaired immediately, as there will be accidents, and the county will have a law suit on its hands. The road running east from New Era is not safe to drive on in the night time and hardly in the day time.

There was a little mishap at New Era a short time ago; a team backed off a bridge, the railing being a flimsy affair. The school teacher has often cautioned the children not to lean against it. It was put up by our supervisor or his aide, and it might as well be laid flat on the bridge. I have nothing to say against the supervisor as a man, but as a supervisor, he, I think, lacked judgment and I draw my conclusion from observation. He put in a plank water culvert across the road, east and south of my place on the new grade east of the bridge across Parrot Creek, the water running across the road about 20 to 30 feet north of the spot that he put in. There came a rain and I dug a ditch about 30 feet long and turned the water into it, and this is about a sample of all the road work in this district and many others. There is money raised to have good roads if we can have a road builder to have charge of it and see that the money is judiciously spent. Political pulls and rings and an over thirst for county warrants will not build good roads, some hiring non-tax payers and lazy relatives to work on them. This branch of business needs a thorough overhauling.

Respectfully yours,  
M. F. MOORES.

It is a peculiar fact that the four regiments that have done the hardest fighting in the Philippines were organized and sent out by demo-populist administrations, viz: Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Washington. Governor Laedy, of Kansas was ridiculed and abused for disbanding the national guard of the state and calling for volunteers to go to the front, and yet the Kansas boys, under Colonel Funstan, have carried off the laurels for hard fighting. The other democratic states of Montana, Idaho and Utah have fought well, as have the volunteers sent from the republican states of Oregon and California, although the efficiency of the latter state is due very much to the thorough organization of the national guard by Governor Jim Budd, a democrat.—Roseburg Review.

Our First Week's Battle  
A Great Victory

Our first week's sale proved a great success and gives us enough encouragement to see that the people appreciate a

Straightforward Legitimate Business House

Which you can do your trading without fear that you will not be treated right, or goods will be misrepresented. Our reputation is well known in Portland and we shall do our best to make it the same in Oregon City. There are reasons why people appreciate this

NEW STORE

1st—Because you buy goods fully 25% cheaper than elsewhere.

WHY? Because we are buying goods direct from the factory in large quantities; not from jobbers, as others do.

2d—We do not buy Chinese made goods. Our goods are made by WHITE UNION LABOR.

The Star Clothing House

A. HECHTMAN  
Harding's Block, Opposite Commercial Bank, OREGON CITY

The Best Money.  
MINTO, Or., May 16, '99.

Editor COURIER-HERALD. A few years ago I wrote many articles for different papers on reform subjects, several of which were published in the Herald, but lately I have not written much, and the money has been so good that I have been unable to see the COURIER HERALD, or write much for the press. But, I am more interested in monetary reform than any other subject, and believe that now, when there is no campaign on deck, is the time to educate the people by presenting arguments and facts, facts and more facts. We have had rhetoric, oratory, denunciation and agitation galore, especially during a hot campaign, but these do not always educate. It is education the people need, and this can be secured only by repeated recitation of unimpeachable facts—facts that cannot be contradicted from the official record. If the people have these they will reason for themselves, and I have faith that they will come to a just conclusion. If you will accord me space, I will send you, weekly, a short article, reciting many facts now not known to the majority of the voters.

MORE PROSPERITY.  
The organization of trusts has reduced the army of commercial men fully 7000 since the 1st of January," said L. S. Read the representative of a Baltimore hat manufactory, at the Perkins Sunday, "and the continued formation of these big combines is going to cut the number down still further. Then the jolly commercial man, who has lived up his salary as he went along, will begin to realize in large numbers that he must change his occupation. No longer can he put up at fine hotels, no more can he telegraph to the landlady: "Save me the bridal chamber," as of yore."

Mr. Read has been on the road for 30 years, but has, unlike the majority of his brethren, saved something for a rainy day, and will probably open up a hat jobbing establishment in Portland. He says hats have not yet been included in any big combine, but indications are now pointing that way. St. Louis alone sends out 700 hat drummers, and four-fifths of these will have to join the army of the unemployed when the hat trust is consummated.

The foregoing item of news which appeared in the Oregonian of May 15th, may prove interesting, though somewhat alarming, reading for this class of flashily-dressed, oily-tongued gentry, whose salary and traveling expenses have formed part of the cost of nearly every article of merchandise. But to the student of social problems, who has marked the trend of vents of recent years this appears as only one more step in the economic evolution that is rapidly weeding out the middleman and small producer and, which, if followed to its logical conclusion, must result in one of two things, viz: concentration of our manufacturing and distributing industries in the hands of one "trust" or combine of capitalists with the great laboring and consuming population at their absolute mercy, or second, on the establishment of some form of that terrible bugaboo "socialism" where every able-bodied, able-brained man and woman will be a sharer in the national output of wealth to the full extent of their willingness to perform useful labor. One of these two alternatives seem to be almost certain. Which do we prefer? Merely talking against trusts as the gold standard New York Trusts is doing so vigorously nor even passing anti-trust laws will help us.

I have a sincere admiration for Mr. Bryan, and believe him to be one of the purest politicians of our day, but have no faith in his "anti-trust" ideas and have never seen a suggestion from him of a real, genuine remedy for the trust evil.

Some of my socialist friends may contend that the trust is not an evil. I maintain that it is, though it might be designated by that anomalous term a "necessary evil"; necessary in the progress of natural law in order to teach the people the necessities for, and the benefits of a better system, just as the child's first growth of teeth must develop and then decay, with the accompanying inconvenience, before a better set is provided.

Our jolly drummer has merely got in front of the car of evolution and is being run over, and no class of middlemen deserve or will receive much less sympathy, for most of them have imagined themselves to be the "upper class" (whatever that may mean.) Yet there are noble exceptions as for instance: Eltwed Pomroy, the president of the National Direct Legislation League, who utilizes the spare moments of his busy life to edit the D. L. Record and in addition contributes to several other magazines and reform papers; his writings composing one of the most valuable contributions to economic literature extant. Some of his articles would prove excellent food for thought for those of his fellow craftsmen who now, (thanks to the obliging trust) have been granted a leave of absence," though (unlike Eagan), they are not on full pay. And, while they are in the reading humor it would be well for them to peruse and digest that mine of sarcastic truths "President John Smith" by F. U. Adams, and at least the "Parable of the Water Tank" chapter of Bellamy's Equality."

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Next week, from a populist point of view, I will tell you what is really the "best money." J. P. ROBERTSON.

NORTH DAKOTA has an "anti-trump law." Railway employes in the state are endowed with police power and authorized to arrest anyone found riding on freight trains. The penalty for this terrible crime is thirty to ninety days imprisonment or a fine of \$25 to \$75.