

OREGON CITY COURIER
OREGON CITY HERALD
CONSOLIDATED.
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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.
OREGON CITY, JULY 14, 1899.

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 law-
less private combinations more powerful than
the people's government.

Third—A graduated income tax. Every citizen
to contribute to the support of the government ac-
cording to his means, and not according to his ne-
cessities.

Fourth—Election of senators by the people.
The senate, now becoming the private property
of corporations and bosses, to be made truly repre-
sentative, and the state legislatures to be redeemed
from corrupting scandals.

Fifth—National, state and municipal improve-
ment 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 per-
form 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.

Seventh—Lawmaking by the voters.
THE INITIATIVE—The proposal of a law by a per-
centage of the voters, which must then go to the
referendum.

Eighth—The referendum. The vote at the polls of a
law proposed through the initiative, or on any
law passed by a lawmaking body, whose refer-
ence is petitioned for by a percentage of the voters.

Ninth—The imperative mandate. Whenever a public
official shall be deemed dishonest, incompetent
or unable to discharge his duties, the voters shall have
the right to retire him and elect one of their
choice. The people alone are sovereign.

Tenth—The way to control monopolies is to
own them.

Eleventh—The Ohio republican convention went
Hannawards.

Twelfth—Who does your thinking? Don't grin,
this is no joke.

Thirteenth—A crow, that had been the mascot of
the volunteer companies in the Spanish
war, a few days ago ate some of the canned
beef brought home from Honolulu. Its days of crowing and mascotting are
over.

Fourteenth—A man, meeting a boy with a big dog,
said: "I suppose you love the dog and
the dog loves you?" The boy answered:
"You bet the dog loves me; he knows
that if he didn't I would knock the stuff
out of him!" (Apogee of the Philippi-
nes and the United States.)—Spring-
field Republican.

Fifteenth—Commander Ford, Admiral Dewey's
fleet surgeon, who has recently returned
from Manila, says: "The splendid
dash, valor and endurance of our sol-
diers is the only redeeming feature of
this unauthorized, unnecessary, un-
American and apparently endless war
of subjugation.

Sixteenth—The United States paid \$20,000,000 for
the Philippines and has since spent \$63,
000,000 in an effort to "quiet title." To
say the least, it seems a queer business
transaction, and denotes a signal lack of
managerial ability or else a genius that
sure passes the common understanding.
—The Searchlight.

Seventeenth—And now we rise to propound the
question: Why is it necessary for the
republican party to put in its 1900 plat-
form a plank denouncing trusts? The
republican party is on deck. Let it
sanction the trusts baldheaded before its
next national convention and the plank
will not be necessary. See?

Eighteenth—A train load of ambulances, shipped
from Chicago to Tampa, Fla., more than
a year ago, has never been heard of!
Some patriotic cusses have stolen them
and made some "profit" out of the deal.
A little matter of \$20,000 worth of vehi-
cles to care for sick and wounded soldiers
is nothing in these days of McHanna
prosperity. It shows how honestly the
government is run.

STRONGER THAN EVER.

The return of Colonel Bryan from his
extended tour in the East has been the
signal for much enthusiasm among his
friends. To a group of them, in ex-
plaining the political situation as he
now finds it, Colonel Bryan said he was
the bearer of good news from the east-
ern country, where nothing stirred so
much enthusiasm as reference to the
Chicago platform. He said that New
York has four times as many Chicago-
platform democrats as has Nebraska,
and so has Pennsylvania. There are
many men of great strength and wealth
there, but their influence is manifested
through the papers rather than with the
voters. There are democrats there, too,
quite as enthusiastic as those here, and
they are entitled to more credit, because
they are fighting against much greater
odds. He said the democratic party is
in better shape now than it was a year
before the last national campaign, and
the platform is stronger than it was in
1896. "No man can assume to speak
for the party, but we can have our ideas
of what will be done, said Colonel Bryan. He continued:

It is my belief that none of us will live
to see a plank taken out of that plat-
form. New questions will come up and
the platform will be added to, but nothing
will be taken away. Nineteen hun-
dred will see more men drawn out of the
republican party than ever before in any
one year. Not only that, but we will
bring back many who left us in '96.

Those who know why they went out
and left us when the battle line was
drawn up against plutocracy will not
and ought not to come back. We do not
want them to come back, for they would
be as leprosy in the side of the party.
But I believe that the large majority of
those who went away did not under-
stand, while others were induced to go
by those to whom they looked for lead-
ership. They have since studied the
matter for themselves and have found
that the leaders were wrong and the
majority of the party was right. What
has there been since the election of 1896
to make those who left us proud of their
action in helping elect the present ad-
ministration? It has been principally
disappointment and there are some who
say they are still against us on the money
question, but that other things have
arisen that demand correction and that
they are coming back for that reason. I
have not insisted that they shall accept
every part of the platform, but that
they shall accept it as a whole.

I do insist that if they come back into
the democratic house, it shall not be for
the purpose of throwing out those who
are in the house, and that they cannot
expect the killing of a fatted calf, if that
is their purpose.

Senator Foraker of Ohio, says: "We
seem to have a harder job on our hands
in the Philippines than we anticipated.
I don't believe the newspapers are get-
ting all the news received at the war de-
partment, but I know nothing of it, per-
sonally. If more men and money are
wanted, congress will provide means.
The war is not popular, though."

G. C. Fields has secured a franchise
from the county court for a motor line
leading south from Oregon City through
Canameh, and projected to run thence
to the southern part of the county. It is
to be hoped that something may come
out of the many railroad projects now
talked of, as a railroad built from the
county would be of enjoinable value to
the people living in the country pre-
cincts.

It is a pity that Uncle Sam did not
wait until the goods were delivered be-
fore he paid the \$20,000,000 for the Phi-
lippines. It should have been a C. O. D.
transaction.—COURIER-HERALD.

But then, brother Cheney, we should
not have had the blessed privilege of
Christianizing them. A great Christian
nation like ours can afford to pay the
paltry sum of \$20,000,000 for the priv-
ilege of benevolently (with beer and bul-
lets) assimilating ten millions of people.
Don't kick about such a small matter.
—Albany Press.

The millions that went with Anna
Gould when she married the no-count
Castellane are being used to overthrow
the republic of France by inducing the
army to revolt and establish a monarchy
that Anna may shine in royal robes.
Thus the profit taken from free? Amer-
icans is used to establish kings on
thrones. How many millions do you
suppose Anna Gould and all her clans
would have had if the railroads had
been owned and operated by the people
as they should have been? How many
millionaires do you hear of made by the
postal system, badly as it is managed?
Not Anna Gould nor her father is at
fault. It lies back of that—lies in the
stupidity of the people for their belief
in private property in the means of pro-
duction and distribution—in a system of
profits instead of service. Each Ameri-
can who supports this system is using
his citizenship to help furnish an Anna
Gould with millions out of the masses
to help establish kings. And people
who know no better are fit only for sub-
jects of a king and will be so ruled, un-
less wiser and self-sacrificing men and
women shall save them against their
will.

A Proliferous Country.

MOLALLA, Ore., July 3, 1899.
Editor COURIER-HERALD:

Oregon is truly a wonderful country.
It is one of the most productive coun-
tries in the world. Even lies are so pro-
lific in Oregon that the smallest germ of
misunderstanding will blossom into a
scandal of amazing proportions.

A gentleman passing by a school house
meets his neighbor and says: "They are
having high old times at recess; I saw
the teacher and big boys slogging squir-
rels." The next neighbor says "I hear
the teacher and big boys were hugging
the girls!" And then it grows nicely
under the watchful care of those holy
people who attend church regularly in
the morning and visit their holy good
brethren to swap lies in the afternoon.
There are evidently many new rules be-
ing adopted by our saintly fellow mor-
tals, from what we can learn by casual
observation. One of the principles of the
new idea is, if you hear anything about
your neighbor, go and tell another
neighbor, taking great pains to tell it
full measure and offer any suggestions
that can be thought of that will make it
a little worse, and in the meantime
cover your tracks well, so that it cannot
be traced to the fountain head. Then
another good rule is to swear on the
roadside, but don't let grandpa hear it,
because he has a few dollars we may
need some day. If there is a person you
know with a spotless reputation, help
him or her to keep it by circulating the
stories and falsehoods of Tom, Dick and
Harry about that person and try to drag
him down to the slimy depths in which
your own corrupt minds are existing.

Horsemen like to talk horse; cattle-
men like to talk cattle; farmers talk of
farming, and so it is in all kinds of
work; therefore it is reasonable to con-
clude that people who imagine other
people are performing adulterous acts
must be guilty themselves. If I believed
that every time I saw my friend speak
to a young lady he was trying to take
advantage of her innocence and that in
his mind there only existed lecherous
thoughts, then I should say to the world
it is my mind that is corrupt, my nature
that is base. Then, I say, the person
who is suspicious of everyone and puts
a bad meaning to all their acts must by
this proof be guilty and lecherous in his
own mind and should guard well his
own actions.

How wonderfully smooth some people
are, but they miss their calling; they
are obscured by their surroundings, yet
at times their wonderful natural in-
stincts get a chance to crop out. Here
is a man hiding his light who is a nat-
ural detective. He traces out the misdo-
ings of the neighborhood in which he
lives with the skill of "Old Sleuth"; he
takes up a cold scent, a slight, ground-
less suspicion, and by the time he gets
to Oregon City he is on a red hot trail.
He finds out things that are false and
foolish; he finds out \$300 is the amount
paid to fix the matter up; he goes to
Portland and finishes up his wonderful
discoveries and returns to give them
gratis to his neighbors because he loves
his fellow man. He will meet you with
the right hand of fellowship in the
morning and stab you in the back with
the point of falsehood ere the sun
sets. Oh, he is smooth, he is slick!

And then again there are saintly wo-
men. We have one in mind who a few
short years ago was what the boys call
a "warm baby." She was gay. People
talked about her then. The naughty
people! But now she is a married lady,
and to say she is "goody goody" would
be putting it mild, very mild. She
won't even speak to people she thinks
would utter a falsehood; and yet in her
own mind, assisted by the ponderings of
a mere child that is giddy on some
things, she can circulate some harrow-
ing tales of faithlessness about people
she never had three minutes' conversa-
tion with.

Well, they are praying for us, we are
glad of it, and when we reform we will
write and tell you about it.
C. M. C.

Portland's new democratic paper, the
Northwest Herald, says: "Our politics
is equal rights for all and special priv-
ileges to none, and public ownership of
public utilities where practicable."

Now, if the Herald will kindly tell us
where they think public ownership
practicable, we shall know what it
means. We presume Huntington will
admit as much (where practicable) but
he would find none practicable, is the
trouble.—Press.

By a vote recently taken, the many
separate colonies belonging to Britain in
Australia confederated into the United
States of Australia. The articles of
confederation making the many in to
one great nation stipulated that all rail-
roads, telegraph, express, mail, ferries
and all franchise using industries be
taken over by the new government and
operated in the interests of the people.
This new nation is about the size of the
United States with a very similar
climate, soil and resources. It will be
one of the great nations of the earth in
the coming century.

Expansionists who have been landing
Dewey and Otis for their views on the
subject can now find little consolation
in the following:

Dewey is quoted as saying: "Rather
than make a war of conquest on the
Filipino people, I would take up anchor
and sail out of the harbor."

Statement attributed to Otis is in part:
"I was ordered to this post from San
Francisco. I did not believe in the an-
nexation of these islands when I came
here nor do I believe in their annexation
now."

The COURIER-HERALD has the largest
subscription list of any paper in the
county, and still we know of a case
where a single copy is read by as many
as six different families weekly, another
by four different families, and so on.
This shows that the people like to read
the paper that gives the news, even if
they are not able to pay for it. Of course
this doesn't pay the printer's bills, but
we will have to stand it.

Then and Now.

"In my hot youth,
When George the Third was king."
—Byron's Don Juan.

Editor COURIER-HERALD:
A dispatch from Wardner, Idaho, the
scene of the recent struggle between cap-
ital and labor, and now under martial
law, dated July 6, says:

"Yesterday evening a deputy United
States marshal went to the Last Chance
mine and told the foreman, John Pres-
sley, to get all the men without permits
together and require them to apply for
permits within five minutes. It was im-
possible to comply within that time, so
Pressley walked out of the mine, swear-
ing he would never apply for a permit.
Many miners walked out with him, some
of them calling for their time."

Thomas Jefferson, a gentleman well
known in these United States 100 years
ago, author of a document which is read
aloud to assembled multitudes of Amer-
ican citizens every 4th day of July,
among other objections to the rule of
monarchy, said:

"He (George III, king of England)
has kept among us, in times of peace,
standing armies without the consent of
our legislatures.

"He has affected to render the mili-
tary independent of and superior to the
civil power.

"He has combined with others to sub-
ject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our
constitution and unacknowledged by our
laws, giving his assent to their acts of
pretended legislation.

"For quartering large bodies of armed
troops among us;

"For depriving us, in many cases, of
the benefits of trial by jury;

"For taking away our charters, abol-
ishing our most valuable laws and alter-
ing fundamentally the forms of our gov-
ernment."

Now, sir, I can see little differs in the
acts complained of by Mr. Jefferson and
those acts which the Associated Press
dispatches from the Cour d'Alenes re-
cite. The spectacle of an American citi-
zen in a sovereign state being compelled
by a United States marshal to obtain a
permit to work! Permission to labor,
and in the year 1899, the 4th day of July,
the 123rd anniversary of our declaration
of independence! In a state where that
sacred right of oppressed humanity
against tyrants, the writ of habeas cor-
pus, is suspended for the benefit of the
capitalist mine owner living in an ad-
joining state or a foreign country, that
they may reduce wages, destroy the right
of society to organize for mutual benefit,
denying the right of free American citi-
zens to form themselves into associa-
tions for their elevation as citizens of a
free republic! Change the date from
1776 to 1899, the name of the king and
parliament from George III and English
to William McKinley and the Standard
Oil Company, and there is very little
that is different.

How forcibly do the words of the poet
plowman, who belonged to the laboring
class, strike the mind when reading the
about the necessity of obtaining a per-
mit to work. In the immortal verses of
"Man Was Made to Mourn," Burns says:

"See yonder poor o'erlabored wight,
So object, mean and vile,
Who asks a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil."

Permission to work to earn enough to
sustain life, and the power to grant or
deny the request lodged in the person of
a soldier, an irresponsible creature hav-
ing power of life or death over the lives
and welfares of American citizens—a mil-
itary machine worked by an autocratic
crank in the hands of combined capital,
who have so far stopped at nothing in
the way of seizing the property of the
people, either by class legislation or
military occupancy.

The complaints of the miners em-
ployed in Idaho should have the same
hearing and the same redress of wrongs
that the Americans had in 1776. The
effort of the Standard Oil Company, the
owner of the mines, to criminally con-
nect the miners' union with the blowing
up of the property and its destruction is
as foolish and absurd as it would be to
try to establish connection and comity
of the people of the Southern states
lately in rebellion with the assassination
of the great Lincoln, the Northern
states with the foolish attempt and fail-
ure of John Brown's raid on Harper's
Ferry and the insane idea of slave lib-
eration, or holding, as the Oregonian
tried to do at the time, the Swiss republic
responsible for the murder of the late
queen of Austria-Hungary by the fanatic
anarchist. The miners' union was in no
wise responsible for the damage inflicted,
but it suits the purpose of Rockefeller
and his co-workers in monopoly to
accuse the union of the crimes committed
and property destroyed.

If your readers will look through and
read carefully Jefferson's great work,
they will find not one outrage com-
plained of that was perpetrated by Gen-
eral Merriam in Idaho. I mean the sup-
pression of the Mirror because it had
criticized Merriam's act in proclaiming
martial law in a sovereign state. Among
the signers of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence were many who were connect-
ed, like Benjamin Franklin, with the
press of America, but no complaint is
made or protest entered that the king of
England had gone to quite that length
of tyranny in subjugating the colonies.
No, it remained for the modern George
to do that. And let the people of Ore-
gon remember that he is but a few
hours' transit by rail from the Vancou-
ver barracks or the Fort Sherman mili-
tary reservation; that McKinley, at the
instigation of his campaign contributors
or representatives of the trusts, banks
and plutocratic combines, can suppress
freedom of speech and of press, the right
to bear arms, to meet together lawfully
and peaceably for petition and redress
of grievances, suspend the writ of habeas
corpus, arrest and consign to the "bull
pen" or stockade like the rebel prison at
Andersonville as many as are suspected.
Don't think, fellow citizens, that what
has happened and is continuing in an
adjoining state can find no parallel here.
If you think there is no cause, can be
easily be found. The modern, like the
ancient tyrants, can and will find cause
and provocation sufficient. There is no
fitter time nor place than here in Ore-
gon and now in the summer of 1899 for
the people to enter their solemn protest
against the brutal military despotism
taking possession of a free state and in-
sulting a free people.
J. D. STEVENS.

Canby, July 7, 1899.

Great Clearance Sale...

Don't fail to get the Great Bargains we offer during
the month of July. All our summer stock marked
down to actual cost. When you see it in our ad.
It's So!

The Star Clothing House
Strictly One Price House

Harding Block, Opposite
Commercial Bank, Oregon City, Or.
A. HECHTMAN,
Manager

Big Cut in Tan Shoes

Table listing shoe prices: Ladies Tan Balmorals was \$3.50 now \$2.50, Gents Tan Balmorals was \$5.00 now \$4.00, etc.

Boys' and Misses' Tan Shoes cut proportionately.
A beautiful Souvenir given with each pair of
Shoes purchased.

McKITTRICK, "The Shoe Man," Next Door to O. C. B.

An Oregon City Freak.

Editor COURIER-HERALD:—
Some time ago I wrote some letters to
the Oregonian. The paper published
three of them and then, after soundly
abusing me—calling me a copperhead
and other vile names—announced to the
public that no more would be published.

Then a cowardly sneak calling him-
self "An Expansionist," claiming to
hail from Oregon City, writes a letter in
which he goes the Oregonian one better
and says many uncomplimentary things
about me which he probably would not
have said if I had been present or if he
had thought I would have any opportu-
nity to talk back. Replying to an an-
onymous correspondent under such cir-
cumstances may be like kicking at a
skunk in the dark but it is hard to resist
the temptation.

He questions my patriotism because I
oppose the war in the Philippines. I
never knew before that "kill-niggers"
constituted patriotism. Nor did I know
that McKinley and Alger and the other
graters had the keeping of the people's
conscience or the entire direction of their
patriotic duty. I always supposed that
patriotism was love of country for the
country's good, the passion which aims
to serve ones country. Service in a
wrongful cause and against our coun-
try's true interest is no service at all.
Serving William McKinley by defend-
ing his "thrill and drift" policy and pec-
uliar notions of "duty and destiny" is
no more patriotism than it would be to
defend his "to the victors belong the
spoils" policy. We have as much right
to criticize and oppose his Philippine
policy as his Mark Hanna policy. They
are both in the cause of oppression and
wrong and against the true interests of
the country and should be defeated. It
is our patriotic duty to urge our country
in the direction of right and to condemn
our public servants when they seek to
steer it wrong. If our country was in
danger we might be called upon to sus-
tain, for the time being, whatever cause
our officials might pursue as was the
case in 1812 but such is not the case
now, our country is in no possible dan-
ger from the Philippines. No possible
arm could come from our withdrawal
from the Philippines. It would be right
and just towards them, it would be true
to our own interests, true to our consti-
tution, our traditions and the principles
upon which our government was found-
ed. Hence I urge it. Lincoln opposed
the Mexican war and was afterwards
elected president. Was he a copper-
head?

He says my boy must have inherited
his patriotism from his mother. That
is well. Patriotism is a good thing no
matter where it comes from. It is a
thing "Expansionist" certainly never
inherited from his mother nor from any
one, and he has had none to transmit to
posterity, as I fail to see the name
among the volunteers. Long ears are
perhaps all he ever inherited. In my
estimation a coward is about as com-
temptible as a traitor.

This correspondent, however, is a
knowing fellow; he knows all about the
Philippines; he knows more law than the
attorney general of the United States
and finds that the volunteers are bound
to stay two years if Alger so wills it.
Perhaps he never saw the law under
which the enlistments were made. He
should be called to Washington at once
to instruct the war officials in the prop-
er discharge of their duties. The war
department seems to be laboring under
the delusion that the volunteers' times
out and they want to come home. The
President and cabinet have been having
night sweats over it. Mr. "Expansionist"
has discovered that their time is
not out and that they are very anxious
to remain in the service. By all means
he should be called to Washington. The
officials there would not have to apolo-
gize for keeping the boys over time. He
writes as if he thought a lie well told
and stuck to is as good as the truth.
He ought to be very serviceable to the
administration. They might find some
way under his instructions to send the
boys back to Manila.

The old Tories believed in the divine
rights of kings to govern, disbelieving in
a government of the people, for the peo-
ple, by the people and by the people,
and always had a strong friendship for
England. They were the seed of disloy-
alty in 1812 and of the modern Anglo-
manias. If there is anything in hardi-
ship and inherited predisposition of
mind I should guess that a man whose

ancestors were Tories, would now be an
imperialist and expansionist. But very
few of such people have boys at Manila.
A man who permitted his boy to go to
the war is not a Tory nor a copperhead
nor traitor, and none but a cowardly
sneak who kept his boy at home would
apply such an epithet to those whose
boys have gone.

I suppose "Expansionist" will now
call our boys unpatriotic because they
did not remain in the Philippines as
was their duty under his construction of
the law and not in the swamps of Luz-
on "killing niggers" and carrying on
McKinley's noble campaign of criminal
aggression in the "noble and patriotic
cause" against the liberty and rights of
man.
H. B. NICHOLAS.

To Change The Name.
Editor COURIER-HERALD: I arise to sug-
gest a change in the name our paper,
the COURIER-HERALD. This is entirely
for the benefit of those who talk and
write a good deal about the paper. I do
not care particularly what name the
paper wears if it is short and sweet.
Brevity in business affairs is the desir-
able thing. Euphony in sound is also
desirable. When we are talking we like
to speak words that are easy on the
tongue and pleasant to the ear. Now
COURIER-HERALD is neither. But there
is a deeper significance—a matter of far
greater importance than brevity or eu-
phony. Circumstances and exigencies
of sociology are closely connected with
the name of this paper. Socio-political
events have made the name of this pa-
per what it is; the same forces are re-
forming so as to require another cogno-
men for our gazette.
W. C.

A Eugene boy writes home from Ma-
nila, on the back of a fruit label: "Ev-
erything is in bad condition. Rain and
heat are the worst of our troubles. Ev-
erybody is covered with boils, caused by
the fat bacon and hardtack. Have not
seen fresh bread for twenty days. Am
sick now and traveling with the cook
outfit; hope to be well soon. Four hun-
dred men in the regiment are sick, and
100 wounded. Have lost 20 killed. The
officers eat the peaches, and we get the
labels to write on." And yet there are
some people who insist that the boys
would like to remain in this death trap
and grow up with the country, com-
ments the Albany Democrat.

A Clerical Fraud.
Editor COURIER-HERALD:
Believing as I do that he who knows
of the commission of a crime and fails
to expose it is a participus criminis, and
being informed that a certain minister
late of Seattle, is holding meetings in
this part of the state, I feel it my duty
to expose him in the interests of Chris-
tianity and common decency. In doing
so, I have no personal grudge to satisfy,
and regret the necessity which impels
me to the performance of such a duty.