

OREGON CITY COURIER
OREGON CITY HERALD
CONSOLIDATED.

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher

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Of Clackamas County.

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6 months..... 12 50
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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

OREGON CITY, AUGUST 4, 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 legislatures to be redeemed 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.

SEVENTH—No protection for oppressive trusts. Organizations powerful enough to oppress the people are no longer "infant industries."

DIRECT LEGISLATION—Lawmaking by the voters. THE INITIATIVE—The proposal of a law by a percentage of the voters, which must then go to the referendum.

THE REFERENDUM—The vote at the polls of a law proposed through the initiative, or on any law passed by a lawmaking body, whose reference is petitioned for by a percentage of the voters.

THE IMPERATIVE MANDATE—Whenever a public official shall be deemed dishonest, incompetent or inefficient, the voters shall have the right to retire him and elect one of their choice. The people alone are sovereign.

Under the McKinley administration the government is conducted as an adjunct to Great Britain, and American interests are subordinated to the success of British freebooters in the Orient.

Ringling's circus cleaned up \$30,000 in Denver. One family put a six-dollar chattel mortgage on their furniture to go. This shows that times are improving and confidence is restored.

Public indignation over the suppression of the truth in giving the news from the Philippines is very intense. The administration is bitterly assailed by its former friends who thus have been imposed upon through misrepresentation of the true situation.

The decision of the British Indian Commission to force the gold standard upon India means that the demand for gold will so far outrun the supply that the general level of prices must continue to fall until the gold standard is abandoned and bimetalism restored.

The financial policy of the republican party has been dictated for many years by British financiers and the United States reduced to a financial dependency of Great Britain, but under the McKinley administration British financiers are allowed to dictate our foreign policy as well.

The exposure of the secret alliance between the McKinley administration and Great Britain, which explains the nauseating Anglo-Saxon waddle that has filled the republican papers during the past year, has a very depressing effect upon the Irish and the German republicans.

Under bimetalism the price of wheat, cotton and other agricultural products, the price of which is determined in foreign markets, would be high and our farmers prosperous. The prosperity of the farmers would enable them to purchase the products of our factories, thus giving employment to the labor of the country and making prosperity general. But under the gold standard wheat and cotton leave no margin of profit to the farmers above the actual cost of production.

If you don't like some of the articles published in this paper, please keep it to yourself, for your own sake. We try to publish the truth, and it may hurt some of you readers, but we can't help it.

The money kings and monopolies are in terrible agony over the political outlook. They fear that the democratic voters are going to run the party hereafter, and that their agents will not be able to control the national convention next year, in which case they realize that the triumph of the people can not be prevented.

Not since the Mexican war, certainly, has there been a greater Scott than the Ohio plutocrat who offers openly to buy a seat in congress as the highest bidder. "If we want bossism and corruption," he proclaims, "let us be honest and say so—let us cut the sham out of it." If the sham were cut out of Ohio politics what would become of McKinley.

The contempt of the McKinley administration for the American people is causing much sadness of heart among the voters who heretofore have regarded the republican party as the party of Lincoln, Sumner, Chase, Stevens and other great commoners who loved liberty and believed in the people. The republican leaders will hear something drop next year.

It is announced that in its next annual report the Internal Revenue Bureau will recommend "several new war taxes." On the same day it was reported that three-fourths of the members of a Pennsylvania regiment that went to Porto Rico on a picnic have applied for pensions. This is but the beginning. There can be no question that "expansion expands"—the taxes.

This is the four hundred and forty-seventh day since Oberlin M. Carter was found guilty of stealing and aiding in the stealing of \$1,600,000 of the people's money and was sentenced to dismissal from the army, five years' imprisonment, &c. He is still free, still wearing his uniform, still drawing his pay. Mr. McKinley is still trying to find a plausible excuse for letting him off.—New York World.

THE Enterprise man last week devoted considerable space to this paper, in which he rehearses several insinuations which we have answered and explained several times before. The man cannot be trusted by his own party and will not be taken seriously by others who know him. All our transactions with the county are of public record, and we are not ashamed of them either, which is more than some other paper men can say.

There is no doubt that in the next campaign the republican party will pose as honest to the trusts. It will have to in order to stand any show of success. But the republican party is now in power and if it is opposed to trusts why doesn't it fight then now? If it is successful in the campaign of 1900 what more could it thendo against trusts than it can do now? And if it does nothing now when it has the power is it not plain evidence that campaign promises of future action will be as false as anything that ever emanated from the father of lies?

PATRIOTISM, like many other virtues, is easily counterfeited. Graff old Dr. Johnson called it "the last refuge of a scoundrel." It has one thing in common with charity, "it covers a multitude of sins." It often expends itself in mere bawling. Our holiday oratory brings out no end of inspired and inspiring utterances, but allowance ought to be made for considerable leakage of gas. Indiscriminate praise of everything American is a cheap way of drawing applause, but the truest friends of the country are they who make us worthier to be free, who

help to save mankind,
Till public wrong be crumpled into dust,
And drill the raw world for the march of mind,
Till crowds at length be sane and crowns be just.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE,

The horse is going out of fashion. The "swell set" at Newport have begun to sell out their stables and to order automobiles instead. It promises presently to be as "slow" to keep horses as it has been hitherto not to keep them.

The postal authorities are about to substitute automobiles for horse-drawn vehicles in the collection of the mails. One of the great express companies is experimenting with a view to the use of automobile trucks in place of its present wagons, and several of the large shop keepers are replacing horses with machinery in their delivery service as fast as they can get the new vehicles. The upper and the under trolleys have driven the horse car almost completely out of business, and St. Louis has an automobile street sweeper which is said to be a success. It will not be many years until the horse in a city street, if permitted there at all, will be an object to be beheld with wonder.

Reply to Socrates.

Editor COURIER-HERALD:

On seeing such a Pseudonym, I approached the first letter of my critic with feelings of respect, but on perusal this was changed for others and varying ones. A spirit of levity that is almost frivolous, is not the way in which to treat a subject that affects so seriously the welfare of the people. Above all one who publicly tries to correct another should be absolutely fair himself.

Socrates quotes me as saying: "I am aware that value is only an idea finishing with a period," and making deductions falsely therefrom, whereas, any 10-year-old school boy can see that I said the very opposite of this, by reading the whole sentence. My argument was plain enough, that value, an idea only in the abstract, becomes real when applied to the common things around us including gold and silver. It matters not as to the cause of value, whether intrinsic or not.

My critic says, we will do away with this value, and then, like a mathematical point, it becomes useless as a measure of values. Quite right. He here accepts my argument that something possessing value is necessary to measure values, and it is because these great metallic values under certain legal conditions could not have their values seriously changed, that they were preeminently adapted for comparing or measuring other values, that is for basic values.

He argues that if his idea of paper is all right the paper becomes a measure of values for what he thinks it is worth, that is, ideas measure paper and paper measures values, but he concludes, and commences his second letter with the statement that value being an idea, cannot be measured by gold, silver or paper.

It will take more than a 50-year-old school boy to reconcile this rignarole, I give it up. After trying hard through a long paragraph to be funny he becomes serious and then he is really funny. He says:

"The government stamps gold, silver or paper for \$100 and it becomes a representative of value for \$100.—Remember the metal or paper is not \$100, but the figures it carries on its face is \$100," and the basis is the government.

The law creating our dollar was very particular to say how many grains of gold and silver it shall consist of, that is it made the basis of the dollar these particular quantities of gold and silver. Cannot Socrates see, that to measure by the face and figure only, is measuring by a mathematical point, which he himself ridicules.

The statement that dollars are a correct measure of value and cannot be lengthened or shortened and every one gets full value for them, settles it all, it matters not that it contradicts the universal doctrine that supply and demand rules the value of the dollar or effects its purchasing power, this self sufficient and self proclaimed authority denies it.

It is this rushing into print with crude, half digested notions which repeatedly contradict themselves that tends to throw ridicule on our claim to be true reformers. ARGUS.

The Oregonian.

In last week's COURIER-HERALD an outline of what the Oregonian newspaper had done in the way of business prior to 1893 was given. It is my intention in this article to tell the readers of the COURIER-HERALD something of the wealth, power and personality of the men who control not only the policy and destiny of the leading paper in Oregon, but also the majority of newspapers in the United States; a power that in the last thirty years has assumed control and still sways authority over the editorial and commercial columns of nearly all the leading papers, periodicals and magazines in this country. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York has been in existence nearly forty years. It is at this time the second greatest corporation of its kind in the world. Its business dealings have to do with "bonds and mortgages" in every part of the country, and it makes a specialty of loaning its money on real estate and office buildings knowing that under the present usurious gold standard system in vogue since Cleveland's second inauguration all the buildings and real estate on which its money is loaned will in the course of time pass into its hands. Among its assets are the following:

Bonds and mortgages, \$27,000,000.
Real estate and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages, \$25,000,000.
U. S., state, city and other stocks, 114,000.
Real estate (and here's where the Oregonian comes in) outside the state of New York including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings, \$15,000,000.

These with other gut edged collaterals raise the assets of this company to over \$200,000,000. Its outstanding assurance is nearly one billion dollars—more money than there is to-day in actual circulation among the people of this country. It has been the policy of this and other companies to get control particularly of the editorial departments of leading papers, and for this purpose it is their aim first to create a scarcity of money, to influence newspaper men, i. e., the owners, to start their buildings

on a magnificent plan, and when about half or two-thirds finished to loan them money on mortgage to complete them. This was the plan taken by these sharks who have systematically and very successfully pursued this course for three decades. There is no question but that the majority—the great majority—of papers are to-day paying tribute in the way of interest to these monied corporations.

No matter what the honest opinion of an editor is on political economics, he must conform to whatever line or policy laid out for him by the Shylocks who hold the power of foreclosure and eviction over him. He is as much their servant as though he had no independent thought whatever. It is a well known fact among readers of the "only paper" that the editor's and always has been a free-trader, has advanced unanswerable arguments in favor of that economic system of commerce, and yet some years ago yielding to the constant irritation of an "itching palm" he has

"mattered his offices for gold to undeservers." When inherent cupidity is linked with talent of a high order, as in the case of editors of papers like the Oregonian and the Louisville Courier-Journal, there always will be found tempters with the necessary thirteens or thirty thousand if needed to reduce them from their allegiance to the people and to throw their brain and pen into the scale against the best interests of those whom they pretend to serve. Treachery in an ordinary mortal toward his kind seldom injures to any great extent the community that trusts and supports him; but when practiced by those whose talents are great and in whose honor and integrity the people implicitly repose their trust, then their defection is a public calamity, for as the poet says, "Neither man nor angels can discern hypocrisy."

Next and last, the men who hold this despotic power over the press hold it exclusively for their own private benefit and interest, and not for the paper or its readers. Not only are they interested in newspapers from a purely selfish motive but in almost all commercial matters that enter into civilized life, the railroads, telegraph, telephone, sugar, oil, iron, steel, lumber, and in fact all that must, can, or will be used in life from the swaddling cloth at birth to the coffin at death.

Following are the names of the most influential officials of the company:
Henry B. Hyde, president and director. Salary, \$100,000 a year.
Chauncey M. Depew, director, and until recently president of the N. Y. C. railroad, part of the Vanderbilt system. Salary, \$100,000 a year. Present U. S. senator from N. Y. by grace of Boss Platt, a corporation attorney and professional lobbyist. Insists that labor and capital can have no quarrel. Railroad section hands work for 90 cts. a day.

August Belmont, agent of the Rothschild's banking house, manipulator of U. S. bonds, and chairman of the democratic state central committee of N. Y. under Cleveland. No interest in America except what is drawn from bonds bought by purposely depreciated greenbacks at forty and fifty cents on the dollar, a Shylock by nature and training, a very expensive class of parasite that infests the American body politic.

Charles E. Smith, a cabinet official. Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-secretary of the interior.

T. K. Sloane, railroad president. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury. Levi P. Morton, ex-vice president, a London and New York banker, ex-governor of N. Y. Perfectly willing to "put up" a cold million for the presidency.

George J. Gould, the son of his father, Jay. It is enough to say that he has all his father's greed and none of his genius. Virtual owner of the Western Union Telegraph Co., who out Otises Otis in censoring dispatches that go into the Oregonian offices.

Sir, mind you, Sir W. C. Van Horne, an English lord don't you know. President of the Canadian Pacific railroad, which perhaps accounts for the Anglo-phobia of the "only paper."

Horace Porter, a corporation lawyer, and resident minister in one of the European courts.

John A. Stewart, president of U. S. Trust Co. He offered the Cleveland white house syndicate \$180,000,000 gold for bonds in '93, but collusion between the J. P. Morgan syndicate and Secretary Carlisle beat the old gentleman, and he had to take the bonds second-hand, Morgan getting the cream.

John E. Searles, secretary of the great sugar trust of which Havemeyer is president.

With many others too numerous to mention, but all interested in fleecing the people out of their honest earnings by methods perfectly legitimate to polite highwaymen. These are the men and these are the methods they use in "moulding" public opinion. They have the money consequently the power to dictate to the press and politicians upon what terms and topics the press shall write and the politicians shall speak. But I for one have faith and hope born of belief in the justice, humanity and righteousness of the American people, that before a great while there will be aroused a public sentiment, a popular indignation, that will destroy forever the influence and power exerted only for evil by these representatives of greedy trusts and corporations. Divine Provi-

Don't Fail to Get
The Great Bargains

We offer during this sale Ladies' Vici Shoes, Vesting Top, black or tan..... \$1 75
Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, hand turn, black or tan a good value at \$3.00, sale price..... 2 25
Men's Vici Kid, black or tan, Regular \$3, sale price 2 25
Gulf Shirts, silk bosom..... 75
All other goods in Proportion.

The Star Clothing House
Strictly One Price House

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

Big Cut in Tan Shoes

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Ladies' Tan | Balmorals | was \$3.50 | now \$2.50 |
| " " | " " | 3.00 | 2.25 |
| " " | " " | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| " " | Oxfords | " | " |
| " " | " " | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| Gents' Tan | Balmorals | " | " |
| " " | " " | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| " " | " " | 4.50 | 3.50 |
| " " | " " | 3.50 | 3.00 |
| " " | " " | 2.50 | 2.00 |

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.

Whose Servant is He?
OREGON CITY, July 28, 1899.
Editor COURIER-HERALD:
I would like to inquire, and so would many others who heard Bishop Thoburn lecture at the Gladstone Chautauqua, if the reverend gentleman is not an accredited agent of the Vanderbilt-Rockefeller-Brice Chinese railroad constructing syndicate, and if his powers are not more the nature of minister extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary to the court of Mack and Mark for the laudable purpose of pushing Standard Oil, iron and steel than of propagating and spreading the gospel of "peace on earth and good will to men?"

Canby, July 30.

PRESS OPINIONS.

It seems not to have occurred to President McKinley and his advisers that in attempting to fool the American people on the subject of the Philippine campaign they are doing one of the most dangerous things that can be done in this country.—Washington Times.

The War Department has issued a "hurry order" for a shipment of mules to Manila. Isn't this a case of "coals to Newcastle?" Does Otis need this kind of reinforcement?—New York World.

It will be rough sledding even for the very elect if the Hon. William McKinley decides to introduce in the United States those methods which he endorses in the Philippines.—Chicago Chronicle.

General Otis is accused of allowing his work as an editor to interfere with his efficiency as a fighter. Too much veratility is always dangerous.—Washington Star.

If ever a man was unfortunate in the men preferred to positions of high authority that man is William McKinley.—Boston Traveler.

At times it looks as if Secretary Gage might see more prosperity than his party organs can assimilate.—Washington Post.

As a specimen of Hanna machine work the republican platform of Kentucky is an interesting study.—Fr. Worth Register.

Peace has its victories; but the kind of peace bulletined by General Otis hasn't.—Detroit Tribune.

The President should compel the war department to take the people into its confidence, at least to the extent of telling the truth about what has already occurred. Lincoln did that during the war of the rebellion, and frequently put an end to alarming rumors by a simple statement of fact. President McKinley can do the same thing now, and he ought to do it, if he can truthfully refute the insinuations contained in this alleged protest from the newspaper correspondents in Manila.—Philadelphia Ledger.

And if Mr. McKinley is wise he will bear in mind that the truth and the whole truth is bound to come out in any event, and that temporary concealment of facts will not prevent the public learning of errors that have been made by the executive, the war department or the general in command in the Philippines.—New York Herald.

HON. NATHAN PIERCE died in San Francisco last week. In 1894 he was populist nominee for governor and has been a prominent figure in Oregon politics. He was 70 years old. He leaves a wife and four sons.

Red Front House

OREGON CITY
Good Square Meal 15c; Lodging 15c
Board and Lodging \$3.00 per week
Table Board \$2.25 per week
Over Red Front Store; Entrance side Street
PETE ADAMS, Manager

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The selfish project of committing this country and its warlike powers to the promotion of a scheme to put more millions into the pockets of the gentlemen above mentioned I fear will not commend itself to the thoughtful moral sense of the American Chautauquans. Some of them—the majority I hope—can see that a scheme of that kind would keep the country continually in hot water and the pockets of the promoters of oil and railroads always full.

The bishop's proposition to partition China after the fashion of Poland can have nothing to recommend it to honest men and women, and everything to denounce it as a scandalous measure born of greed and despotism.

If after 1900 years from the sermon on the mount and the labor performed by the Savior of mankind to establish universal peace, a Christian (so called) missionary travels over the country advocating the employment of the citizens of a country to cut the throats of their industrious brothers, then His labor must be in vain.

Surely we cannot take the bishop seriously when he tells us that India is the greatest empire on earth, a country where two years ago ten millions of people died of starvation and where the miserable survivors are compelled to support an army of 300,000 soldiers, as the bishop tells us. We have always had the impression, derived mostly from history and statistics, that the English occupancy of India has been fun for the governors, but death for the governed.

If the English have introduced Christianity into India, it is because they get better returns on the money invested. If opium or whisky or printed cloth is a better commercial investment it would have the preference. Just now England wants China and the labor of her people, and as an entering wedge she encourages her own promoters in commerce and our oil and railroad magnates to start the scheme and to pledge their country to protect their interests and further their methods of acquiring wealth. The idea is a good one, for the promoters, but this country will hardly involve itself in foreign entangling alliances, even to add a few more millions to Vanderbilt and Rockefeller. If Chinamen can build railroads in the United States they can build them in China, without British money or British guns, and I for one am simple enough to think that the people who build the roads should own them. True the men in this country who built and are now operating the nearly 200,000 miles of railroad not only do not own them, but have no voice in their management.

Now if the bishop would only advocate the practice of Christianity in this country, where it is so much needed in every day life, and let the Chinese, Hindus and Filipinos look after their own matters, it would be better for all concerned.

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