

OREGON CITY COURIER
OREGON CITY HERALD
CONSOLIDATED.
A. W. CHENEY, Publisher
Clackamas County Independent, Canby
ABSORBED MAY, 1899
Legal and Official Newspaper
Of Clackamas County.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Entered in Oregon City postoffice as 2nd-class matter
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Sold in advance, per year 1.50
6 months .75
Three months .45
The date opposite your address on the paper denotes the time to which you have paid. If this notice is marked your subscription is due.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Standing business advertisements: Per month
1 inch \$1, 2 inches \$1.50, 3 inches \$1.75, 4 inches
\$2, 5 inches (column) \$2.25, 10 inches (column)
\$4, 20 inches (column) \$8, yearly contracts 10 per
cent less.
Transient advertisements: Per week—1 inch
\$1, 2 inches 75c, 3 inches \$1, 4 inches \$1.25, 5
inches \$1.50, 10 inches \$2.50, 20 inches \$5
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tion \$1, each additional insertion 50c. Affidavits
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Local notices: Five cents per line per week
per month 20c.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.
OREGON CITY, AUGUST 25, 1899.

An American Internal Policy.
First—Public ownership of public franchises.
The values created by the community should be-
long 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.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.
Following is a list of some of the noted
Americans who are opposed to imperi-
alism:
George S. Boutwell,
Charles Francis Adams,
Felix Adler,
Edward Atkinson,
L. W. Bacon,
Samuel Bowles,
Gamaliel Bradford,
John C. Bullitt,
Donelson Caffery,
John G. Carlisle,
Andrew Carnegie,
James C. Carter,
Grover Cleveland,
W. Bourke Cochran,
Patrick A. Collins,
Theodore L. Cuyler,
George F. Edmunds,
William H. Fleming,
Patrick Ford,
Austin G. Fox,
Samuel Gompers,
Thomas Wentworth Higginson,
Henry U. Johnson,
David S. Jordan,
W. Larrabee,
Charlton T. Lewis,
George G. Mercer,
Herbert Myrick,
Patrick O'Farrell,
H. S. Pingree,
Henry Codman Potter,
E. Prentiss,
Henry Wade Rogers,
Carl Schurz,
John Sherman,
Edwin Burritt Smith,
W. G. Sumner,
Benjamin R. Tillman,
Hermann Von Holst,
Herbert Welsh,
John J. Valentine,
Francis A. Osborn,
Erving Winslow,
Winslow Warren,
David Greene Haskins, Jr.,
J. P. Munroe,
Albert S. Parsons.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY at the present
time is in about the same predicament
as the small boy who came home with
his shirt on wrong side out and told his
mother that the change occurred while
he was crawling through a barbed wire
fence.
THERE seems to be no prospect of an
early adjournment of the senate finance
committee which is considering the pro-
posed bill to fasten the gold standard on
the country at the coming session of
congress. The reason is because the
sessions are held at Narragansett Pier
and the government pays the bills.

While there is some talk of annexing
Hayti and San Domingo, for expansion
has run mad in some circles of Washing-
ton, the administration is evidently
waiting to feel the pulse of people before
taking a stand in the matter. The Ne-
gro problem in this country is perplex-
ing enough without adding to its per-
plexity.

At this time, when there seems to be
a disposition on the part of the republi-
can party to force gold monometallism
on the people, the report of the director
of the mints showing that the United
States has fallen to the third position
among the nations in gold producing
power offers food for reflection to those
who would take this rash step.

The reported attempt by a certain
clique in the democratic party to shelve
Bryan and nominate some one else will
be fruitless, for the hold that the bril-
liant leader of 1896 has on the masses of
the people is too strong to be shaken.
Mr. Bryan will be nominated, despite
the wishes of the self-constituted lead-
ers, just as McKinley was in 1896.

As for the Philippines, there is no
doubt that an entirely new deal in the
matter of leadership and policy must
take place soon. General Otis clearly
does not grasp the situation, or doesn't
know how to deal with it. He has not
men enough under his command, and
he is responsible for it, for the presi-
dent has accepted his advice and judg-
ment in the premises. Unfortunately,
he seems to continue to do so. General
Otis should be set aside at once. Mr.
McKinley will have to be forced to the
step by public pressure. There is plenty
of better material in our army to take
the place of the incapable Otis.

"There is only one Alger" was dis-
played on two immense banners at the
reception given to ex-Secretary Alger
upon his return to Detroit. This inscrip-
tion stated the situation in a nutshell.
If there has been more the past eighteen
months, it is painful to contemplate
what might have become of the country.
One Alger demoralized the army; sev-
eral of them would have shaken the
foundations of the government and re-
duced the country to a state of chaos.
The people outside of Detroit regard the
existence of "only one Alger" as a mer-
ciful dispensation of providence. This
republic has to carry many burdens, but
heavily weighted as it is, it has still
managed to keep above water. With
the tribe of official Alger increased,
however, its burden would become
greater than it could sustain. There is
national rejoicing over the fact that
"there is only one Alger." Now that he
has retired to private life, let us hope
his species will become extinct as a fac-
tor of American government. The re-
ception accorded to General Alger in De-
troit was also remarkable for the utter-
ances of Governor Pingree. The gov-
ernor has been acting as mouth piece of
General Alger and saying what the lat-
ter thinks but refrains from uttering.
Through Pingree's receptive and agile
mouth he can anathematize Mr. McKin-
ley and hold him up in contempt. Gen-
eral Alger will find Governor Pingree a
valuable medium for expressing his
views of those who have relegated him
to the dullness of provincial existence at
Detroit after allowing him to taste the
joys of official power at Washington.
Mr. Alger will have an excellent oppor-
tunity to get even with the administra-
tion which made a scapegoat of him.
He has not had his money's worth, if he
was, as it is asserted, a heavy contribu-
tor to the purchase of the republican
election in 1896.

ARGUS.
Common Sense Suggestions.
Editor COURIER-HERALD:
In your issue of Aug. 4, was an article
from J. C. O. on the money question.
While I agree with him substantially on
the main issues, yet I think he could
have made different statements in re-
gard to redemption and been nearer the
true position.
When the London Times made the
statement quoted in his article, it saw
the danger that threatened the money
power, and of course anything that could
be done to avert this must be resorted
to, and the exception clause in the
greenback was the first successful move.
The next move was to make the Ameri-
can people believe that to be good, the
greenbacks must be redeemed in some-
thing a little better. There was no
class of people in the world who knew
better what real redemption was than
these money lords of England and Amer-
ica, but what they knew to be fact bore
no resemblance at all to what they bent
all their energy to make the American
people believe. They knew that all
there was to redemption was that when
a paper was issued by either a govern-
ment or an individual it should be hon-
ored by that government or individual
according to the specifications of the pa-
per. To illustrate: I give my note to
H. B. Lamb for a horse; Lamb trades
the note to Thomas Charman for goods;
Charman passes the note over to S. H.
Carter in payment for oats; Carter
brings the note to me and presents it in
payment for a cow and labor performed.
The note was not redeemed until I re-
ceived it, I being the one who issued it.
A greenback is not redeemed until it is
received back by the government upon
some claim due from the individual to
the government. Should the govern-
ment issue greenbacks based upon sta-
tutes declaring that they should be full
legal tender between individuals in their
business transactions, also for all taxes
due either county, state or nation, and
that they would be received at their face
for any claim the government might
have against the individual, gold could
perform no greater or better service
among the people, and when the govern-
ment receives it back upon claims due,
it would have just as much right to
burn it up and declare it redeemed as I
had to tear up my note after I had re-
deemed it.
The question is often asked, "But how
would you get the greenbacks out among
the people in the first place?" If a per-
son is able now to purchase \$50,000 in
bonds, the government furnishes him
with money to the amount of 90 per cent
of it. Well, suppose the government
was to get the idea that there are other
things that might be security to it be-
sides its own bonds, or whisky. That
which is good security for a bank to loan
money on would be just as good for the
government. There is no class of peo-
ple that I know of who are foolish
enough to expect to borrow money with-
out giving security. A farmer or a busi-
ness man could secure the government
just as well as he secures the banker or
any other money lender, and upon the
amount specified being paid back to the
government, that amount is redeemed.
THOMAS BUCKMAN.
Marshfield, Ore., Aug. 12.

OUR MONEY SYSTEM.
Every one who has investigated the
whys and wherefores of human life re-
lating to the influence for good or for
evil that association with good or bad
company has on the character of the
child, and in fact on adults as well, can
see the reason of the diversity of opin-
ions in regard to the finances. We may
say in truth that up to 1861 the Ameri-
can people had little or no idea that pa-
per, independent of gold and silver,
could be made a real money. Although
in several instances in Europe paper has
been made legal tender for many years
in succession—notably in England from
1798 to 1823. During that time Napoleon
Bonaparte was conquered almost wholly
by the use of inconvertible paper money.
Sir Archibald Alison, an English histori-
an, says: "That inconvertible paper
money carried England to the highest
pitch of power and prosperity ever
known to any nation since the begin-
ning of time." These inconvertible
notes constituted the entire circulating
medium of the country from 1797 to
1823. They were made a legal tender.
John Stuart Mill, in his political econ-
omy, says they never depreciated a par-
ticle. Again, during the slaveholders'
rebellion, the United States used no
other than legal tender paper money
which, by its great abundance, caused
an extraordinary prosperity among all

producers of wealth. And the extraor-
dinary prosperous times continued to
bless the people as long as the abundant
currency remained in circulation. The
two happy experiences cited above,
when the very lives of the two nations
were in peril, ought to convince the
most skeptical that paper money, when
sanctioned by a strong government, is
just as good as metal money. And
when properly managed, legal tender
paper always has been noted for pro-
moting thrift and substantial prosperity
among the masses. Paper is better than
coin inasmuch as it can furnish the
number of dollars required in transac-
ting business, (which coin from its scarci-
ty can not do.) Herein is the fallacy of
the attempt to furnish enough primary
money with coin, when the quantity of
coin is less than one-fourth enough to
satisfy the wants of trade. Therefore
when business men and speculators re-
quire large sums of money, the paper
based on specie redemption can not
safely much exceed the number of dol-
lars, if it does, all the paper can not be
redeemed, then for a panic! The fallacy
of using anything for money that needs
redemption! Whatever material is used
for money should be made legal tender,
which would need no redemption. Un-
der the present system of finance, the
advocates of the gold standard virtually
acknowledge that the yellow metal is
too scarce and can not fully supply the
wants of trade, hence they advocate pa-
per token currency redeemable in gold.
Such paper tokens add little or nothing
to the volume of real money, but serve
to mislead the unwary into the belief
that the promise-to-pay paper adds its
volume to real money—a great fallacy!
Everybody ought to know that anything
called money, that has to be redeemed,
is a deception, not real, a snare. In
the beginning of this article we stated
that people were greatly influenced by
their environment. Relating to finance,
the teaching has been done almost whol-
ly by moneyed men, who have taught
the system that favored their interest.
Consequently, they always have taught
the erroneous doctrine that a currency
restricted to the supply of the precious
metals would best serve the people, to
make them prosperous and happy.
What marvel, with such teaching, if
the honest toilers should be misled and
vote themselves into slavery to the
money power? It is self-evident, if
every working man was posted correctly
in regard to the money question, mono-
polies, trusts and sharpers in general
would vanish like dew exposed to the
morning sun! And then all the earn-
ings of the laborer could be enjoyed by
himself and family!
Salem, Ore. SANDS BROWNELL.

Food for Thought.
Editor COURIER-HERALD:
When you are right in theory and ar-
gument on a great vital economic prin-
ciple, it affords you great satisfaction;
but when those who have opposed your
views with argument, contempt and ridi-
cule, when they not only acknowledged
your position to have been and to be the
correct one, it is doubly pleasant—for
you. I am reminded of this by reading
from the Youth's Companion, a paper
having probably the largest circulation
in this country, that goes to nearly
every postoffice in the United States
and is read by at least three millions of
people. It is carefully conservative—so
straight, in fact, in that way, that it
leaves a very little towards the gold stan-
dard, as its proprietor receives an in-
come of \$200,000 per annum, of course
all in sound money. The greenbackers
first, the populists later, and now the
democrats, that large Bryan contingent,
hold the view presented below, and the
present Bank-of-England republicans
before the domination of the party by
the Rothschilds held the same view. It
was the accepted doctrine till a com-
bined effort on the part of the plutocrats
turned the tide at St. Louis in 1896 by
the pooling of McKinley's votes among
the political brokers, the contribution of
\$16,000,000 on the part of corporations,
ranging in size and extent from the
banks and Standard Oil to the cracker
trust. The hotels of that city and their
bars (in a liquid sense, of course,) were
not palatial enough in appointments to
satisfy the tastes or appetites of these
disciples of Elagabalus, so thirty private
palace cars were side tracked, each con-
taining the attorneys of a trust or cor-
poration. The money contributed by
them was unanswerable argument, and
the great party was persuaded that the
views of Lombard and Wall streets on
financial economy were those of the
American people.

Following is the article in question:
SMALL CHANGE.
The old adage "Take care of the cents
and the dollars will take care of them-
selves" finds peculiar illustration in the
coinage operations of the United States
government. The every-day bronze one-
cent piece, made of ninety-five parts of
copper to five parts of tin and zinc, costs
the government about one-tenth of a
cent. Uncle Sam's profit in the one-
cent and five-cent pieces coined last year
was more than a million dollars.
The treasury department coins just
enough one-cent pieces to meet the de-
mands of trade. In the fiscal year which
ended June 30th these demands were
extraordinary, a condition probably due
to reviving business, the gradual intro-
duction of pennies into Pacific coast
cities and the prevalence of "penny-in-
the-slot machines."
So far so good. If this periodical was

as honest as it pretends to be moral, it
would tell its readers in the same article
that the United States government is
coining millions of silver dollars every
month from material the market value
of which is less than one-half its coin
value; that Uncle Sam takes less than
60 cents worth of silver bullion and
coins it into 100 cents, and none are
complaining that they are getting less
than one dollar "sound" and "honest";
and that furthermore the United States
government can coin all the silver
brought to its mints into dollars and
they will be received, paid out and ex-
changed for any and all commodities at
their face if Uncle Sam will only put his
legal tender fat on them.
It is the creed, it has been, and will
continue to be, as it has been from the
time of Aristotle to General Francis A.
Walker, that it is the law, and not the
substance or material that makes money.
The money of a country is as good as its
credit, power and authority, and no bet-
ter. Whether it is the one-cent piece
containing but one-tenth material value,
the silver dollar with but 50 cents intrin-
sic worth, the "demand note" of the
\$60,000,000 issued the first year of the
war, which, though utterly worthless in
"trinsic value," nevertheless floated
and kept at par with gold, while the pur-
posely depreciated greenback went to 40
cents on the dollar, it matters not, if
Uncle Sam's fiat or law says they are
one cent, one dollar or fifty or a thou-
sand dollars, that is what they are, and
all the gold bug, national bank, Wall
street high-salaried sophists can make
them no more nor no less.
Papers like the Youth's Companion
would confer a favor on the country
generally and their readers in particular
if they would continue the money object
lessons of which the one we quote is a
fair sample. From cents and nickels
they could go to silver, to greenbacks,
the demand notes, and they could then
explain why the bankers don't want
silver coined, how much better it would
be—for the banker of course—as all
financial legislation is for his benefit and
not the people's; how much better that
he should have the sole management of
the country's finances and relieve the
people of a vast amount of labor and
vexation. However, should the bank-
controlled press conclude that a little
financial learning is a dangerous thing,
we will have to content ourselves with
what we know and learn the lesson of
money by bitter experience, for though
it's a dear school to learn in, people and
nations seldom learn in any other.
J. D. STEVENS.
Canby, Ore., Aug. 19.

That Throbbing Headache
Would quickly leave you if you used Dr.
King's New Life Pills. Thousands of
sufferers have proved their matchless
merit for sick and nervous headaches.
They make pure blood and strong nerves
and build up your health. Easy to take.
Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back
if not cured. Sold by Geo. A. Harding,
druggist.

Spain's Greatest Need.
Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain
spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak
nerves had caused severe pains in the
back of his head. On using Electric Bit-
ters, America's greatest blood and nerve
remedy, all pain soon left him. He
says this grand medicine is what his
country needs. All America knows that
it cures liver and kidney trouble, puri-
fies the blood, tones up the stomach,
strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor
and new life into every muscle, nerve
and organ of the body. If weak, tired
or ailing, you need it. Every bottle
guaranteed, only 50c. For sale by Geo.
A. Harding, druggist.

Our Fall Stock...
Is coming in Rapidly. Call and examine our new line
of HATS and LADIES' and GENTS' SHOES.
Our Motto is "ONE PRICE TO ALL." Low prices for the
best quality is increasing our trade and adds new
customers to our list every day.
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
" " " " 2.50 " 2.00
" " " " 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.

REALTY TRANSERS.
Furnished Every Week by Clack-
amas Abstract & Trust Co.
T P Randall to T F Ryan, part of
lots 1 and 2, blk 130, lots 3, 4,
and part of 5 and 6, blk 129, lots
1 and 2, blk 13, Oregon City, lot
17, blk 3, Mt. Pleasant, also 8 1/2
acres S M Vance claim, 3 s, 2 e, \$3,000
E E Slsen to M A North, block 3,
Milwaukie..... 150
W J Robinson to S T Edmiston,
part of 51.60 acres sec 19, 3 s, 1 w
Bolton Land Co to W H Boerner,
lots 1, 2, 3, blk 30, Bolton..... 385
L Townsend to J S Smith, lot 1,
2, blk 2, Parkerhill.....
M E Bratton to U S Smith, ne 1/4
of ne 1/4 sec 29, 2 s, 4 e..... 500
O M Ramsby to J S Smith, lot 1,
blk 13, Barlow..... 400
O R Mack to Clackamas county,
1/2 acre sec 33, 3 s, 1 e..... 1
O R Mack to O W Butterfield, .86
acre sec 33, 1 s, 3 e..... 200
W O Mack to O R Mack, 1/4 4 acres
sec 33, 1 s, 3 e..... 56
J G Porter to A Zimmerman, sw 1/4
blk 168, Oregon City..... 600
H A Vorpahl to E J Saunders, lot
3, e 1/2 s, blk 10, Canby..... 500
A Sechtem to E Sechtem, 1/2 of s 1/2
of e 1/2 of s 1/2 sec 9 and s 1/2 of w
1/2 of sw 1/4 sec 10, 4 s, 3 e, also
50 acres sec 34, 1 s, 2 e, and sec
3, 2 s, 2 e..... 2,350
J. Imel to A Imel, 4.06 acres of E
Fisher claim, 2 s, 2 e..... 350
The Astoria Co to United States,
s 1/2 sw 1/4 sec 24, sw 1/4 nw 1/4, nw
1/4 sw 1/4 sec 25, lots 3, 4 and e 1/2
sec 1/2 sec 23, 3 s, 8 e..... Act of congress
State to The Astoria Co, same as
above..... 503
O & C R to S T Edmiston, ne
1-4 of sec 1-4 sec 19, 3 s, 1 w..... 280

An Enterprising Firm.
There are few men more wide awake
and enterprising than Geo. A. Harding,
who spares no pains to secure the best
of everything in his line for his many
customers. He now has the agency for
Dr. King's New Discovery, which surely
cures constipation, coughs and colds.
This is the wonderful remedy that is
now producing so much excitement all
over the country, by its many startling
cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bron-
chitis, nausea and all affections of the
throat, chest and lungs. You can test it
before buying by calling at the above
drug store and get a trial bottle free, or
regular size for 50c and \$1. Guaranteed
to cure, or price refunded.

A Thousand Tongues
Could not express the rapture of Annie
E. Spangler, of 1125 Howard street, Phil-
adelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr.
King's New Discovery for Consumption
had completely cured her of a hacking
cough that for many years had made
life a burden. All other remedies and
doctors could give her no help, but she
says of this royal cure: "It soon re-
moved the pain in my chest, and I can
now sleep soundly, something I can
scarcely remember doing before. I feel
like sounding its praise throughout the
universe." So will every one who tries
Dr. King's New Discovery for any trou-
ble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price,
50c and \$1. Trial bottle free at George
A. Harding's drug store. Every bottle
guaranteed.

A Frightful Blunder
Will often cause a horrible burn, scald,
cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve,
the best in the world, will kill the pain
and promptly heal it. Cures old sores,
fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns,
all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on
earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guar-
anteed. Sold by Geo. A. Harding, drug-
gist.