

# Oregon City Courier-Herald.

CIRCULATION GUARANTEED LARGEST THAN ALL OTHER PAPERS IN COUNTY COMBINED

COURIER ESTABLISHED MAY, 1883  
HERALD ESTABLISHED JULY, 1893  
CONSOLIDATED SEPTEMBER, 1898

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1899.

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## Why Free Coinage at 16 to 1.

Editor COURIER-HERALD:

The desperate and abortive attempts of the gold standard press and politicians to sidetrack the free coinage of silver issue is more amusing than alarming. While the Palmer and Ba-kner democrats would much rather tell us "vote for Bryan than McKinley still with our insane notions of free silver and greenbacks, they really can't see how they can bring themselves to support the Chicago platform so long as 16 to 1 is retained." They see the monstrous, injustice and iniquity of imperialism, its folly and wasteful extravagance, its useless expenditure, loss of life and subversion of national honor, they see and denigrate and abhor all and every manner of trusts and business monopoly, everything that tends to lower the wages of laborer and producer and increases prices to the consumer; in fact they can see and deplore all these and their disastrous consequences. But the free coinage of silver that is the great, the only obstruction, the partition between them and their former political brethren, and as it is not only the intention of the democrats, the populists, the silver republicans, to reaffirm the Chicago platform with other reforms added, it is no more than reasonable that we should give to a candid voting public our reason for such action.

Up to 1873 the world, with the exception of England, used silver in unlimited quantities. It was a legal tender for debts and commodity exchange of all kinds and whatever nature. Our enormous national obligations in consequence of the civil war was and is still payable in silver. Many of our people in the mountain and Pacific slope states derived their living from its mines, and during the unrestricted output peace, industry and plenty rewarded the labor of the American people. But the money trust at that time, the only one in existence, saw its opportunity and by legislation, Mr. Carlisle tells us, "destroyed virtually from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world" for the sole purpose of making their

bonds, stocks and securities from 100 to 200 per cent more valuable. From that time till today the prices of all raw material has been reduced, wages have been cut, and it is only in isolated instances through the combination of labor known as unions that industry has been in a measure well paid. In the meantime homes, shops, farms, factories have been mortgaged, sold, bid in by the mortgagee and rented to the former owner. Taxes have been increased. Debts, national, state, county and municipal, have been piled up till their payment has been in many cases impossible. Monopolies, trusts and combinations have been fostered, built up and established through favorable legislation until their existence threatens the people's liberty. All these evils have resulted directly from the distinction of silver as money.

The few abortive attempts made by the true representatives of the people in congress to restore silver to its original place and function resulted in a partial restoration of business, but the money trust always managed to place in the executive chair a man who was either indifferent to the people's welfare or favorable to the bankers, till in 1893, at Chicago, the people's champion, William J. Bryan led the revolt, which determined the Jeffersonian democracy and their allies, the populists and silver republicans to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1. Since that time every attempt on the bankers' part has been directed to the obliteration and dropping of this all important question, and for that purpose every mean, vile, contemptible method has been resorted to on their part to make it appear that any one who demanded and voted for the restoration of the white metal deserved either the insane asylum or the penitentiary.

Speaking for myself, and I may say many populists, we don't think free coinage of silver absolutely indispensable, but it is the first step towards a perfect money system, because the whole people would understand it, all the people would prefer a dollar they would earn than one they would have

to both earn and borrow and pay double interest on. Interest on the bond deposited and interest on the dollar issued by the money banking trust, and so long as the system is continued will the people continue the agitation and education for a better and common sense money system.

Along with the demand for free coinage, the democracy and their allies demand the abrogation of banking privileges to individuals or corporations, demand that that great prerogative be forever taken from the favorites of sumptuary legislation and lodged in the people's hands, and the authority to "coin money, regulate the value thereof" shall be national instead of individual, for they, who control the money of a country control that country's destiny, and any country that discriminates in its money laws is as odious as though it discriminated in its people. Such a country is unworthy the support of honest citizens and the sooner its laws conform to patriotic duty and political equality the better for the welfare of its inhabitants.

There are, Mr. Editor, in the United States more than three million voters who have broken loose from party shackles, who think very little of "regular partisan" politics, who are after principles instead of party. They are in all the parties. They are republicans, democrats, socialists, populists, but above all, they want certain principles enacted into law, and for that purpose they will only vote for men whom they believe will do their best to enact laws to make those principles the law of this country, and the enemies of silver make a very great mistake if they think for a moment that they can win on any ticket with any candidates by ignoring these great questions.

This is to serve notice to those who are laboring under the delusion that the reformers are in dead earnest when they demand—

First—Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate.  
Second—The free and unlimited coin-

age of gold and silver at the existing ratio of 16 to 1.

Third—Abolition of national banks of issue and all money issued by the people and a 1 money issued a full legal tender.

Fourth—An income tax, graduated if possible.

Fifth—Destruction of monopolies and trusts and their nationalization, including railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc.

Sixth—Anti-imperialism, anti-militarism, no annexation of countries against the will and consent of their inhabitants, and reduction of the army to 25,000 men. This is practically what is demanded and nothing less will be considered by the large contingent of reform voters who are anxiously scanning the political horizon with a view of noting the political portents. Should the democracy be true to itself and to the people who look to it for these reforms it will nominate the man who is in every competent to lead to victory, but if it listens to the voice of the trust advocates the imperialists, the money mongers and favorites of legislation then it will serve and suffer defeat, and we will continue another term of Mark Hanna, assisted by Van Dribbit and Rockefeller, J. D. Stevens.

Canby, Oct. 1st.

## Direct Legislation Covers It.

Bro. Price, of St. Thomas, Canada, suggests in the Appeal to Reason: "Public employment for the unemployed." The public ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange would necessarily give employment to all, and that would cover employment for the unemployed. The public ownership of railroads and telegraphs and the greater monopolies would furnish employment for all the unemployed at salaries they have never dreamed of. For instance, attaching a telegraph system to the postal department and putting a wire in every office, reducing the tariff to ten cents for a fifteen word message to any point, as has been proven by the statements of postmaster generals, both republican and democratic, can be

done, would add 60,000 additional telegraph operators and the revenue, by reason of the increase in business which these rates would produce, would pay them better wages than they now receive. The same policy in railroads would take on 500,000 more railroad men. With direct legislation the people can apply any experiment the majority shall decide will be for the public good. If they want proportional representation they can have it without depending on the legislature for it. If they want the single tax, public ownership of any trust, expansion or anti-expansion, they have the means at hand to at once apply it or reject it as they see fit. The second plank is only to point the direction that socialists want to go. The first plank is the most important and without it there can be no self-government. No government can be higher than the average intelligence of the masses. The agitation of friends of this or that measure would bring them before the people and the public would soon be educated on the merits of any proposed measures. They would have to read the law to vote on it and they would then discuss it on its merits, not with an eye as to how it would effect the vote for or against some friend

running for office, as is now the case. Socialism is not possible until a majority shall conclude it is good for them. It will be a majority rule, not rule by a few representatives who can be bribed. Where private interest are great enough those who benefit by a law can pay thousands of dollars for a representative vote, but it would be impossible to bribe a majority of voters—and if they were these voters, seeing that the law worked a hardship on them, would at the next election or even sooner, repeal that law.

Let me illustrate this point. There are 337 congressmen, who "represent" 12,000,000 votes, or over 30,000 each. A law can be bribed through congress by paying say \$1000 a vote for 180 votes, a majority, or \$180,000. This vast sum would only pay 3 cents apiece for the necessary majority of votes to make that law under direct legislation. And who

supposes that six million voters would sell themselves on a measure of 3 cents apiece? or that \$50 a vote would be taken by enough to enact a law? And \$50 a vote would mean \$300,000,000 for a law, and that places it out of the realm of the possible into the absurd. Bribery under direct legislation would simply not be.

To assume that the people are not wise enough to adopt wholesome measures when they are submitted, is to assume that the few will do for the many the best things for them. This is not and never has been true; and if it were true, would not that few be able to have the same degree of influence on the many to get them to adopt good laws as they would under the present system which is so profitable to the briber and corruptionist?

Direct legislation is coming. The agitation which socialists have carried on for years has created a demand for it and it is being incorporated into the platforms of both old parties throughout the country. There is no argument against it except that the rule of a few is better than the rule of the people.

## Says Aguinaldo is Winning.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times publishes this morning long extracts from a private letter from Manila, dated August 21, whose writer asserts that Aguinaldo is getting the best of it; that the Americans are making no practical progress; that Aguinaldo is regaining his influence over the villages, and has lately obtained a lot of money, with which he is endeavoring to forestall disturbances in Manila.

## Carter Gets Only Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Captain Carter is sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5000. This sentence was approved by the president today. Carter is now at Governor's Island under arrest, and the sentence will begin immediately.

Money to loan at 8 per cent interest on mortgages. Apply to C. D. & D. C. Latourette.

## Medicines

New remedies, new chemicals, new combinations are coming into use every day in a progressive drug store. The store cannot be run as it once was; new methods have been taking the place of old, and an up-to-date druggist is as important to your welfare when you have a prescription to fill, as the up-to-date physician who writes the prescription.

I think it is generally conceded that our store is an up-to-date one— If any new method proves better for a customer, it is immediately adopted no matter what the cost may be. You cannot tell by looking at the bottle if your prescription has been properly filled—you must trust the honesty of your druggist.

I have been in drug stores pretty much all my life where prescriptions was considered THE important work; where a prescription was filled as carefully and as conscientiously as if a life depended on each single bottle. I believe my ten years' work in Oregon City has been of the kind to convince my customers of this.

It doesn't matter what druggist's name is on the blank, you have paid for the prescription and can take it where you like.

If I have never compounded a prescription for you let me try the next one—take advantage of the progressive up-to-date drug store.

**C. G. HUNTLEY**  
Original Cut-Rate Druggist  
**OREGON CITY, OREGON**

## Go To Headquarters

For your School Supplies. Most every store you go into has a few tablets, a little writing paper, some cheap pencils. Tablets usually sell for 5, 10 or 15c—you pay the same price in any store, but you don't get the same tablet in this store. For instance the usual 5c pencil tablet has 100 pages of cheap, thick, rough paper. Our 5c tablet has 200 pages of first-class, smooth, strong paper. You get more than twice as much for your money. The same difference you will find in every article. A small bottle of ink costs 5c anywhere. But our 5c bottle contains 2-oz. of the BEST—the same kind you would get in our dollar bottles—not the watery, dirty, fading kind.

Stationery and School supplies is our business.

Go to Headquarters if you want the most for your money.

We buy and sell second-hand School Books.

## Our Cloth Books For 25c

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| Lena Rivers                  | Pathfinder           |
| Tempest and Sunshine         | The Spy              |
| Two Orphans                  | Pioneers             |
| BY OLIVER OPTIC              | Prairie              |
| All Aboard                   | Deerslayer           |
| Now or Never                 | Last of the Mohicans |
| Boat Club                    | Wing and Wing        |
| BY HENTY                     | Two Admirals         |
| With Lee in Virginia         | Water Witch          |
| Bonnie Prince Charlie        | BY JANE PORTER       |
| With Wolfe in Canada         | Scottish Chiefs      |
| Orange and Green             | Thaddeus of Warsaw   |
| Uncle Tom's Cabin            |                      |
| Quo Vadis                    |                      |
| Prince of the House of David |                      |
| And Hundreds of others       |                      |
| as popular.                  |                      |

## Huntley's Book Store

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