

OREGON CITY COURIER
OREGON CITY HERALD
CONSOLIDATED.

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher

Clackamas County Independent, Canby
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Of Clackamas County.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Three months 25

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.

Standard business advertisements: Per month—1 inch \$1.25, 2 inches \$1.50, 3 inches \$1.75, 4 inches \$2.00, 5 inches (1 column) \$2.25, 10 inches (2 columns) \$4.00, 20 inches (column) \$8.00, yearly contracts 10 per cent less.
Transient advertisements: Per week—1 inch 50c, 2 inches 75c, 3 inches \$1.00, 4 inches \$1.25, 5 inches \$1.50, 10 inches \$2.50, 20 inches \$5.00
Legal advertisements: Per inch—first insertion \$1.00, each additional insertion 50c. Affidavits of publication will not be furnished until publication fees are paid.
Local notices: Five cents per line per week per month 20c.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

OREGON CITY, NOV. 3, 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.

THE REASON ENGLAND SHOUTS FOR AN ALLIANCE with the United States is because Johnny Bull wants Uncle Sam to help him keep "The Powers" off his back while he robs and murders the weak nations of the earth.

Selfishness—always selfishness.

As the man who controls himself has a disposition to let other people alone, so the government which is "of the people" is not found meddling with the rights of a foreign race. But all this is changed when the principle of self-government is cast aside.—American Sentinel.

The administration is making a great effort to advance Sampson a few notches over Schley, and no doubt will be successful in accomplishing the business. There is one thing, however, that can not be done; and that is to raise Sampson higher than Schley in the estimation of the American people.

The inhabitants of the Sulu islands refer to "Emperor" McKinley. These barbarians seem to have the condition of political things down to a fine line that suits their own people. The stars and stripes float over the islands and the emperor is a sort of a straw boss under the direction of Mark Hanna, proprietor of the present administration.

Our Paul's patriots are making it very interesting for Johnny Bull's murderers. Our Paul will make Johnny realize that he is taking part in a scrap before he is through with him. The Boers will be vanquished, but not until many of them have fallen on the field fighting like tigers to retain their native soil.

The Courier-Herald has received considerable complaint from subscribers because they do not receive their paper until it is nearly a week old. If some of the republican postmasters do not do their duty we will trace the matter up and report them to Washington. We send out two or three times as many papers as any other paper in the county and we object to Uncle Sam's postoffice being used in the interests of any political party. The Courier-Herald is always put in the Oregon City postoffice on Thursday evenings and we would like to know the reason why it cannot get 15 or 20 miles in the county inside of six days.



"How are the mighty fallen!" Mr. McKinley's shouters were so opposed, a few years ago, to Bryan's speechmaking over the country. It's different now. Not a word is said, and Mr. McKinley travels here and there, making speeches, with some party like Dewey to draw a crowd.

The Salem Sentinel has looked the state records up, and finds that while the Oregon heroes upon their return from Manila traveled from San Francisco to Oregon at their own expense, it cost the taxpayers of the state of Oregon \$642.95 for the governor and his staff to go to California to receive them and accompany them home.

AFRAID OF FUSION.

The editor of the Eugene State Journal is anxious for a fusion again. The democratic party of this state can not see the point.—Woodburn Independent.

The editor of the Eugene State Journal is not as anxious for fusion as the editor of the Woodburn Independent and a good many other goldbug republican editors are to prevent it, judging from the interest they show in the matter. At the last election the goldbug republican managers were terribly scared by the fusion, so much so, that they hired a few mercenary populists to get up a middle-of-the-road ticket by committing perjury and fraud, which a partisan circuit judge condoned almost to the point of being a participant in the crime, and then the sack-holder paid the expenses of the criminal attempt to defeat the fusion ticket by fraud, under the cover of law, out of the republican campaign fund, extorted from employes at the insane asylum and other state institutions. Even after they had resorted to such dishonest and criminal means to interfere with the suffrages of the people they expected to be defeated by the fusion ticket, and would have been had not the unexpected breaking out of the war with Spain saved them. They did everything in their power to distract and divide the opposition and will do so again. They have already started their campaign in opposition to a union of the opposition forces.—Kincaid's Eugene Journal.

CARTER HARRISON FOR BRYAN.

In a recent interview with a New York Journal representative Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, said:

"I am disposed to take Admiral Dewey at his word when he says he is not and will not be a candidate for the presidency, and I predict that Bryan will be nominated by acclamation at the next democratic national convention."

The speaker was Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago. He was chatting with a Journal representative at the Gilsey House soon after his arrival in the city. He came to do honor to the hero of Manila and to ask him to be Chicago's guest whenever it might suit him.

"Yes," said the Mayor, "Admiral Dewey has shown himself to be greater than a president in declining to have his name presented to any political convention. His greatness has been achieved as a sailor, and it is wise in him that he does not propose to have it dimmed. Dewey's name will go down in history along with those of John Paul Jones, Oliver Parry and David Farragut. He can well be content with that."

"But should some one get up in the next democratic national convention and propose his name, could it not be stamped for him?"

"I doubt it, since he is not a candi-

date. I believe Colonel Bryan will be the nominee of that convention. He is today the idol of the democracy of the United States. He is stronger by far with the people than he was in 1896, and I believe he is to be the next president. Yes, Illinois will be for Bryan. I think New York will send a delegation pledged to his nomination. The south and west are for him, so what can prevent his nomination?"

"What about the next democratic platform?"

"Colonel Bryan told what it ought to be in his recent Chicago speech—a speech which was the greatest I ever heard. We shall reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896 and add to its planks some made necessary by the misconduct of the war and the imperialistic policy of the McKinley administration. Such a platform, with Bryan as the candidate for the presidency, will, in my opinion, bring about a democratic victory."

Beyond cavil Bryan is close to the hearts of the people. At the Oregon Exposition Thursday night pictures of Bryan and McKinley were thrown upon a canvas by a stereopticon. The Nebraska statesman's profile was received with shouts of applause. The salvos were almost deafening. But when McKinley's picture appeared the hisses were strongly suggestive of a wild goose convention. Many groaned and made deprecatory remarks and indulged in innuendo and persiflage. It may have been amusing to some, but it was not humorous to the disciples of St. Mark Hanna. Bryan is the popular idol.—Herald.

EVILS OF STATE RELIGION.

The city council of Glasgow, Scotland, has denied a petition of certain labor unions, supported by several leading clergymen and university professors among others, asking that the People's Palace and art galleries be opened on Sundays.—War Cry.

Thus the thousands of working people of that grand old city are wholly deprived of the benefits of these refined and elevating public institutions, for the reason that Sunday is their only day of leisure.

This is but another paragraph in the history of the conflict which has been going on between moral refinement and religious bigotry ever since the Devil first took a hand in politics. Union of church and state has been the cause of more ignorance and oppression, cruelty and bloodshed than all things else in the world's history. Without the state (or civil authority) to enforce its dogmas the church could not oppress, and without the church, the state would have no religious dogmas to enforce; but in a country like Scotland, where church and state are united, a broad-minded statesman is the same choice as has a Chinese girl's foot in the deforming shoe—come down to dimensions or get out of it.

We have much cause to rejoice that in the constitution of the United States it is made impossible that such a state of affairs should exist in our country. This speaks volumes for the grand old patriots who founded our republic.

The action of the Glasgow city council is prompted by the same spirit of bigotry that prompted Nebuchadnezzar to cast the three Hebrews into the furnace, that prompted Darius to cast the prophet Daniel into the den of lions, that prompted the Jews to demand the crucifixion of Christ, that imprisoned John Bunyan, exiled the Quakers, drove Roger Williams from Massachusetts, etc., etc.

But there is no use to petition or attempt to reason with bigotry. Bigotry is blind, deaf, stupid, heartless. A doctor was once rebuked by a pious old Scotch lady for attending his patients on Sunday. "Weel," argued the doctor, "do ye no ken that the good Laird did many works o' Sundays?" "Aye, I ken he did," answered the old lady, "an' I'll have ye to know I don't think a whit the more of him for it!"

PORTER'S WAIL.

As the Enterprise, Bro. Porter's organ, has been doing considerable kicking because, it claims, the Courier-Herald has been robbing the taxpayers by "stringing out" the tax list, we herewith publish a small piece of the tax list taken from the Enterprise of September 6th, 1895, the only time the Enterprise has published the tax list in the last six or eight years.

The following 31 lines from the Enterprise cost the county, at 25 cents per line, the sum of \$7.75:

Table with columns for name, address, and amount. Includes entries for Barney Wm T & Scott C, Johnson, Franklin, Parsons, John, and Charman, Thos.

For comparison we here republish 31 lines from the Courier-Herald that cost the county, at 10 cents per line, \$3.10:

Table with columns for name, address, and amount. Includes entries for Johnson, Franklin, Parsons, John, and Charman, Thos.

Look upon this and then upon that, and draw your own conclusions.

We all know why Bro. Porter and the Enterprise are sore, and merely give this, another illustration of the falsity of the assertions of the aforesaid organ and Bro. Porter. It may seem strange to some to hear us call L. L. brother since he went to Salem and misrepresented the people twice, thereby getting his "divy" and his electric lights, electric power and other appertenances free, or, in other words, for services rendered, there being no monetary consideration, however, except in case of the "\$2500 divy."

All our actions and bills in this county printing matter are on record in the county court house and are public property and show the saving and advantage of having a contract (and it wouldn't have hurt the taxpayers if the county had let a few more contracts by advertising for bids publicly). Can Bro. Porter say as much? While we call him brother, we don't belong to the same church, see!

Here is Your Chance

We have decided to close out our line of LADIES' SHOES to make room for our full line of MEN'S GOODS, and therefore will sell our LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES at MANUFACTURING COST. Come before sizes are broken.

When You See It In Our Add. It's So.

The Star Clothing House
Strictly One Price House

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

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

How can the people (government) get possession of the railroads? Total length of roads, 176,461 miles. Stocked and bonded at \$11,000,000,000. Now let us see.

No respectable authority denies that \$6,000,000,000 of the \$11,000,000,000 is water, wind and fraud.

Of the remaining \$5,000,000,000 government land grants, state, county and municipal bounties cover \$3,000,000,000. Leaving \$2,000,000,000 to be accounted for.

Stockholders, bondholders and super-numeraries have drawn interest and dividends on the "water," the land grants and bounties, as well as unconscionable fees, amounting to at least \$4,000,000,000—which leaves the railroad corporations as a whole indebted to the people (government) at least \$2,000,000,000.

In a lofty spirit of generosity an exchange proposes that the people assume, or rather resume, ownership of the roads. Instead of sending the rascals to the penitentiary, cancel the debt and tell the rascals to steal no more.

It is stated that the year 1899, the closing of the century, will go down in Northwest history as having the warmest January, the coldest February, the coldest August, the hottest September, the latest spring and the earliest snow of any year in the memory of the white man—and there are two more months to hear from.—LaGranda Chronicle.

Importance of the Money Question

AS legislation on money is responsible for the condition of inhabitants of our nation, it would seem of the greatest importance that the voters of our country should fully understand the subject.

The experience of some now living, as well as written history, confirms the statement that the volume of money in circulation controls prices; that whenever a large volume of money is in circulation, prices increase and prosperity blesses the workers, and whenever a small volume of currency is in circulation prices decrease and hard times follow. There may be rare exceptions to the general rule, which exceptions, however, are momentary, and go to prove the general rule.

If the producing class could fully understand the money question—how low prices are caused by a restricted currency—they, with every fair-minded person, would certainly work for a much larger circulation than gold can give.

What folly for the voters to vote for a scarce money standard, which keeps their noses to the grindstone, when a any other kind of legal tender money is just as good as gold! Voters ought to look into this money question for themselves and no longer take partisans' say so. What is the sense of men working themselves into poverty and death just to please the money sharks who have invented this scarce money scheme on purpose to rob them of their earnings?

Although the misguided voters have voted themselves into slavery, we cannot blame them half as much as we do the false teachers, the minions of the wicked money power. The schemers know right well that if the honest voters were not misled, very few, if any, would vote against their own interests, hence the false teaching.

It seems that but very few people fully understand the thralldom that the laboring class are in. "The contraction of the currency of the country since the close of the war was made under the pretense of maintaining the specie basis system of money, but the effect, and the real object, was to double and quadruple the volume and value of debt of the country. Cash being withdrawn from the channels of trade, credits must be substituted. By means of this contraction of currency, the volume of public and private indebtedness of the country has been increased from about \$6,000,000,000 at the close of the war until it has reached the enormous sum of \$34,000,000,000, with annual interest of \$2,200,000,000, or \$220 yearly for each of our 10,000,000 active laborers. Labor pays all. This interest is added to articles produced, sold and consumed."

The above quotation is taken from E. R. Baker's writings, published in 1886. Thirteen years have elapsed since Mr. Baker published his book. Every reader can form his own opinion as to whether the people have become more or less prosperous during the trying times under the gold standard.

The attitude of the creditor class is shown their anxiety to destroy the

greenback currency, which by its large volume had nearly freed the people and nation from indebtedness. That single act should have condemned the partisans who were guilty of conspiring against the welfare of the people.

We see that by an expanded legal tender currency the people soon became prosperous and happy, and remained so as long as the large volume of currency was kept in circulation. Mark the changed condition of the people after contraction had destroyed more than half the currency. Business became stagnated, thousands upon thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment and to sustain life they were compelled to tramp and beg for food. All this destitution, misery and want were caused by the contraction of the currency, which fact is easily proven.

For some years previous to the civil war times were very hard, and continued so until congress issued many millions of legal tender notes; then all kinds of business revived and soon prosperity blessed every legitimate industry.

The United States monetary commission has truly said: "Money is the vitalizing influence of industry, the very fiber of social organization, the protoplasm of civilization and as essential to its existence as oxygen is to animal life." It follows, if money is as essential to industry and social organization as oxygen is to animal life, that hard times must follow the destruction of more than half of the currency. The sad experience of the producers has proved the commission's statement to be true, for before contraction the people were in the highest state of prosperity ever known in this country, or, I dare say, in the world! It was the creditor class that clamored for contraction—that class who want everybody in debt and paying interest to them. Therefore the rich aristocracy oppose an enlargement of the circulating medium, evidently fearing great loss if the producers become prosperous, for then they would no longer be bound to pay interest, because the debtors could and would pay their debts.

The charge that moneyed men have always been anxious to restrict the currency is not mere guess work. History informs us that whenever the producing classes became prosperous by reason of a large volume of the circulating medium the wealthy class have clamored for its restriction. What but the hardest kind of hard times have the farmers and other toilers experienced for the last 29 years—since the gold standard was virtually established—the successful contractionists boasting all the while that the nation is very prosperous, adding hundreds of millions annually to the nation's wealth? How aggravating the boasting of the recipients of this great wealth, which has been produced by the hand of unrequited toil!

The accusation that the gold standard advocates are working for self aggrandizement is proven by the result of their labor. SAUNDS BROWELL, Salem, Ore.

LOCAL SUMMARY

A few watches for sale cheap at Younger's. Watches cleaned, \$1.

Highest cash price paid for second hand household goods at Bellomy & Busch.

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

The Club tonsorial parlors, P. G. Shark, proprietor, shaves for 10 cents. A full line of cigars and tobacco is kept.

When in Portland be sure and call at the Royal restaurant where you can get the best 15c meal in the city. 253 First street, corner of Madison. Wm. Bohlander, proprietor.

Weekly Oregonian and Courier-Herald for \$2 per year.

For Sale—Small house and lot on west side (Windsor) for \$75. Inquire at COURIER-HERALD office.

Rambler, Victor, Stearns, Ideal and Golden Eagle bicycles for sale at Burmester & Andresen.

Good pasturage inside city limits. Inquire at COURIER-HERALD office.

P. G. Shark is now prepared to furnish local dealers with all kinds of cigars at wholesale prices.

Very handsome parlor organ for sale cheap at Block's furniture store, composite postoffice.

Fine Farm for Rent. Inquire at Ely Bros.' store, Seventh street.

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