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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

OREGON CITY, MAR. 16, 1900.

The Boer war will add \$500,000,000 to England's national debt.

One hundred families will settle and form a co-operative colony at Newell Island, Wash.

Another fake is the protective tariff on coal. Philadelphia dealers will furnish Italy 50,000 tons of bituminous coal at \$1.50 per ton.

The Sumpter boom is not what it has been. The last holders of high-priced city lots will each have an independent fortune in experience.

Every step toward a general public ownership of public utilities means that a few more corporations have been taken out of the bribery business.—Chicago Journal.

President McKinley is held responsible by the country for the horrors of the bullpen at Wardner, Idaho. Beyond their votes, he has no use for laboring men, nor fees any mercy for them.

The question that has not received merited consideration from congress is that of irrigating the vast desert area of the central plateau of the United States, which would feed 50,000,000 people.

Only \$754,000,000 will be needed to provide the armies of Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy and France with the Mauser rifle. The expense cannot be avoided and will augment the socialist millions.

Russia is slowly sliding towards the Persian gulf and beckoning to England to come on to civilize her. Some day the lion and the bear will have to have it out over Asia, the prey both would devour.

Civilization is advancing apace in the old world. In 1896, Austria spent four and a half times as much on her army and navy as on education; Italy, eight times; France, five times, and Russia, twelve times as much.

The natives of India have exhausted their soil by stupid farming. If England were not so busy killing Boers for Cecil Rhodes, she might be able to send an army of British farmers thither to give instruction in agriculture.

Over 500,000 children in this country between the ages of 10 and 14 are employed in factories, shops and mines. The motto of private capitalism in the production of marketable commodities is, "Boy children in the cheapest market and sell goods in the dearest."

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD New Jersey girl has formed a matrimonial trust by marrying three husbands, and her parents are at a loss what to do to break her of the marrying habit. Has her mamma's good right hand lost its cunning?

The bubonic plague, which prevails in the Hawaiian islands, makes quick work of a victim. Its tortures are indescribably horrible. In the delirium of a raging fever, with the loathsome buboes swelling in the groins and under the arms, the stricken one expires. It is but a fraction of a day, from the first symptoms of the malady to death.

The successful business man of the city does not esteem the successful farmer as much as he should. Farming is a business—just as much so as banking or trading; it calls for just as much system and thought. It is the most complicated of all. The farmer has very few laws to guide him from one year to another, as so much depends on the future.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the National Grange is at Washington fighting the Hanna-Payne bill to subsidize the millionaire shipyards that build American ocean steamers. The Grange, in other words, the consolidated farmers, have nipped in the bud many a boodle scheme both at the national and the various state capitols.

The only friends England has in the wide world are Emperor William (his fleet isn't strong enough to fight his grandmother's), Emperor McKinley (enraptured by British toadyism and greed, the ameer of Afghanistan (he is afraid of the Russian bear) and the Tories in the republic who mis-name themselves Americans—successors of the valiant patriots who licked the red-coats in 1776 and 1812.

The house committee has voted to defeat the bill to make government ownership of the cable to the Philippines. It recommends that the government pay \$1000 a day for 20 years to a private company to build and operate it. That is, the government will pay eight million dollars to private capitalists, so they can build and own the cable. You know a paternalistic government is such a hateful thing to those capitalists.

Yes, sir, we have a rare faculty for governing colonies. General Davis has ordered that laborers on public works in Porto Rico shall have but 24 cents a day for eight hours; that only property owners shall vote; that one must pay \$1 before he can vote! That's freedom under the constitution! By such infamy, 600,000 out of the million people there are pauperized. General Davis should work for 24 cents a day. He is no more precious to the Almighty than the lowest Porto Rican.

It appears that not alone in Washington, but also in some parts of Oregon, the republican tax-eater is fattening. According to the Eugene Guard, through the extravagance of the republican machine that runs Lane county, the taxes in that county have increased from 15 mills in 1896 to 23 1/2 mills in 1899. Well may the committee that has investigated this matter urgently ask the voters of Lane county, "irrespective of party, to join them in this movement of retrenchment and reform."

UNDER the plan of the initiative and referendum every voter is a lawmaker. With direct legislation in force there would be no chance for the pernicious trading as now practiced in our legislatures. Every measure would be considered upon its merits. In the matter of assessment and taxation Multnomah county usually gets what she wants, but under the reform methods the rest of the state could out-vote her and give an equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation to every county in the state.—McMinnville Tel.-Register.

Why not put a tariff wall around Oklahoma? Phs Albany, N. Y., Country Gentleman is strongly opposed to the bill that has been before congress for several years in succession to recruit to settlers in that territory and some other recently opened Indian lands, the \$35,000,000 which the government paid for them. The editor puts it this way: "At the behest of the land-grabbers, and under the lead of the senators from these 'rotten borough' unpopulated states, it is proposed to cancel all these claims, and let the rest of us foot the bills for just so many more free farms to compete with us."

AFTER England has civilized the Boers, she could turn her kindly attention to the turbulent Central American republics. They need blood-letting to make them good. President McKinley also needs a dose of civilization for his cruel efforts to burden the starving Porto Ricans with duties on the necessities of life. The outside world having been duly civilized, England could turn to and civilize herself come by dispossessing the sleek high-cuckalorum that hold nearly all her soil and distributing it among the landless and homeless millions that fight her battles on land and sea. Civilizing is a great feat.

THERE are hundreds of thousands of workers in New York—and for that matter like exists in every corner of the land—whose average yearly income won't reach \$200. On this they must support a family. The World lately told at length of a woman and her child whose income—and the woman sewed night and day—was \$1.20 a week. Such conditions are worse than slavery. They are better than slavery for the employer, for slave labor and slave ownership would cost the employer more. And for all that the administration choir so constantly and with upturned, thankful eyes, chants of a persistent, sweet prosperity, labor conditions grow worse and the poor grow leaner and poorer.—N. Y. Verdict.

SCIENTIFIC men know much about Nature, and yet know very little. Not one of them can solve the problem, "What is electricity?" They can only theorize. The most reasonable theory is that electricity is a "condition" of atoms brought about by chemical action, as in a battery cell, or by what may be called a severe



irritation of the magnetic halo, as in a dynamo, and by other means, such as heat and friction. What this condition is, is the question. It may be a violent rotation, or it may be an equally violent vibration of atoms. Probably the arc lights would prove it to be a vibration. Friction in some form or other is present, as heat is produced before burning or destruction takes place.

The feudalism of capital is not a whit less formidable than the feudalism of force. The millionaire is as dangerous to the welfare of the community in our day as was the baronial lord in the middle ages. Both supply the means of shelter and of armament on the same condition; both hold their retainers in service by the same tenure—their necessity for bread; both use their superiority to keep themselves superior. The power of money is as imperial as the power of the sword. I may as well depend upon another for my head as for my bread. The day is sure to come when men will look back upon the prerogative of capital at the present time with as severe and as just a condemnation as we now look down upon the prelatory chieftains of the dark ages.—Horace Mann.

We are living in a period wherein these trust magnates have the power which has been wielded in other times by the church, the feudal lords, the army, the lauded interests, and occasionally by orators. They can find employment for thousands of retainers. Their patronage is courted. Their political support is wanted by politicians. They can buy all the adjuncts of social elegance—handsome mansions, spacious grounds, trained servants, carriages, pleasure craft, country places, rich plate and furniture, art galleries. Their daughters are usually accomplished and their sons have acquired the graces of young manhood, and when the magnates themselves have lived correct lives and shown respect for the canons of morality, society will do them reverence, and the bigger the trust and the greater the power, the larger the measure of reverence.—Spokane Review.

WHAT is religion? To love justice; to long for the right; to love mercy; to pity the suffering; to assist the weak; to forget wrongs; to remember benefits; to love the truth; to be sincere; to utter honest words; to love liberty; to wage relentless war against slavery in all its forms; to love wife, child and friend; to make a happy home; to love the beautiful in art, in nature; to cultivate the mind; to be familiar with the mighty thoughts that genius has expressed, the noble deeds of all the world; to cultivate courage and cheerfulness; to make others happy; to fill life with the splendor of generous acts; the warmth of loving words; to discard error; to destroy prejudice; to receive new truths with gladness; to cultivate hope; to see the calm beyond the storm; the dawn beyond the night; to do the best that can be done and then be resigned. This is the religion of reason, the creed of science. This satisfies the brain of the wisest and the best.—Robert Ingersoll.

M. Bloch, the noted Polish political economist, expresses the opinion that from the technical standpoint, in the future war will be impossible. On account of the rapid-firing, long-range, smokeless-powder rifles, and the wonderfully improved artillery, armies can no longer get into hand-to-hand conflicts. Bayonet and cavalry charges will be

practically impossible. Future wars will be decided not by force of arms, but by the ability of either of the contending powers to feed both its civil population and defray the enormous expense of scientific warfare. The distinguished professional butchers of Europe are alarmed at the rapidly growing antagonism to militarism. The millions of socialists, who are thoroughly and certainly organized, are hurling their united strength against the military caste. The spectre of the disoriented poverty-stricken rabble, which in the event of a great war, would inevitably follow the lead of the socialist hosts, renders the monarchs of the old world fearful of the clash of armies. The military critic now puzzles himself with the conundrum, "What shall Europe do with her standing armies?"

BOON IN SHIP BUILDING.

President Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, promises that within five years there will be 25 new steamships in the Oriental trade, plying between the Pacific east and China, Japan and the Philippines. These, he predicts, will be of the largest size, with enormous carrying capacity, and slow of speed. Speed is not considered so much an object as to be able to lay the goods down on the other side of the Pacific so they can compete with the native product. The shipbuilding yards of both coasts are reported to be full of orders, and even those on the Great Lakes have all they can reasonably construct in the next year. There are 50 war vessels, with a total displacement 140,813 tons under construction or contract in this country, and 45 coasting vessels besides the large ones mentioned above with a total gross tonnage of 76,007. The construction of these vessels assists in promoting the new era of prosperity in American shipbuilding. The world's carrying trade has in recent years increased faster than the number of steamers built to transport it, and the peculiar conditions brought about by war have merely tended to emphasize this fact and bring the matter to an acute crisis. In the new shipbuilding era we shall no longer stand by and permit other nations to do most of the building; for the signs are unmistakable that the long-looked for and urgently-needed revival of American shipbuilding is at hand, and that without subsidies.

A SIMON TOOL.

W. S. U'Ren, of Oregon City, has been traveling over the state in the alleged interest of the proposed initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution. Mr. U'Ren's real mission is in the interest of Joe Simon. There is absolutely no need of any anxiety about the legislature voting to submit the proposed amendment. The reform forces in their several conventions, democratic, populist and silver republican, placed in their last state platforms a plank favoring submitting the measure to the vote of the people, and every member of the legislature elected by these forces voted in accordance therewith. It follows, as a natural sequence, that the state conventions will again insert the plank and every man elected by the reform forces will vote for it. Then, why the anxiety to Mr. U'Ren that the people regardless of party affiliations, should vote for the re-election of republican legislators simply upon the ground that those legislators voted to submit the proposed amendment? His anxiety is not on account of the initiative and referendum

excepting in a Pickwickian sense. The republican members of the last legislature took the "initiative" in voting for U'Ren's boss—Joe Simon for U. S. senator, and he wishes them to be re-elected so as to favor the "referendum" in voting to elect a side partner to the little boss—probably to the unspeakable Brownell.

It is a fact that the submission of the proposed amendment is a part of the political faith of the democracy and its allied forces. If Mr. U'Ren would exert his influence to securing the insertion of a pledge to the same effect in the republican platform, the battle would be won, and we respectfully suggest to him that the best way to do this would be to cease masquerading as a reformer, boldly come to the front as a supporter of the republican party, be elected a delegate to their state convention and introduce the resolution declaring in favor of submitting to the people the initiative and referendum. If Mr. U'Ren is in favor of Hanna, McKinley, Simon and Brownell, that is his privilege. Let him so declare himself. Let him at least be an honest rascal.—The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

Joe Simon's Red Calf—Was It Removed?

George Ogle says I was mistaken in my statement that U'Ren was removed from the chairmanship of the Clackamas populists.

I was not a resident of the county at the time, but from Fitch's confused and incomplete report, I gathered that a committee meeting was called to investigate him, and that, whereas he was chairman when he went into the meeting, when he came out, he was not. Whether he was pulled out by the ears, or prodded with some sharp instrument so that he jumped the fence "voluntarily," I do not know. It's no matter, any way. I do know that of the superb following he gathered in the county under the flag of populism and direct legislation, hardly a prominent populist is left. Even such devoted friends as G. R. H. Miller, and George Ogle himself, disapprove of his course, and, as George puts it, cannot follow the devious course of the red calf further.

If in 1895 George could have brought himself to listen to my suggestion and his attitude toward U'Ren had been less that of hero worship, he would have saved himself this four years of erratic plowing in the field of Oregon politics and the final mortification of finding that the shape he had been following and believed to be the genius of the initiative and referendum, upon disenchantment, proved to be only his ancient enemy's "red calf," trained to that trick.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Geo. A. Harding's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

For new sewing machines and for lowest prices go to Block, the homefurnisher.

HARVEY-W. SCOTT FARMING

Down-Hill Prosperity of the Tillers of the Soil in Clackamas County—The News Trust of the Anti-Trust "Oregonian."

If you will allow me a small space in your columns, I will try to answer something of more interest than U'Ren and Brownell fights. Right here, Mr. Editor, allow me to call your attention to this fact: If you would give attention to the real issues and let personal politics alone, you would satisfy the patrons of your paper better, especially your humble servant.

The following appears in the daily Oregonian of February 27:

"The experience of Nebraskan farmers in the last year should have taught them the fallacy of the cheap-money crowd's arguments. Owing to the prosperity that they enjoyed, the amount of mortgages on farms in the state was reduced during that time by nearly \$3,000,000. Yet these same people only last November showed at the polls their determination to stand by the cheap-money idea and the cheap-money candidate. The condition reflects stubbornness that will not see, rather than a prudent spirit that desires to find the safe way and walk therein. Pig-headedness never yet triumphed over the calm and unerring logic of events, and in the attempt to do so it merely makes display of its narrow quality."

I wonder if it ever occurred to Editor Scott that there were more ways of paying off mortgages than selling farm products. For an illustration, we find in the real estate transfers of last week's Courier-Herald:

J. Toompkins to Commercial Bank, 63 acres, Toompkins' claim \$ 2833  
W. E. Spicer, 70 & 2 1/2 acres to Trust Co. . . . . 5000  
W. A. Garner, 135 acres to School L. Co. . . . . 5449  
D. McIntyre, to School Land Coms. 570

Total for the week . . . . . \$12,852

Now these transfers look to me as if there had been a mortgage paid off by the kind of prosperity that makes more fool cheap-money advocates.

If this be an average for the year, 52 weeks, at \$12,852 per week, makes a total for the year of \$668,304. This is a pretty good starter toward \$3,000,000, if the balance of the counties of the state will do as well, and if Mr. Scott will refer to the records of Multnomah he will find that his county will go several hundred thousand dollars better.

If Editor Scott will tell us farmers a few more times what to raise and we follow his advice, we will all pay our mortgages in the same manner. He tells us to raise more hops and prunes. Hops and prunes go down. Then more wheat; wheat goes down. Then more wheat; wheat goes down. Now he is telling us to all go to making butter. Oh, great Scott! What will we do with it? Start a soap factory? No. Sell it to the soap trust?

Looking east from my farm, in almost rifle range I can count half a dozen pieces of land that have had the mortgages cancelled by parties giving quit-claim deeds. One of \$75 for 200 acres; another, \$100 for 123 acres; and another one year's rent, and so on, and more to follow. Soon, had it not been for the reduction of state interest to 6 per cent, double the amount of land would have been turned over in the same way.

Now that county warrants are selling at 2 per cent premium, I shall advocate the reduction to 4 per cent by the next legislature. This, Mr. Scott, is the kind of cheap money the farmers want. Cheap interest we term cheap money. Are you "again" it?

Above I referred to the trust. What is a trust? Well, let's see. As we understand it, it is a combination of men or persons engaged in the same line of business, combined to raise the prices of their products. Now, this we consider perfectly legitimate, for the fact is most all products have been too low in Oregon. We have the hop trust attempted by the hop men; in California, a fruit trust; in Eastern Oregon wheat, and in Portland the Oregonian Company has a telegraphic-dispatch trust. The fact is, Mr. Editor, I would like to belong to a trust myself; hence I can't oppose a trust. How is it with you, Mr. Scott?

Under this competitive system there is only one sure cure: the government should own the trust. If the government owned the means of telegraphic communication, how long would Scott's telegraph-trust last? Hence Scott's opposition to government ownership. When he tells us through the Oregonian he is opposed to trusts, we know he lies.

The trust, Mr. Editor, we desire at the present time (which I confidently believe we will form) is a combination of all reform forces in county, state and nation to elect Wm. J. Bryan president.

W. W. MYERS.

That Throbbing Headache Would quickly leave you if you use 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 George A. Harding, druggist.

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