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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

OREGON CITY, APRIL 6, 1900.

A YACHT can stand upon a tack without wearing, but a man cannot stand upon a tack without swearing.

Socialists in the Transvaal, composed of all nationalities, including Englishmen, are reported as fighting with the Boer armies.

The Enterprise states that it will not enter into any more discussion with the Courier-Herald. We didn't intend to fight it so hard.

Forty per cent of the world's cost of government is the result of wars, the result of the fields of hell that dominate the human breast.

Bismarck prophesied that the British armies would make their own graveyard in South Africa. Oom Paul will gladly furnish the graveyard.

If it be true that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, let it also be declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor.

The St. Paul Dispatch (republican) said in its issue of February 24: "Society is running its last lap on the present course. It is on a false basis; it must change."

Conditions over in the Transvaal are now becoming such that it would seem to be about time for Mr. Kruger to suggest to Mr. Steyn that it is a long time between lagers.

The Standard Oil Company ships kerosene across the Pacific and sells it to the oriental heathen at half the price we pay. Why don't we kick the stuffing out of this band of brigands?

A prominent republican, who was urged to stand as a candidate at the late lamented republican convention, has remarked that he refused because he "would not be caught in that kind of a crowd."

Fifty dredges are fitting out on Puget Sound for beach mining in Alaska. They are supplied with Gatling guns and armored so as to stand off miners. Any one going to Cape Nome should carry a Mauser rifle and a small cannon to defend himself.

J. Samuelson, of England, shows that 140,317 farm laborers have been displaced by machinery in the past few years in England, to make which machinery required the labor of only 4000 men one year. These displaced laborers are wanted in the English army to be killed or kill.

In this country 4047 families of the rich own about five times as much wealth as 6,599,796 families of the poor. This fact shows how the money of the country, of which there is enough to average \$25 per capita, is divided up. The bulk of it is placed in the banks to the credit of the wealthy.

During the last six months the republican party has been undergoing one of the most trying ordeals that has confronted it since it was organized. Judging by the acrimonious utterances which have been going the rounds of the press, one would think that ordinary mortals would hesitate to identify themselves with a party which would trample the constitution under foot and hoist the flag of imperialism in the place of the old stars and stripes; but the gathering of the clans here on Wednesday last shows that it is a matter of indifference what the issue is or what course the party takes, as long as there is a chance to get up to the pie counter.

CITIZEN'S CONVENTION

The outlined plan of the convention on today (Friday) is about as follows: At 11 o'clock the people's party will meet at Shively's hall and the democratic in Willamette hall, where each will select its party delegates to the state convention, fill committees, elect party chairmen and transact any other business of a party nature that may come before them. After this the separate delegations will adjourn and meet together as an independent mass convention in Shively's hall and adopt a platform, nominate a ticket, name a campaign committee, etc. All nominations will require a two-thirds vote. The convention, if a full delegation is present, will contain 308 delegates, and as representative a body of men as ever met to put up a ticket in Clackamas county. There will be no proceeing out of offices and the man most fitted for the office will be nominated, without regard to party affiliation.

The Courier-Herald greets the delegates of the convention. May there be a continuance of the same harmony hitherto prevailing amongst all the reform elements of the county.

In order to be successful at the polls, every one must sink his own private interests and work for the general good. Let the office seek the man. Every one who forces himself or his friend before the convention unworthily, although he may get the nomination, would be left at the polls. We can only afford to nominate the very best ticket obtainable in the county, and no self interest or friendship should stand in the way of this. Many there are who would make fair candidates in ordinary times, but these are not ordinary times. Our legislators must be men of energy, as well as intelligence, with lots of backbone to stop the huge grafts that will otherwise become a legacy of debt burdening our children. Two commissioners with like characteristics, the very best men in the county, are required to keep a close surveillance on the county exchequer. We hope the selected chairman will permit no undue haste. Let everything be well considered, calmly deliberated and wisely done. Above all, there must be no compromising with those who have broken their party affiliations by truckle and grovel at the feet of George C., but being disappointed, seek the aid of the reform convention to avenge themselves.

The efficiency, dignity and courtesy of the officials elected by the reform party in the past has never been exceeded by any set of men, and much care will be required in selecting their equals; but if this be done, we can depend upon the sensible element of the county supporting them at the polls, as there are yet thousands of true men who have never bowed the knee to Baal.

Some socialist colonies are actually a "blooming success." In Iowa county, Iowa, in 1854, a socialist colony of 500 settled on 4000 acres of land. Today they number over 2500 souls, have over 40,000 acres of land, their assessed valuation is over \$3,000,000 and they have never, according to official record, produced a pauper, a criminal or a suicide.

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amendment, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it." This is not a quotation from an anarchist's harangue, but from that great speech of Abraham Lincoln delivered at Cooper Union in 1860, which won him the presidency.

The total number of sailors in the merchant marine of the world is 2,000,000. In the United States there are 35 seafaring men to each 100,000 of population, and their number will not increase as long as the maritime laws of the country are made by capitalists for capitalists. Nowadays, says the Coast Seamen's Journal, American deep-water ships are manned with bums, break-beam artists, hobos, lunch fiends, etc. No self-respecting sailor will go in an American deep-water ship unless he is forced to.

That is what we all want to educate our sons and daughters to believe in—the old flag and a government position.—Salem Journal.

What else can we educate our sons and daughters to "believe in," unless it be to work for a big corporation? Are not the great industries of the country so thoroughly monopolized by the trusts that, outside of the professions, so called, there is nothing left for a young man except stock or fruit raising, politics or being an employe of a rich manufacturing concern? By all means, let us shout for the old flag and a job.

This matter-of-course manner in which Brownell states were selected at the county convention for state and congressional delegates, gives not a few members of the convention a bad taste in the mouth. They feel not exactly sick, but like swearing. Men and brethren, you can do nothing so effective against the corrupt "outfit" as voting the reform ticket in June, and voting "er straight."



The dividends of the Standard Oil Company will amount this year to \$80,000,000, which is 4 per cent on a principal of two billion dollars. This latter sum is the assessed value of all property in the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California. If the company's profits continue at the same rate for 187 years, it will own all the money in the world, and, as a matter of course, all the property. It is acquiring gold and copper mines, railroads, gas companies and banks as rapidly as its colossal earnings permit.

This is a billion-dollar country, without a doubt. Last year our foreign commerce ran up to \$2,974,000,000, the total stock of money circulating in the country (not counting the \$258,000,000 in the treasury) is \$2,033,000,000, and the congressional appropriations for the last two fiscal years amount to \$1,500,000,000. The amount of money per capita in circulation, about \$25, is very consoling to the individual who has the "per capita." The amount of indebtedness of all kinds in this country is so enormous that a very large part of the money in circulation filters annually through the fingers of the money lenders. There is, taking the figures as the treasury gives them, seemingly enough money, but it is in the pockets of the few, put there to a very large extent by governmental favoritism to the few at the expense of the many.

There is no little dissatisfaction among republicans because two whilom democrats, Charles Toole and John Lewellen, were placed on their ticket. They ask why the numerous true-blue republican aspirants for office were turned down to make room for them. Did Mr. Brownell want it that way? If so, is this statesman from Kansas bigger than the republican party of Clackamas county? Is he running it? The truth of the matter is that Mr. Brownell, by his peculiar methods, has started a rebellion in the ranks of his party. Voters have become tired of bossism, and they will not fail to express their tiredness at the polls. Taking the republican ticket as a whole, it has a number of weak spots. Evidently, sundry candidates were placed on it to fill it up, with the faintest hope of their election. The union party can slaughter at least a portion of the ticket—perhaps the whole of it, but early crowing is vanity—if it places in nomination its best and most popular men.

There is a striking similarity between the Mine Owners' Association of Idaho and of British Columbia, the Standard Oil Company and the South African Goldfields Company. The similarity is not surprising, for the same stockholders in the South African Goldfields Company are stockholders in the mines of the United States and Canada. The same is true of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company. Nationality or religion does not interfere with these bloodless sharks. Their only concern is the dividend and the complete subjection of the working people in all countries. This should be an object lesson for the laboring people. They can see themselves best on all sides by tyrants like Rhodes, John Hays Hammond and Rockefeller, with puppets like Dr. Jamieson, Joe Chamberlain, General Merriam and Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, ready to do their bidding, with an army at their back to execute their orders. One of the possibilities of the near future is a combination of the great gold mining syndicates. When that trust has been formed, the world will be its oyster.

MOMMSEN, the great German historian, said to an English newspaper correspondent who asked his opinion on the South African war: "The repetition of the Jamieson raid by the English government, which has been instigated for speculators in stocks and mines, is the revelation of our moral and political corruption and military weakness. Had England a remnant remaining of wisdom and patriotism, she would have sent Joe Chamberlain to Coventry and bestowed on a missed people not alone peace, but the independence to which it has a right. That would not be business, but it would be a moral victory, which surpasses all military glory."

Will the Courier-Herald state what it charged the city when it did the last work? The Press tried trying to live on wind and promises. We get 50 cents an inch for city ordinances and the Courier-Herald charges \$3 an inch for sheriff sales. Comment is hardly necessary.—Enterprise.

This paper was paid 50 cents per inch for one insertion for doing the city printing several years ago, the same as the Enterprise now gets. The Press since did it for 24 cents, and did. The Courier-Herald gets \$2.25 (not \$3) per inch for publishing the sheriff sales and \$1.20 per inch for publishing tax sales, for five insertions—less than the Enterprise, whose rate is \$2.50 for five insertions. These are facts. Why doesn't he state facts, instead of lying? "Comment is hardly necessary."

An Open Letter.

To the Chairman of the Prohibition Party of Clackamas County:

Sir—I see by the reported proceedings of the convention of the prohibition party of Clackamas county that you have placed my name in a very prominent place on your ticket.

Now I wish to say with the kindest of feeling that it is to be distinctly understood that it was done without my knowledge or consent, and if such a thing had been mentioned to me, I should have positively refused to allow my name to be so used. If I were seeking an office I certainly would affiliate with a party whose platform was broad enough to stand on with both feet.

So you will please not consider me a candidate, and oblige. Very respectfully, W. H. H. WADE. Currsville, Ore.

He Got Pinched in the Machine.

To the Editor:

A good many friends and delegates to the late republican county convention have asked me the reason that my name was not presented to the convention as a candidate for county clerk, and in justice to them and to myself, I will give all the facts in the matter as I know them:

J. N. Harrington, a delegate from Oregon City precinct No. 3, had agreed with me and promised to name me before the convention, and believing and trusting in his integrity, I never doubted that he would keep his promise. Why he did not nominate me is a mystery to me. I was not present when nominations for clerk were made, and did not know of his treachery till the thing was over.

I had no intention of withdrawing from the race, and I believe I would have been the successful candidate had my name come before the convention. GEORGE L. STORY.

A Horrible Outbreak

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scaldhead" writes C. D. Isbill of Morganton, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25c at Geo. A. Harding's.

BROTHER W. S. U'REN, of Clackamas county, has raised his voice against fusion. This is a small incident favorable to the fusion forces. A few patriots like U'Ren would soon tire any party to death. Where U'Ren belongs is in a party by himself. Even then, it wouldn't be long till he would be trying to kick himself.—Evering Telegram.

SLAVERY AND PROTECTION

The Oregonian Creates a Rumpus in the Ranks of the Republican Party by its Demands for Freedom.

Do you know any reason why the Government of the United States should take away your money, under the cover of bounty payments, and give it to another? And that other man already rich? This is the ship bounty scheme. Going further, do you know any reason why Government should take away your money, under cover of "protection," in any form, and give it to another?—Oregonian.

Certainly, Harvey, certainly, the Hamiltonian system of government is to legislate in the interest of the well-to-do and allow them to take care of the poor. This system has been in vogue ever since God and the republican party entered into partnership (Kaiser Wilhelm would say, "Me und Gott"), and the republican votes have expressed their approval by voting for it again and again. Besides, Harvey, it is more blessed to give than to receive. You will observe that the system works so beautifully and so in accordance with our Christian civilization. The government gives to the well-to-do and they in turn give to the poor. The poor you have always with you, hence to abolish this precious economic fabric would be to strike a deadly blow to the republican party.

The abolition-free-trade editor of the Oregonian further reads the riot act to its party thuswise:

It is as hard for the republican party to let go of Protection as it was for the Democratic party to let go of Slavery. Yet the former is as clearly an economic evil as the latter was—though it lacks some of the grosser evils on the moral side. Protection, however, is doomed, as slavery was; and this effort to protect some of the people under the flag of the United States against others and at the expense of others under the flag of the United States, reveals the error and enormity of the whole system. Even when you examine its work and its results at home, what is Protection but an invasion of the powers of Government to rob the whole people for the benefit of a particular interest? There has been no such revelation of the true character of Protection to the people of the United States as they have in this Puerto Rican outrage.

How do the dyed-in-the-wool protectionists like this dose from the hands of the great mogul of the "grand old party" in the state of Oregon? What principle has the republican party left? Nothing but Hannah's sack.

A Pop.

Spreads Like Wildfire

When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist, of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling biters I have handled in 20 years. You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. A. Harding, Druggist.

Suite of furnished rooms—bedroom and parlor—for two gentlemen. References required. Enquire at this office.

THE SOUTH. Sketch of a Trip Through Seventeen States by the Editor.

(3) After leaving Los Angeles we pass through the citrus fruit section for 50 or 60 miles after which we enter the dry sand plains, and at Salton you enter the salt field where the ocean surface must have been 263 feet above your head at one time. Nearby there are huge piles of crude salt which is gathered here for shipment. About a hundred miles further on we cross the Colorado river at Yuma, where the territorial prison is situated. An inspection of the water in the river will make evident the fact that more land than water passes down the Colorado river. We then pass through the desert-looking parts of Arizona and New Mexico, which are principally a stock country, but from the railroad we fail to see any vegetation to speak of except cactus, which we saw a few poor cattle eating, while others seemed to be hunting for a spier of grass which it was almost impossible to find. We then reach the old city of El Paso, which is mentioned in history in 1598. Across the Rio Grande river in old Mexico that part of the city is called Ciudad Juarez. Here you can see a fair sample of pociotome and manana, the churches, its worship, etc. At El Paso we set our watches two hours ahead and travel on Central time instead of two Pacific, which we had been using until we reach this place. The entire country between California and eastern Texas is settled more or less by Mexicans and east of that, negroes predominate. We travel nearly two whole days going through Texas. Barren plains first, then through the Pecos or Devil's river valley with its wild scenery. At Spofford we take on a special car from the Mexican road that contains the superintendent on his way to the Marli Gras at New Orleans. The Oregon editorial delegation aboard made a visit to this personage in a body and were kindly received and greeted by Onojh, an interpreter. San Antonio is a city distinguished for its salubrious climate and is a favorite sanitarium of the U. S. army. In the eastern part of Texas and Louisiana we passed through the sugar, cotton and rice section. At Lafayette, while the train stopped, we threw pennies in the muddy street and watched the little "coons" scramble for them. It is worth a week of anyone's time to take a trip by the S. P. to New Orleans. At Algiers we cross the Mississippi to New Orleans and then to Jackson, the capitol of Mississippi, where we met the editorial delegations from the other states filling 13 Pullman cars, and were given a reception and banquet. Our exercises were held in the state house, where the entire state legislature and state officers are democratic, there not being a republican in office. In this southern country the white people are democrats and the negroes are black-republicans. The next day we visited Vicksburg, the metropolis of the state, where we took dinner and visited the national cemetery in which 1600 soldiers are buried. We visited Baton Rouge in the evening and again arrived in New Orleans on the morning of February 26th, the day before Mardi Gras.

This and the following day was given to seeing the elegant parades of Rex, Proteus, Comus, etc. Three of these parades contained 19 floats or pageants each and each one drawn by six or eight mules. Some of these pageants cost thousands of dollars and make a splendid sight, one you'll not forget. Each float or pageant represented a mythic scene and contained from 6 to 28 masked persons, generally dancing as they moved along. "Rex," the king of the carnival arrived in the city on a steamboat and after the parade he was given the key (four feet long) to the city. This parade contained only the pageant of the king, who was gorgeously dressed and covered with diamonds, besides the soldiers, militia, secret orders, naval cadets, etc., and was about two miles long. Canal street, St. Charles street and the other streets through which the parades pass were crowded so it was impossible to get along. Many of the inhabitants masquerade and walk up and down the street during the two days of festivities. It is said the man who spends the most money gets to be "Rex," hence only the rich can be king of the carnival. On Canal street, the main thoroughfare, staging is built over the sidewalks for seats similar to circus seats and you pay 50 cents to sit and see the parade go by. Canal street has six or eight car tracks and cars from all parts of the city run into this street. By taking a car at Clay statue (the city is full of statues and squares) you can ride twelve miles and return to same place without getting off. One of the peculiarities of the people is their aversion to gold and it is almost impossible to get gold money changed without going to the mint or banks; the people seem afraid of it and claim it is short weight or that the \$5 pieces are so small that they give them out for small money. Paper money is mostly used and one and two dollar bills are very plentiful; silver is used for change, but if you get a \$5 bill changed you'll get generally \$3 in paper and \$2 in silver. It would do some of these howling gold bugs a world of good to go to New Orleans and have their hard money refused and fiat paper asked for. (Continued next week.)