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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

OREGON CITY, JUNE 29, 1900.

For President, WM. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska  
For Vice President, CHAS. A. TOWNE, of Minnesota

Ten thousand immigrants landed in New York recently, mostly Poles, Italians and Croats, for the mining regions of Pennsylvania.

The price of refined petroleum in Russia on March 1, was 1 1/2 cents a gallon. The Russian well are not such great producers as America. The Russian government would sweep off the earth a monopoly like the Standard Oil Company.

The corporations have stolen millions of acres of coal land from the public domain. We reward them for the crime. Harry Dougherty, a union laborer, whose family was starving, was shot dead by a railroad officer at Chicago while taking coal from a railroad car.

On one of the great Eastern railroads, the superintendent forces conductors and flagmen to buy new uniforms, at his price, whenever he says they need them. A New York department store furnishes the uniforms. The men are thus robbed of thousands of dollars annually.

A trust has been formed by the ministers of Aroca, Ill., to maintain a scale of prices at funerals. The wife of a poor laborer died a few days ago. When he sought the aid of a local minister the latter demanded \$1, which the applicant had to borrow. Every other minister in the town makes the same charge.

JUDGE CLARK, of St. Louis, sentenced two young girls, Annie Klasek and Mary Tratina, each to two years, detention in the house of correction for disorderly conduct during the strike and assault on the spy, Pauline Hesser. By such acts of tyranny in the name of justice, the poor are embittered against the wealthy. Revenge they hope for and they will take it with compound interest whenever they get a chance.

EVERY night when J. Pierpont Morgan goes to bed, he kneels down and prays:  
Now I lay me down to sleep  
(I formed another trust today)  
I pray the Lord my soul to keep  
I'll get another on the way;  
If I should die before I wake  
(I'll get it through without a doubt)  
I pray the Lord my soul to take  
(And bar all other people out.)

The socialist movement of France is the one power that stands behind and preserves republican institutions. It may be taken for granted that if ever the fanatical reactionists of Paris follow the crazy Doreoules or the arch-conspirator Rochefort into taking up arms against the government, as they have threatened to do, the socialists will rise up and crush them. Keep an eye on France. That country is likely to pass through some stirring scenes in the near future.

Ten section men on the Cincinnati division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad are out on a strike for higher wages. This is probably their last strike. A machine section worker has been introduced on the Boston & Maine Railroad that performs the labor of several hundred men: It never strikes. The force required to operate the machine, in addition to the locomotive, consists of a train crew, a foreman and four men. It saves 85 per cent in the cost of work.

Congress is getting ready to investigate the reasons why the paper trust has nearly doubled the price of paper. The reason is that the paper manufacturers have seen the iron mills and many other mills lifting their prices from 20 to 100 per cent, and naturally concluded that it would be a good thing for them to go and do, likewise. It is evidently a very good thing for them, judging by the howl that has gone up from all the publishers who have been squeezed. Evidently the publishers cannot raise the rates on subscribers and advertisers, or they also would even up things by forming a little trust of their own. The moral to be learned of the foregoing is that it is much better to own a paper mill than run a newspaper.—Wasp.

FORESTRY AGENT JOHNSON states that 400,000,000 feet of timber is consumed annually in the state of Oregon for firewood, and adds that this estimate is quite conservative. The city of Portland alone burned 137,797 cords of slabwood and cordwood last year. The Southern Pacific, which burns wood exclusively on its Oregon lines, consumed some 60,000 cords last year, and will probably use 75,000 cords this year. The Blue mountain wood camps cut 15,000 to 20,000 cords each annually. This wood finds a market in Eastern Oregon and Idaho. The steamboats on the Columbia and Willamette rivers consume enormous quantities of cordwood, and the mills at Oregon City about 75,000 cords of fir and cotton wood annually, perhaps more.

DISPATCHES tell how the Nicaraguans put a tariff on American goods that will make them all very wealthy. The duty on whiskey is \$16 a gallon; on a \$16 enameled bedstead it is \$150; on a \$7 rice box it is \$48; on butter, 40 cents. As the foreigners pay the tariff in this country, so the foreigners must pay the Nicaraguan tariff, and such a tariff will soon make all the people down there rich if they are wise enough to import enough goods. The exporters of this country want the government to send the navy down to Nicaragua to force the government there to pull down the high tariff and admit American goods, or blow the custom houses to hades. Good policy. All the European and Asiatic countries should send their warships over here and blow our custom houses to kingdom come unless their goods are admitted free. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

The "foreign devil"—to-jin in Japanese—is the direct cause of the frenzied outbreak in China. The Shantung province where the uprising began is most densely populated, and every tiny bit of the ground is utilized in a precarious struggle for existence. Belgian and German engineers who have been constructing railroads through the province have shown a most brutal private-property attitude. They have surveyed their lines across the little Chinese farms, burning houses and whole villages and destroying crops. They ruthlessly seized supplies without any compensation and impressed labor as they needed it. The Chinese were most cruelly treated, and their only way to protest was to organize as they did. The allied forces in China are doing what Great Britain has been doing in South Africa, enforcing the doctrine with shot and shell that might makes right. Commercialism has bred a species of international insanity that is appalling. It will, to the student in the distant future, form a curious, puzzling epoch in ancient history.

The strike of 3500 motormen and conductors in St. Louis was, pure and simple a rebellion of labor against the tyranny of consolidated capital. One of the street railway lines, which had not entered the combine, arbitrated with its employees and raised their wages, and its crowded cars continued to run during the entire time of the strike. The syndicate has bulldozed this line, but has failed to capture it. In Cleveland a strike was averted among the street railway men, through a consultation by the managers with them, and a voluntary proposition from them to raise wages. The millions of dollars of loss suffered by St. Louis on account of the strike would have been averted had the managers of the syndicate roads not been purse-proud, tyrannical, over-bearing and greedy. The strikers have ordered 450 omnibuses with which to enter into competition with their late masters, and will also procure automobiles. Powerful unions in other cities are contributing funds to defray these heavy expenses. The "class struggle" is waged on account of the dollar.

THIEFISH managers of corporations, as Senator Hanna admitted on the floor of the senate, manipulate their business merely as stock-jobbing schemes (to freeze out the little stockholders who have put their savings into them and force them to the wall.) If the world needed further proof of the danger to the workingman from aggregations of capital controlling industries, the heartless shutting down of the mills of the Gates Iron trust interest, throwing out of employment something like 15,000 men, without warning or without reason, by a corporation which had made net earnings of more than \$5,000,000 during the

HARDEST JOB TO COME.



Mark Hanna: "Well, Mac, it's all done except bringing over the elephant."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

few months preceding, would supply it. The individual has a right to ask from the world but one thing—justice—and that he has not only the right to ask, but the duty is imposed upon all honest men to demand it for themselves and for all others, and to fight for it and die for it if need be. Special privilege is the foundation of every dangerous trust in the country today. Special privilege to one means injustice to all others. Destroy special privilege, restore justice, and we shall need no longer to discuss trusts or seek new opportunities for this or any other generation. "Bid distribution undo excess," says Shakespeare, "and each shall have enough."

TREACHERY INCARNATE.

The Hon. (?) Mr. U'Ren sent out to a large number of populists in Oregon—probably all in the state—just before election day, personal letters urging populists to vote for republican candidates for the legislature. The reason given being the need of electing a legislature that will submit a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum. Mr. U'Ren well knew when he wrote these letters that every democratic and populist legislative candidate in the state were pledged to this measure by the fusion state platform, and in almost every instance by their county platforms. In this county Van Orsdol and Matthis were pledged to the measure while Lamson and Butt, the republican candidates were not, yet this pop-Mitchellism saint and political Judas Iscariot had the hardihood to ask honest populists to vote for Lamson and Butt in order to have a delegation that would favor the measure. Most of these letters were received on election day, having been mailed at the last moment so as to prevent any counter work being done to offset any effect they might have had.

This man U'Ren, however, was already in such disrepute with populists that it is not believed his high-handed treachery lost any votes to the Bryan candidates anywhere. Populists are now wondering how much, if any at all, the state campaign committee of the republican party paid U'Ren for this service. This "Benedict Arnold" of populism is thoroughly dead in the "Garret" of Oregon politics. He died a political death, from a loathsome disease known as political trickery, treachery and dishonesty some time ago, or at least that is the belief of this writer, and the writer also believes that if he was not afflicted with the malady he must have contracted it from a too close exposure to republican senatorial candidates at the great legislative hold-up in 1897. It is unnecessary to warn people against his political methods, because he is thoroughly understood by everybody.—North Yamhill Record.

Classes vs. Masses.

IT is a fact which no intelligent person will deny that every government in the world is dominated by the wealthy class of citizens, and consequently they cause to be enacted such laws as they want. Therefore the wealthy classes are responsible for the enactment of all monopoly laws that rob honest industry of a large share of the toilers' earnings. Furthermore, many, if not all of the class laws, are so framed that transgressors generally find some loophole through which they escape punishment. It is noteworthy that only a small per cent of the voters of the United States are eligible to office on account of their limited education. So we learn if rascals are highly educated the political door is often open to them for an office of trust, which may cost the tax payers large sums of money. The producing class ought to vote for honest men of good sense, if not very highly educated, in preference to highly educated rascals. It is evident the cause of the toilers' impoverishment is found in their implicit reliance upon the false teachings of their chosen rulers, who, being wealthy, have the instinct of money getting, the same as other persons, are tempted to legislate for their own profit and aggrandizement, without much regard for the welfare of their constituency. Hence the shameful laws that favor capital far more than the producers of capital. We know that Abraham Lincoln told congress that capital, being the result of labor, and could never have existed

without labor, therefore the laborer ought to have the greatest consideration. Notwithstanding the great Lincoln's advice to congress, that august body has been almost continually legislating for the rich man's interest. For proof of this look at the hundreds of millionaires that have been made since. Previous to the civil war millionaires were few—not more than two or three in all our broad domain. What but class legislation could have created numerous millionaires on the side of the non-producing, idle class, while the millions of producers have generally experienced very hard times? How think ye did the millionaires get possession of their vast wealth without just compensation? There must have been an unjust cause that brought about such unnatural conditions as confronted the hard working producers of wealth that bestowed their earnings upon the non-producing class.

It is evident that the contraction of the currency has been the main cause of low prices for most every product of the farm and for many years has been ending to pauperize the farmers. The newspapers that advocate the gold standard seem to ignore the fact that the volume of the circulating medium governs prices. They want us to believe that over-production is the cause of our low prices; that the volume of money has little or nothing to do with prices. J. S. Mill, an economic writer of acknowledged ability, some years ago said that "if the volume of currency were doubled, prices would be doubled." It seems that if persons of common sense would put prejudice aside they could see that the volume of money in circulation governs prices. For instance, can we not see that if money should be contracted one-half business would become stagnant and prices decline? On the other hand, if the volume of money should be doubled, is it not evident that prices would become higher?

I think the above propositions are correctly illustrative of what would follow the adoption of either course. It is evident there cannot be money enough in circulation when low prices prevail generally. Those of us of 50 or more years of experience in business well remember that when money was uncommonly plentiful, labor and the products of labor were high and that the reverse condition was sure to follow a small volume of money. The advocates of the gold standard are driven to many illogical straits when they ignore the law of trade and contend that the volume of money in circulation has little or no effect on trade, for experienced producers and all dealers in farm products know right well that the volume of currency in circulation is the principal factor that governs prices.

We are under the gold standard in the United States in the interest of the English creditor class, who years ago began a systematic campaign of bribery and sophistry to bring it about so that the English bondholders could collect higher priced interest money.

Some years ago I read in a leading English newspaper that England being a creditor nation, it was to her interest that all other nations should have a small volume of money, for then commodities would be cheap and English creditors could obtain many more goods for their interest dues than they could if the debtor nation had a large volume of money. The writer of the article referred to was congratulating his fellow tradesmen on the beauty and great profit of the gold standard for the reason that Englishmen's money could buy everything cheaply. The producing classes in America do not wish to continue a system of finance that robs labor.  
Salem, Ore. SANDS BROWNELL.

New Local Train to Portland.

Citizens of Oregon City doing business or shopping in Portland will have the comfort of a first-class coach, besides saving over an hour in traveling time, by taking the Southern Pacific local train, which leaves here at 9:22 in the morning, and returning leaves Portland at 4 in the afternoon; Fare, 45 cents round trip or 25 cents one way. If you wish to go earlier in the morning, you can take the 7 a. m. train and return later by the 8:30 p. m. train from Portland. The afternoon train leaves at 5:49 p. m. and returns from Portland at 8:30 in the morning.

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