

Oregon City Courier-Herald  
By A. W. CHENEY

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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY  
OREGON CITY, JAN. 18, 1901.

A GREAT CONSPIRACY.

It is not without reason that the democratic party angrily resents the attempt of Grover Cleveland to pose as the oracle of a "reorganized" or "reformed" democracy. The utterly damnable part he took, as a tool of Wall Street—whether ignorantly or purposely, it matters not—in precipitating the terrible panic of 1893, with the object of forcing an unwilling congress to repeal the Sherman silver-purchase law, has not been forgotten by democrats.

Proofs are not wanting that the panic was the result of a conspiracy hatched in Wall Street, and that Cleveland was privy to it. A prominent New York financial journal said some days after the president's inauguration:

"The quickest, if not the only way to repeal the silver purchase law is to precipitate a panic upon the country, as nothing short of this will convince the silver men of their error, and arouse public opinion to a point which will compel the next congress to repeal the Sherman law, whether it wants to or not."

Before Cleveland had been inaugurated a week he predicted: "This country is going to have the hardest times during the next six months it has experienced in many years. . . . What the country needs and must have is an object lesson. We must have hard times and business failures and bankruptcy and a certain amount of distress before congress will realize its duty and perform it. I propose to give the country an object lesson."

At about the same time the American Bankers' Association issued a circular to the national banks of the country, in which these directions were given. Here the devil shows his cloven hoof:

"You will at once retire one-third your circulation and call in one-half your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law. . . . The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments, depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of governmental legal tender notes and silver coinage."

The bankers succeeded but too well in manufacturing a panic. Discount in New York banks had more than doubled by the middle of the year 1893, and their outstanding loans decreased \$41,000,000.

so little occasion was there for the widespread disaster and distress consequent, that in his message to congress, at the special session in August, Cleveland truthfully presented the situation when he said:

"Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, or of conditions related to our national resources. . . . With unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance of business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side."

The financial cataclysm produced greater destruction than those who precipitated it intended. It reacted on themselves and had laid out by October, 1893, 150 national banks, with liabilities of over \$71,000,000. During the 30 years preceding, 181 national banks had failed with a capital of \$33,000,000. The liabilities of the 15,242 failures in 1893 were \$346,779,889, which was the greatest aggregate of such losses in one year in the history of the country. Three millions of men were thrown out of work and the suffering caused by want during the winter that followed was indescribable.

The bankers' conspiracy succeeded. They conquered the country. Congress groveled at their feet and repealed the Sherman law. This event, the panic of 1893, demonstrates how fully, how completely, the country is subject to the money power, and how helpless the country is in its hands. The money power dominates us in every relation. The federal age has returned, not in name, but in fact. The foe with which it must grapple is modern democracy.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Not content with the wretched war policy in the Philippine Islands that will demand an army of 70,000 men for years to come, as the president's spokesmen admit, the administration is further complicating matters in the islands by interfering in the religious relations of the inhabitants, which cannot fail to aggravate the situation. The American newspaper, Freedom, published in Manila, gives us an idea of the bad work the Taft commission has done. It states that the public schools have been placed under the control of the friars, who, says the Democracia, a loyal native Manila paper, are the cause of nearly all the trouble from which the natives suffer.

The gravest blunder that the administration committed in meddling in a delicate matter that was none of its business, was the order issued by the provost marshal of Manila that the Democracia retract certain statements it had made in regard to the religious controversy. The paper replied that it had nothing to retract as it had printed the facts, and sent a handbill to each of its subscribers stating that it would suspend publication until such time as it had been found out by what system justice was administered in Manila. The solicitor-general of the administration said in his brief in the Porto Rico case that not all the provisions of the constitution are in force in the Philippine islands. It must be that suppression of freedom of the press comes under one of the provisions of the constitution that is not in force; if so, what remains in force over there of the constitution is equal to zero.

HEARD IN NATIONAL GRANGE.

"The interstate commerce commission, in their latest report, give the amount of railway capital outstanding on June 29th, 1899, as \$11,033,954,898, an average of \$60,559 per mile of line. The actual money cost of the average mile of railroad in the country has been about \$20,000; all above that amount up to the \$60,559 is 'water'—two dollars out of every three, or a total of \$7,355,969,932 above the actual cost. And in order to pay dividends on this vast amount of 'water,' the people are taxed in high freight and passenger rates. It must be remembered that the Gould and Vanderbilt millions were 'made' in this way, and with these millions the young heiresses buy the counts and no 'counts of the old world.'"

"Now add to these railroad millions of 'watered' stocks the 'watered' stocks of the 400 trusts for which the people are also taxed higher prices to pay dividends, and we have a system of private and corporate taxation that no government could enforce without revolution. February, 1899, export rate on corn from the Mississippi river to New York was 13 1/2 cents a hundred pounds; in February, 1900, the rate was 23 cents a 100 pounds, a difference of 9 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, or practically 6 cents a bushel on corn. Which of these rates was right? The 13 1/2 cent rate was voluntarily made by the railroads, and it is fair to presume that they could carry corn at that rate and make a fair profit. The farmers of the United States grew 2,200,000,000 bushels of corn in 1899, and as the price of corn is affected all over the country by the cost of transportation, out of this one crop the selling value was reduced by the action of the railroads \$132,000,000, and this, too, without the farmers having one word to say about it. Protests are unavailing. An appeal to the interstate commerce commission, under the present law, does

no good, as the decision of the supreme court in 1897 gives them no power to fix rates or to enforce a just one."—Ex.

Our state legislature should pass a bill protecting all kinds of birds which destroy the insect pests of the farmer. A bill of this kind has been introduced into the California legislature.

KING OIL.

Is California oil king. Previous to the year 1878 the annual production was 175,000 barrels. Ten years later it was 377,145 barrels. In 1896 it had increased to 1,232,777. The production for the year 1899 was 2,292,123. The real activity in the oil fields commenced about two years ago, and last year the production amounted to 5,000,000 barrels. At the present rate, that amount will be doubled this year. The increase in production is phenomenal, but the enhancement in land values is simply astounding. Thousands and thousands of acres two years ago went begging at government prices, and holders threw up their hands when the tax gatherer made his appearance. Farms were abandoned as being worthless, sheep ranges were deserted, and the so called desert lands that were considered absolutely worthless for any purpose were severely let alone. Today those same lands are in big demand at from \$1,000 to \$10,000 per acre, and these prices are not deemed extravagant. One oil expert gave it as his opinion, based upon close calculation, that proved oil lands had an actual cash value of \$30,000 per acre. Another expert claims that the proved oil lands of Kern county are worth \$50,000 per acre.

Of course between oil production and enhancement in values there is great excitement and lots of money being made, and California is producing a big crop of new millionaires. There are also a lot of "might have beens" who are relating their doleful lays, and among them are some of San Francisco's leading citizens who are supposed to know a good thing when they see it. The latest is in the sale the other day of a 160-acre tract for \$480,000. Eighteen months ago oil was discovered in the vicinity of this tract and a broker named Shaw on the strength of the discovery, endeavored to sell the land at \$2.50 an acre. He was laughed at by our knowing ones, but there is a difference now.

A year ago a Bakersfield man named Hewitt came up with some McKittrick land which he tried to dispose of for a few dollars per acre. Failing in this, he undertook to promote a few oil companies and asked a life-long friend, named J. G. Underwood, to join him. The latter declined and today he is struggling to get some oil interests, while Hewitt is drawing down \$10,000 a month from what he has left in the property. An oil man named Wright offered Underwood a forty-acre tract in the Kern river field if he would help sell stock in a newly organized company. This offer was also declined and those forty acres today are worth \$200,000.

California today has the biggest oil field in the world and it is going to make a big difference to the state and the Pacific coast. Those who fear that the supply is going to exceed the demand, need only consider the fact that as a fuel oil is nearly one-half cheaper than coal. Last year there were imported into the state 7,000,000 tons of coal. To replace this the oil production must be 21,000,000 barrels, three barrels of oil equalling in bulk one ton of coal. B. S.

A Letter from the Capitol

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 20, 1901. Editor Courier Herald: I presume your readers would like to hear from the legislature occasionally so I am taking the trouble to keep you informed. As to senatorial fight it is hard to say how the matter will adjust itself, but if outside talk is anything to judge from Mitchell would be the man. McBride's friends are up in arms, and Corbett's friends are putting up a strong fight. In case they cannot come to terms on joint ballot Fulton may come in as a compromise. By the way, Fulton is an able man, and makes one of the best presiding officers the senate has ever had. Yet Mitchell has first place in the hearts of the people of Oregon, and we believe the senate would be for him.

Quite a number of Clackamas county people are here: W. W. Smith, doorkeeper; E. P. Carter, clerk on the committee; E. C. Hackett and E. M. Darling are clerks on the part of the senate to investigate matters relating to school lands and school funds.

Visiting the penitentiary with a number of others, we saw Gene Shepard, formerly of Oregon City, walking back and forth on the wall with a Winchester. When asked by us, still he would like to have a talk with us, but rules prevented. We saw G. A. Henderson, the life man from Backus. He seems to be "waiting his P" considering he has been here some six or seven years. He has an excellent record thus far for conduct, and has hopes of being pardoned. By the way H. L. Patterson has employment here in the penitentiary. He belongs in our county, but is now an inside watchman. In the house our county is well represented by Dresser, Kruss, Talbot and Hedges taking the lead. Our friends

E. C. Chapman, of Clackamas, being doorkeeper, while J. L. Swafford, of Ely, is a clerk.

Senate and house were both settling down to business when they adjourned Thursday afternoon to meet Monday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A sample of rapid work was given when Brownell introduced a bill one day appropriating \$2000 to defray expenses of a committee of Indian War Veterans to be sent to Washington to try and secure passage of pension bill now pending in congress. It was read first and second times when introduced and referred to a special committee. This committee reported favorably the next morning and it passed.

Speaking of Clackamas county people reminds us that our old-time friend, J. B. Day and family, are here, and have been for several years. Mr. Day is engineer, I believe, at the blind school. C. A. Holmstrom, another of our Clackamas county friends, we find here. He has been here as night watchman in the capitol for two years past and expects to remain for two years more. His daughter, Mamie, expects to graduate from the High school in a few weeks.

In conclusion let me say, Mr. Editor, that our delegation will do credit to the selves and us. H. C. E.

LOCAL SUMMARY

The latest out—Try the marshmallow kisses at the Kozy Kandy Kitchen.

Part of house—four rooms and water for \$5 per month. Inquire at Courier-Herald office.

Shank & Bissell carry the most complete line of undertakers' supplies in Oregon City.

A brand new top buzzy for sale at a sacrifice. Inquire at Courier-Herald office.

R. L. Holman, leading undertaker two doors south of court house, Oregon City.

\$20 to \$100 to loan on ch'at el or personal security. DIMICK & EASTHAM, Agts.

If you want good wood from large yellow fir timber, order of C. E. Stewart, Carus, or E. H. Cooper, Oregon City.

Those fine Oregon City lots: 1, 2, 3 and 4, of block 82 and 5, 6, 7 and 8, of block 83; lots 65 x 110, all fenced, level and cleared; only \$225 each, \$100 cash, balance to suit at 7 per cent. 504, Goldsmith street, Lower Albina, Portland.

Dr. J. Bart Moore is now prepared to answer professional calls. Office temporarily at residence, 10th street, near Jefferson, Oregon City.

Kozy Kandy Kitchen, up to date in home-made candies.

The latest in chocolate of all kinds at the Kozy Kandy Kitchen.

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

The finest bon bon boxes in town at K. K. S.

When you visit Portland don't fail to get your meals at the Royal Restaurant, First and Madison. They serve an excellent meal at a moderate price; a good square meal, with pudding and pie, 15c.

Dr. R. B. Beatie, dental offices, rooms 15 and 16, Weinhard building.

To Loan on Farm Property—\$500, \$1000, \$1500, at 7 per cent, one, two or three years. Dimick & Eastham, lawyers, Oregon City Oregon.

Rheumatism.

Nobody knows all about it; and nothing, now known, will always cure it.

Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. You can do the same.

It may or may not be caused by the failure of stomach and bowels to do their work. If it is, you will cure it; if not, you will do no harm.

The way, to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help the body get back to its habit of health.

When Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, it cures; when it don't, it don't cure. It never does harm.



The genuine has this picture on it, take no other. If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. Soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

A. Robertson, 7th Street GROCERY Special Values in Canned Goods. Includes an illustration of a person with a shopping basket.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW IT But the Best Stock of First-Class Goods to be Found at Bottom Prices in Oregon City is at HARRIS' GROCERY

You Can Depend Upon Patent Flour, made from old wheat. It makes the best bread and pastry and always gives satisfaction to the housewife. Be sure and order Patent Flour made by the Portland Flouring Mills at Oregon City and sold by all grocers. Patronize Home Industry

Brown & Welch The Seventh Street Meat Market Keeps nothing but first-class meats and sells lower than others. The Old Stand, Seventh Street, A. O. U. W. Building OREGON CITY, OREGON.

H. Bethke's Meat Market Opposite Huntley's First-Class Meats of All Kinds Satisfaction Guaranteed Give Him a Call and be Treated Right

Foresight Means Good Sight If there ever was a truism it is exemplified in the above headline: Lack of foresight in attending to the eyes in time means in the end poor sight. We employ the latest most scientific methods in testing the eyes, and charge nothing for the examination. Dr. Phillips, an expert graduate oculist and optician, has charge of our optical department. A. N. WRIGHT The Iowa Jeweler 293 Morrison Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

Almota Oil Mining Co. 456 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal. CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000. SHARES PAR VALUE \$1. STOCK NOT ASSESSABLE. Lands in the Center of the Vast Oil Fields of Kern County Stock has doubled in price and now offered at fifty cents a share. Stock sold on installment plan. I. LEMAHIEU, Agent at Oregon City.

It's Easy to Stand OR WALK, OR REST With your feet encased in our Floral Quen \$3.00 Shoes—well made, stylish, healthful, economical. It's a "wonder" in shoe values. Ask to see it. Dozen of other varieties—footwear for all people and all purses. KRAUSSE BROS.

S. G. SKIDMORE & CO., CUT RATE DRUGGISTS PORTLAND, OREGON Headquarters for Drugs and Chemicals, Compounding of Prescriptions and Receipts. Lowest Prices on Patent Medicines, Brushes, Soap and Rubber Goods