Oregon City Courier-Herald

By A. W. CHENEY

Entered in Oregon City postoffice as 2nd-class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Paid in advance, per year	1 50
Six months	75
Three months' trial	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.

CLUBBING RATES.

With Weekly Oregonian	$2 00
" Tri-Weekly N. Y. World	1 85
" National Watchman	1 75
" Appeal to Reason	1 60
" Weekly Examiner	2 25
" Bryan's Commoner	1 75

ADVERTISING RATES.

Standing business advertisements: Per month—professional cards, $1 ($9) per year); 1 to 10 inches 50c per inch, 12 inches for $5, 20 inches (column) $8, 30 inches, $12.

Transient advertisements: Per week—1 inch 50c, 2 inches 75c, 3 inches $1, 4 inches $1.25, 5 inches $1.50, 10 inches $2.50, 20 inches $5

Legal advertisements: Per inch—first insertion $1, each additional insertion 50c. Affidavits of publication will not be furnished until publication fees are paid.

Local notices: Five cents per line per week for month 20c.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

OREGON CITY, MAR. 22, 1901.

CITIZEN George Francis Train denounces the "canteen civilization" introduced into the Philippines by Uncle Sam with 500 saloons.

AN Ohio minister when called to account by his church for kissing a female member of his congregation explained: "Do not blame me; blame God, for from him I received divine revelation to do as I have done." An Oregon minister would have the nerve to admit that he kissed the dear sister because he liked such sweet meats.

"NUX VOMICA," in Enterprise of last week jumps onto George Ogle, and his article in the Courier-Herald, because he criticized the democrats who voted for Mitchell. Why did he not sign his name as Mr Ogle did? That organ editorially is patting the Mitchell democrats on the back with hope of still further disrupting the democratic party, the populist party having been formally disbanded by its leaders the day before Mitchell was elected.

THE disturbance in our commercial relations with Russia that has been caused by a cargo of Russian sugar, makes that particular foreign product an object of more than passing importance to the American people. In Russia every sugar manufacturer is required by law to export a fixed amount of his product on which he receives a rebate of one ruble 85 kopeks per pood, excise tax. There are 280 manufacturers of sugar in Russia, but only 20 of them are refiners; They supply the home market, the refined article being too hard for other countries, it being the habit of the peasant class, the largest consumers of sugar, to hold a lump in their mouths while drinking tea. Russian sugar is said to be 99 per cent pure, and for that reason the best in the world. Russian sugar stocks pay from 35 per cent to 50 per cent dividends annually.

IT is not necessary that one's memory should go back more than fifteen years in order to discover how effectually Morgan has changed the character of the United States. We are not the same people we were then; our ideals are different; our industrial methods have been entirely transformed; our political tendencies have all been changed; our dependence on fixed economic principles has generally come to be recognized as an absurdity; the old distinctions of society have been abandoned; liberty, equality and fraternity are no longer words to stir the blood; the personal equation is no longer considered an essential factor in life; the relation between man and man is no longer defined in terms of justice and human sympathy, but in such terms as "capital" and "labor" and "the survival of the fittest," the latter being construed strictly in the sense in which it is used in connection with the struggle for existence among the brute creation.—United States Investor.

SOME enthusiasts predict a marvelous future for Africa. Again it will become the seat of Empire, as it once was, but at this turn of the great wheel of fortune, under the aegis of the British crown. One step toward the goal to which the ages have trended since the sceptre departed from the land of Egypt, will be the building of the Cape-to-Cairo railroad. A gigantic revolution is about to take place in the agricultural productions of the Nile country; it will increase by leaps and bounds. Not alone has the great dam across the river added a vast area to the tillable soil, but above it, in the Soudan, an immense swamp its tropic vegetation underlaid by the blackest of soils which has for untold ages been enriched by the teeming carcasses of reptiles and varmints, has been canalized by English gunboats and drained. The Nile country seems destined to supplant the United States as the granary of the British isles. May it not become a second Albion? Is it for naught that the "Great Pyramid" is the center of the world's land surface, and that in it are expressed the science and the lofty monotheism of the half-mythical people who built it?

ALL the resources that can be imagined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his distressed collagues will not half fill in the prospective deficiency, and therefore we must expect further large additions to the nation's debt, how large it is useless now to attempt to estime. It might be £50,000,000 and possibly enough half as much again. The prospect is decidedly other than brilliant, however viewed; and we cannot help wondering what the war party expects the nation to gain by all this outpouring of its means and mortgaging of its future. Where does the profit come in in the balance-sheet? We see none, not a farthing, but only a steady disappearance of our wealth, of our power over markets and over communities that were our customers and good ones. But we cannot expect the government and its supporters to acknowledge this. They live and move in a world of illusions, and will do so to the end. To help in sustaining fiction as supreme lord of and over our destinies, we may even have no honest budget at all, but only a budget of dribbles and supplements like that of the current year; for is not the war over or just about; DeWet sick of it, and dying to surrender; Botha beaten, and the mines about to re-open? All the war journals say so, and they have been so conspicuously right in the past that we must perforce believe them.—Investor's Review, London, England.

AS IT WILL BE.

"AFTER a while, governments will be operated, congress and legislatures will be maintained and continued for the express purpose of legislating for and settling the controversies of the mighty financial, commercial, and industrial corporations. Individuals, save where they appear in the criminal court as prisoners and defendants, will cease to be considered. A man will then be designated merely according to his relations as an employe of some vast corporation and will be known only by a number, his name and social condition being of no consequence to any other than himself and others like him. Otherwise he will only be a mere atom or item in a vast system.

"Then it may be imagined, through the buying up subsidizing or establishing of newspapers to advocate the interests of the tremendous corporations, all the independent or opposition press will be crushed out, and the human atoms in the vast system will have no voice in declaring their views and wishes and there will be no real public opinion, while the elections will be manipulated in the interests of the monopolies. After that, what?—N. O. Picayune.

THE PAPER MONEY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large production of gold an unlimited number of banks are authorized under the act of March last to issue paper currency; and they are constantly increasing the volume of this form of currency. On what principle is such currency regulated? It must be admitted that it is regulated on no principle whatever but the interests of those who issue it. If banks can make a profit by issuing such currency, they will issue it. Think of regulating the currency of a people, upon which the prices of all products, the wages of labor and the relations of debtor and creditor depend, upon such a principle! The power to control a part of a volume of money is virtually the power to control the whole. To put this power into the hands of individuals or corporations is to create a power outside of the government almost greater than the power of the government itself. It will result in a money trust that will in time swallow up all other trusts and dictate the conditions under which production, trade and commerce may be carried on.

A few years ago greenbackers were charged with being inflationists. But that charge can no longer lie against them. It is not the greenbacker that is the inflationist now—it is the "greenbanker."

The currency question increases in importance and is destined at no distant day to become an absorbing issue with us —Gen. A. J. Warner.

DANGER AHEAD

THE United States started in to free Cuba. The job was done with "neatness and dispatch." The Cubans are perfecting a government of their own, only to have the United States assume a a written and perhaps offensive protectorate or dictatorship over in. As to the immorality of this action by the United States, after its lofty protestations, this is not the place to speak, further than to say that congress has thus altered the whole policy of this government without debate.

This sudden action is the first step toward free trade with Cuba. The next step will be an attempted reduction (at the next session of congress in December) of 25 to 50 per cent in duties on Cuban products imported into the United States. The third and last step will be annexation, forcible if need be.

The second step may be taken within a twelve month. In anticipation thereof sugar trust shares have already advanced $25, and if this policy succeeds, will treble in value. But reduced duties on tropical products will close up every cigar factory and every leaf tobacco farm in the United States. It will annihilate the domestic beet sugar industry that otherwise promises millions to our domestic farmers. It will encourage disastrous competition with the fruit, vegetable and trucking industries of a continent. Rice and even cotton will be affected.

Our deliberate judgment is that no greater danger ever confronted domestic agriculture and labor than the policy toward the tropics now undappily inaugurated. The American farmer will not submit to it.—Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago.

The Cause of the Toilers.

Seeing all other callings organize for self interest, why don't the tillers of the soil learn wisdom and organize for their interest? Surely, the farmers who support the world are justly entitled to the first consideration as regards full pay for their arduous labor. Yet, we find, while other callings demand a certain price for their goods, the farmers ask the dealers what they will pay for their produce. If the farmers were properly organized, they would be enabled to set a fair price upon their productions, as do other callings on their goods, and as the farmer's goods support life, the farmer's demand for a fair price could not be overcome by any combination of designing men.

It seems to be the aim of the aristocracy of wealth to get every advantage possible of the working classes, who have earned every dollar of their wealth.

It is evident that low prices for productions of all kinds is just what non-workers want, because then a small sum of their dear money will buy valuable property. Herein is the cause of the monstrous deceptions that are being perpetrated upon the honest toilers of our beloved country, by telling the honest voters that the dear high priced gold dollars are best for the toilers, when cheap money has always been by far best for the working class. By cheap money we mean good legal tender money, it may be gold, so plentiful that it becomes cheap compared with other things. What makes legal money dear is its scarcity. Legal tender paper money, if we had no other money in circulation and no greater volume of it than we have of gold, would be just as dear money as the gold is now. Everybody ought to know that the government stamp is what makes legal tender money. That paper stamped like gold, would transact business the same as gold. Well informed persons know that the history of former times has demonstrated again and again that good times for the laboring classes have always been ushered in by a large volume of money, and contra, that hard times have always prevailed when money became scarce.

Simple reason or common sense tells us that a plentiful supply of currency would be a great blessing to industry. Then what can we think of the lawmakers who sit unmoved while the working classes are suffering for the want of profitable employment? It is true, at the present time, that labor is in better demand than it was a few years ago, because the government is putting large sums of money in circulation on account of the war. Good times don't depend on who is president, but entirely upon a large circulation of legal tender money. Neither do good times depend upon gold and silver money.

The most prosperous times our people ever saw, were during and for several years after the civil war, when neither gold or silver was seen in circulation. The writer remembers too well when the change from prosperity to adversity came to the producers; it was when the legal tender greenbacks were put into interest bearing bonds, and the legal money was burned up. Although the scheming aristocracy of that day purposely depreciated the greenbacks by putting the exception clause on their back; business failures were seldom heard of. Mark the contrast. The nearer the approach to the specie redemption system the greater was the number of failures.

The rich aristocracy has always been contriving some scheme whereby it could fleece the producing classes. Those parasites who live off the producers, flourish when they can mislead the workers most. At one time they tell the workers that hard times are caused by low tariff; at another time, high tariff is to blame; again over-production, or general crop failure, causes the unpleasantness. The toilers are being told anything and most everything, but the true and only cause of low prices and hard times—that of a great lack of legal money in circulation. The creditor class tell the people that the banks are full of money. If they are full why do they charge ten per cent for a loan? If the circulating medium was multiplied by four and the interest was cut down to 3 per cent, we would cease hearing the cry of overproduction, for the people's prosperity would so enlarge their buying capacity that good prices would everywhere prevail, as every working man would have plenty of money to spend. Oh! That toilers would wake up from their hypnotic state in which they have been placed by the hoodwinking of designing men.

SANDS BROWNELL,

Salem, Or.

Board of Commissioners.

(Continued from page 1.)

In the matter of mileage and per diem of the county commissioners. It is ordered by the board that the per diem and mileage of the commissioners be allowed as follows:

J. R. Mortin, 5 days, 20 miles	$17 00
John Lewellen, 10 days, 2 miles	30 20
T. B. Killin, 7 days, 20 miles	25 20

It was ordered that the matter of the Werlein road be laid over for the term.

LOCAL SUMMARY

Money to loan at lowest rates. C. H. Dye.

School report cards for sale at this office

Get your Seeds of A. Robertson, 7th Street Grocer.

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

Kuerten's Boston bread, five cents a loaf; all eastern flour.

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

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

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

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

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

When in town get your dinner at the Red Front House. Meals 15 cents.

First-class board at reasonable rates can be obtained at the Red Front House.

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

Go to Cheney's and get small photos; retouched and finished on platinum; 16 for 35c.

First class stamps at Cheney's art gallery, 16 for 25c. No extra charge for two heads.

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

The latest and best brands of cigars and tobaccos are kept by P. G. Shark Smokers' goods and confectionery, also

Several tracts of timber land for sale cheap in large and small bodies —O. A. Cheney, Oregon City, opposite Huntley's.

Two nice houses to rent and one not quite so nice. Rents, $3.50, $7 and $10 per month. O. A. Cheney, opposite Huntleys.

For Sale Cheap—Good house of seven rooms; 2½ lots; barn. fruit, etc. At Elyville. See the owner, Adam Haas, who lives on place.

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

Seeds! Red clover, alsike, timothy, orchard grass, blue grass, garden seeds, all kinds, bulk or in packages.

A. ROBERTSON.

For Sale—75 acres of timber land 1 mile from Oregon City. Price $75 per acre. Will take partly in exchange some desirable farming land. Address Wm. Beard, Ely, Or.

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.

Stock for sale in the American Mines Development Company of Minneapolis, Minn., by O. A. Cheney, Oregon City.

When you want a good square meal go to the Brunswick restaurant, opposite suspension bridge, L. Ruconich, proprietor. Everything fresh and clean and well cooked; just like you get at home. This is the only first-class restaurant in Oregon City and where you can get a good meal for the price of a poor one el sewhere.