

Oregon City Courier-Herald

By A. W. CHENEY

Here in Oregon City postoffice as 2nd-class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year in advance, per year... 1 50
Six months... 75
Three months... 25

CLUBBING RATES.

With Weekly Oregonian... 42 00
Tri-Weekly N. Y. World... 1 85
National Watchman... 1 75

ADVERTISING RATES.

Standing business advertisements: Per month... 50
Transient advertisements: Per week... 1 00
Legal advertisements: Per line... 1 00

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

OREGON CITY, APRIL 12, 1901.

A STATISTICIAN places the number of sheep in the world at about 700,000,000, which last year produced 2,685,105,013 pounds of wool.

In Italy agriculture and the wine industry could not be in a worse plight. Increase in poverty is keeping pace with increase in taxes.

HERE is a "slam" on black-republican brains: "The republican party of Oregon will not have reached the acme of its brain development until Brownell is governor and Fulton Senator."

JEAN Berlier, a distinguished French engineer, has perfected plans for a tunnel under the Mediterranean to connect Spain and Morocco. Its cost he places at 123,000,000 francs.

Wu Ting Fang says that for 4,000 years the Chinese empire has never waged a war for the propagation of religion or the enslavement of the people.

THE only argument advanced for making the salaries of the judges in the Philippines \$20,000 a year is that the salary must be large enough to insure honesty on the part of the judges.

Now that the Portland Savings Bank swindle has been wound up, it would give great satisfaction to its victims if to these of the swindlers who are yet alive Chinese civilization were applied by chopping off their heads.

THE rampant vice of the wealthy against which the preachers of our great cities are railing, and the squalor and poverty of the overworked and underpaid millions on whom the indolent rich are batten, show that the United States is more in need of the Christian missionary than any other land under the sun.

A few figures reveal the appalling degradation and vice that prevail in Greater New York—Manhattan and the Bronx. Among the population of 2,050,000 are 663 Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and 7,585 "Raines law hotels," namely saloons, large numbers of which have brothel attachments into which innocent girls are enticed with connivance of the police.

Now that the prospect cheers us of a speedy end to the Philippine war, comes another and quite different statement of the situation, which, if true, means that the past trouble will be as nothing compared to what the future will bring. It is positively stated that the action of the natives is influenced entirely by promises made to them that if they will take the oath of allegiance they shall have statehood in the American Union and share our birthright of American liberty.

AGUINALDO being a prisoner in our hands, what shall we do with him? What is his crime? What has Aguinaldo done except to fight for the freedom of his country—for the rights declared by our forefathers to be "inalienable" the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness? Does not Aguinaldo a prisoner bring home freshly to the American people the blistering truth that for the first time in their history they are called upon to rejoice at the discomfiture of a man and people fighting for liberty? Is it a matter for national congratulation that we are ex-

pected to exult precisely as the Spaniards would have exulted three years ago over the capture of Gomez?

The combination fever has struck the coal mine owners of Illinois. It is now proposed to place all the coal mines of that state in a trust with a capital stock of \$75,000,000. More than 900 mines in Illinois will be under the control of this combination. Last year the total production of these mines was about 30,000,000 tons, and they gave employment to 37,000 men.

The rise in the price of coal in Great Britain, coupled with the depression in the metal trades, are ominous of permanent commercial decadence. The Edinburgh Evening News says editorially: "The iron and steel trades have gone from us. When the fictitious prosperity caused by the expenditure of our own government and that of European nations on armaments ceases, half of the men employed in these industries will be turned into the streets. The outlook is appalling. What suffering will have to be endured before the workers realize that there is nothing left for them but emigration! It is useless to pretend that this generation of workmen can ever hope to contend successfully with the Americans under present conditions. What are these conditions? They have cheaper coal and iron ore, improved tools, innumerable labor-saving machines, and, above all, the strenuous efforts of the workmen to increase the output. How is it to be expected that our workmen, trained to regard restriction of output as their sheet anchor, can suddenly be made to understand that it is a fatal heresy, and that their only salvation is an increased output at diminished cost?"

THE RAILWAY TRUST.

Every advance in railway rates is an additional tax on productive industry, and that tax falls inevitably upon the consumer. If by this "community of interest" the few immensely rich men who control the transportation trust can bring the hundreds of millions of dollars of water in the railroad capitalization of the country to the point where dividends can be earned and paid upon it, they will have multiplied their already vast fortunes directly at the expense of the people of the United States.

This great railway trust represents, in fact, one of the gravest problems before the people of the United States. Some plan must be devised for a closer and more absolute control of the railways by the nation than now exists, or government ownership of the entire railway system of the United States is not far distant. The people of the United States will not long consent to be placed at the mercy of any little group of men.

In a word, the near approach to completion of the plans of the great railway trust forces an issue upon the people which grows the more it is studied, and which promises to submerge and overwhelm all others. Will the railway magnates consent to a close government regulation of rates that will be a genuine protection to the public against extortionate charges, or will they pursue a policy that will force the American people to take the railways of the nation under national ownership and control? The answer to the question cannot long be deferred.—Columbus, O., State Journal.

A STUPENDOUS WHOLE.

The colossal corporation created by the laws of New Jersey, at the request of Banker J. P. Morgan, which is about to enter upon active operations that may powerfully affect the trade and commerce of the whole country, if not the entire globe, has been generally spoken of as "The Steel Trust." It is to be borne in mind that it is much more than a corporation formed to carry on the manufacture of steel. The scope of its charter comes very near being universal. It has authority to engage in almost any kind of business.

The Chautauquan recently published what is termed "a condensed statement of the grants made" to the corporation, to this effect: "This corporation may manufacture iron, steel, manganese, coke, copper, lumber, and other materials, and all articles consisting or partly consisting of iron, steel, copper, wood, or other materials, and all products thereof. It has the right to acquire and develop any lands yielding these materials, and to extract coal, ores, stone, oil, etc., from any lands which it may own or acquire. It may buy and sell these materials and any of their products, and it may construct bridges, buildings, machinery, ships, boats, engines, cars and other equipment; railroads, docks, slips, elevators, water works, gas works and electric works; viaducts, canals and other waterways and other means of transportation.

These agencies may be bought or sold, maintained or operated, but the corporation may not maintain a railroad or canal in New Jersey. This corporation may engage in any other manufacturing, mining, construction, or transportation business of any kind or character whatsoever, but it may not engage in any business which shall require the exercise of the right of eminent domain within the state of New Jersey. It may conduct its business in other states and territories and in foreign countries."

CANCER.

The popular idea is that "cancer" is "something in the system;" a mysterious entity which, when cut out in one place is certain to show itself sooner or later again, either there or in some other locality. That impression is by no means limited to the uneducated. Not long since I heard a very highly placed dignitary of the established church remark, at a public function: "Everyone knows that who once has cancer always has cancer." Nothing could well be more remote from the truth. Cancerous disease invariably arises in a single minute spot, usually a small group of cells, and is thus purely local in its inception. All the subsequent phenomena follow infection, diffused by simple mechanical agencies from that single spot. Every medical man who attends a cancer case throughout witnesses this primary local and limited development, followed by eventual diffusion of cell-fragments unmistakably derived from the cells at the initial center; and proving that origin in many ways which can hardly be pointed out here without unprofitable technicality. "But why, then," it would naturally be asked, "do so many people continually die from cancer?" "Why does the disease so generally reappear, after an operation which has appeared highly successful?" ("Recurred" is the highly convenient and usual term.)

It may be confessed that surgical dealings with cancer are almost always uphill work. Nevertheless the reasons for the ultimate failure of many of these operations are always painfully apparent. Either (a) the infective cell fragments have been allowed to disseminate themselves to other parts before the operating surgeon was called in, or (b) the operator has done his work badly. The first explanation unfortunately accounts for by far the greater number of instances. People hardly ever think of consulting an operating surgeon, or even of applying to a medical practitioner at all, until the malady has slowly progressed for many months. But the second also covers no small field.—London Humanitarian.

REPUBLIC VS. EMPIRE.

Love of military power; of forcing the weak to bow to us, the conquerors, is stealing into and polluting our pure democratic ideals.

Suppose the South African war had occurred ten years ago. The people would have risen up as one man and demanded that Great Britain be told to keep her hands off those small republics and it would have been done.

We called the Filipinos patriots three years ago when they were seeking freedom from Spain; today we occupy the Spanish position and they are rebels. Right or wrong we have reversed our position and are now occupied in the same work as the European monarchies. It is not too late yet for the common people to get together and determine what is to be done to get the country honorably out of the mess the politicians have got us into through the policy partially forced upon them by the trusts who feel safer backed by an army of 150,000 men than they would be with only 25,000, and besides colonies may be made good markets for highly protected goods. The politicians only needed a little pressure as an excuse for falling in with the trusts, the scheme promised thousands of places for boosters and relatives besides a better chance to get their hands into the stolen money of the trusts; both fattening off the people.

These are facts, and when we forget our party affiliation, are admitted. The great public sentiment for such cancers as this on the body politic is manufactured in the office of the Associated Press, a trust itself, and controlled by the other trusts. When a proposition comes up of doubtful honesty, immediately a feeler goes out through the Associated Press, and prominent men financially interested, are quoted as saying the people are in favor of it almost to a man. The great newspapers are owned by syndicates or trusts, and from political headquarters are sent out to thousands of party papers, made-to-order editorials, with request to publish. Little county papers get these Liberty Coffin Tacks and publish them as well as the large papers, and thus is the so-called public sentiment made and controlled.—Salem Independent.

The New York World claims a circulation larger than the combined circulation of the two leading papers of that city.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure No Pay Price 25 cents.

Only Reform from the Ground Can Save Us.

Editor Courier-Herald:—There is a disposition on the part of some ex-populist papers in this state, as an excuse to aid the election of a republican United States senator two years hence to make it appear that nothing short of a republican legislature will make a direct legislative amendment to the constitution possible. Some papers who were formerly professing populism and took such an interest in forwarding reform measures, and are now inclined to look with favor on the proposition to support outright or not to antagonize the powers in possession of Oregon's political offices.

A gentleman Multnomah whose word can be relied on and who was and is in a position when his vote is essential and his support necessary to push the measures sought, stated to me that a prominent republican politician with lots of "stuff" sent his ex-populist emissaries around to the populist members of the legislature and as an inducement for United States senatorial support pledged himself to put up \$25,000 for a direct legislative campaign. The gentleman rejected the offer and his vote is not recorded in any instance favorable to the party, who tendered the bribe.

We know that the republican convention that met in Astoria and nominated T. T. Geer in 1898, passed resolutions unfavorable to direct legislation and stated explicitly that the representative system was the proper one to govern the country. At the extra legislative session of 1898, which elected Simon United States senator, that body passed the Portland charter, and in spite of the protests and appeals of those who wanted the charter submitted to a vote of the Portland voters, the protests and appeals were ignored. The hypocritical pretense that the republican party were the good of the people at heart may fool a few voters but not many. The last session overwhelmingly republican with its \$2,000,000 appropriation is hardly the kind of political management calculated to convince the people of this state that that party can be depended on to protect the people's interests. The republican politicians know very well that there is not a populist, democrat or socialist, who would for a moment or vote against direct legislation, but while the republican official makes a great show of loyalty to the people and their interests, yet when there is anything of a beneficial nature to be enacted into law, those officials generally manage to elude it, and while they keep the word of promise to the ear they break it to the hope.

The Portland charter passed over two years ago was never read in either house, the clerk, Mr. Mutter reading only the first four or six and the last four or six lines of the sixty pages. It was rushed through both houses without any pretense at legality, and when I asked permission to address the committee in charge of it, I was given to understand that they wanted that kind of a charter and was going to have it. They wanted no foolishness about direct legislation or any populist nonsense of that kind. And I noticed, Mr. Editor, that those who made such a great hurrah about the republican legislature made no effort to have the Portland charter submitted to a vote of those who were to be governed or rather misgoverned under it.

The recent election of two republican national bankers in Nebraska to the United States senate shows about how much the republican party cares for the people, direct legislation or any reform that must come before we can hope for better times. Mark Hanna, who dominated the legislature of that state, expressly stated that he did not even favor election of senators by popular vote. How much would he favor the idea of the people voting on laws. As a socialist, I, for one believe that but little can be gained by the referendum alone, but it is the first and most essential move along the road we must travel. I believe, yes, I know that no matter what party holds power, nothing short of the absolute and entire ownership of all the means of production and distribution will in the least mend social and political matters as they are. The present system must be overthrown, the monopolies must be socialized, and any party that hopes to remedy the condition of the country and its people, are sadly lacking in wisdom. Let it be understood that money will be used lavishly in the next two years to elect a legislature favorable to another national banker. The Oregonian admits as much, but for the sake of political decency, don't let it be said that any self-respecting populist editor will lend himself to scheme, plot or conspiracy, to work in those whose work and votes made direct legislation in Oregon possible. The factions of both wings of the republican party, that is, the bosses don't want and will not have if they can help it, government by the people or any semblance of it. They have for years been governed by the Hannas, and Platts and Quays, nationally, the Simons, Mitchells, Bonnies, Scotts and Garbatts locally and with that class of worthies in power there is little hope of reform. Our only hope is in a thorough awakening of the people to the dangers that menace them, and drastic means to reform existing evils. The evil is capitalism, the remedy socialism. J. D. STEVENS.

"Figprune" Children

cannot drink coffee or tea

Hot mush for breakfast, with cold water as a beverage, is not beneficial. The change from hot to cold is too sudden.

With each meal give your child a cup of

"Figprune Cereal"

and note the change for the better. The child will thrive on such fare. Figprune contains 54 per cent fruit and 46 per cent grain. Makes a highly nutritious and pleasant table beverage for both big and little folks.

ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

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 PROPRIETORS OF THE SEVENTH STREET MEAT MARKET A. O. U. W. Building OREGON CITY, OREGON

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH. Salt Fish, Smoked Fish, Dried Fish. DEAD FISH AT LIVE PRICES. Codfish from New England, Mackerel from Norway, Salmon from Columbia River, Herring from Alaska, Salmon Bellies, Spiced Anchovies from Norway, Bloaters "Cremarty" Smoked. Sardines, Findon Haddocks, Soused Mackerel, Etc., in tins. Large Assortment to select from. Prices right.

A. ROBERTSON, The 7th Street Grocer 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

For all kinds of Building Material CALL AT THE Oregon City Planing Mill F. S. BAKER, PROP. SASH, DOORS, MOULDING, ETC.

BECKER'S MILLINERY 220 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON Great Bargains in Trimmed Hats Magnificent Design Also a Consignment of very Cheay Hats Hair Switches at Very Low Figures

R. L. Holman Undertaker 2 Doors South of Court House We carry a complete line of Coffins, Caskets, Robes and Linings. We have been in the undertaking business over ten years. We are under small expense and do not ask large profits. We have always given our best efforts to please our bereaved friends. We thoroughly understand the preservation of the dead. We destroy contagious germs and offensive odors when called upon to prepare the dead for burial.