Oregon City Courier-Herald

By A. W. CHENEY

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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

OREGON CITY, APRIL 26, 1901.

THE government will never get rich by engaging in the ship brokerage business. At the beginning of the war with Spain it paid $1,292,000 for five vessels which were offered by private patriots. Since then it has been able to sell these same ships for the sum of $710,900. A simple arithmetical process shows Uncle Sam to be loser to the extent of $580,000. It may be that the gentlemen who did the purchasing for the government were altogether too anxious and overestimated our danger.—Wash. Post.

FEATS are accomplished now that within a very short period would have been classed with Grecian fables. Recently iron is said to have been melted in five seconds in an experiment carried out by Louis Dreyfus, at Orange, N. J. He covered an iron wrench in a crucible with a secret composition and added a small quantity of powdered aluminum. The wrench, which was six inches long and one-half inch thick, was melted in five seconds after the mixture was set on fire, the temperature being estimated at 3000 degrees Cen.

THOMAS Burke, formerly chairman of the Liverpool Workhouse Committee, makes the assertion in the current Forum that two out of every five persons over sixty-five years of age living in England and Wales are paupers. Is a system of civilization that produces results so disastrous to human welfare not a total failure, in fact, do not conditions here no less than in England show that it has broken down? Is it not high time to try some other system, the socialistic one, for instance? Assuredly it could not produce more misery than the present competitive capitalist system.

George's Weekly of Denver interviewed an Englishman at Colorado Springs who had been three years in South Africa as a London newspaper correspondent. "There is but one outcome to the war," he said. "The Boers will fight until there isn't a Boer left on African soil, and he will keep the entire English army busy, and don't you forget it, and when England is through with the Boers she will be hopelessly in debt. Just keep your eye on Russia. Oom Paul and the Czar understood each other. You are going to hear something fall before a great while."

BY means of the Dingley protective tariff, American manufacturers rob American consumers by the wholesale. For example, steel rails are sold about $11 per ton cheaper to the English than to the American buyer. Charles Thullin, a Pennsylvania contractor, recently secured a contract to supply rails for Russia's Siberian railway. He asked the leading steel trust companies here for bids. They all asked him about $35 per ton, with freight to be added. Mr. Thullin went over to England, sublet his contract to an English firm, and one of the same companies that had asked him $35 plus freight here sold the rails at $24 a ton delivered in England to the English sub-contractors.

MR. Griggs has resigned the office of attorney-general of the United States to join forces in New Jersey with the foremost corporation lawyer, James B. Dill, Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburg, attorney of the steel trust, has succeeded him. J. Pierpont Morgan, organizer of the billion-dollar steel trust, selected Knox for the position. As steel trust attorney Mr. Knox was paid fifty thousand dollars a year. As attorney-general his salary will be only eight thousand dollars a year. Mr. Knox sacrifices $42,000 yearly, merely by giving up his steel trust practice—to say nothing of any other private corporation practice. Interesting figures, are they not?

MANUFACTURERS of mining machinery and of stationary engines are discussing the formation of a new combination which will embrace companies whose plants are valued at approximately $50,000,000. This combination, when completed, is to control the output of American mining machinery and will be able to fix prices therefor. A trust is also forming which is to combine the mines of the soft coal region into one management with a capital of $75,000,000. Day and night the wealth of the country is concentrating in the hands of the unscrupulous few. The future life of liberty in America cannot be measured by years; it is but a question of days and months, if indeed the time has not already arrived, when self-government shall cease in the United States. Wealth is power; it comprises the means of life, and when the control of existence itself is held by a few men the populace must perforce become mere slaves Swift subjugation is at hand. Freedom-vaunting American, are you going to submit?

A GRAVE QUESTION.

THE principles laid down in the celebrated "mixed money" case, tried in Ireland before the English chief justices in 1604, render it evident that the legality of the recent monetary legislation of the United States congress is open to question. It surrenders the issuance of money and the retirement of money to the banks. It pledges the national treasury, and after it, every individual and corporation in the country, to the payment of its indebtedness in gold metal, whether the same is current in coins at the date of payment, or not. In other words, it makes all contracts payable in money of the day of contract instead of in money of the day of payment. This principle has been the subject of discussion of for upwards of 2500 years. It divided parties in Rome during the commonwealth; it divided them during the empire; it divided them during the middle ages; it divided them during the renaissance; it divided them during the last century; and it divides them yet. Hundreds of works have been written on this subject and none more learned nor replete with sound doctrines than those which were written during the sixteenth and seventeeth centuries. During this period many legal decisions were rendered on the subject, all of them laying down the principle in unmistakable terms that contracts were only equitably payable in money of the day of payment; and that all laws which bound the debtor to any other terms were in principle unjust and unpracticable of fulfillment. Several of the popes of Rome issued decisions to the same effect. The courts of Italy, France, England and Germany all decided the same way. The learned doctors of Bologna, Padua, and the Sorbonne all approved the same view; and whenever the subject was brought to the test of reason or legality, the decision was always in favor of permitting the debtor to pay his debt in the money which was lawfully current in his country on the day his debt was due. The great writers of international law, Grotius, Puffendorf and Vattel, all held similar views; that debts were only equitably payable in money of the day of payment. Notwithstanding this opinion of the patriotic, the politic and the learned, there has never been wanting an avid class who have sought to pin down the people to the payment of specific moneys, and this class has from time to time secured such acts of legislation as temporarily gratified their unjust demands, until the scene closed, as it invariably did, with general bankruptcy and ruin.—Ex.

STORY OF THE PAPER TRUST.

THE industrial commission has listened to no more instructive testimony on trusts than that given before it by John Norris, the business manager of the New York Times.

The international paper trust was the subject of Mr. Norris' testimony. He showed that for 18 years prior to 1897 there had been a steady fall in the price of news print paper. It fell from 9 cents a pound to 1.6 cents a pound within that period. This cheapening of paper was, he pointed out, of broad public benefit, because it reduced the cost of newspaper production and made possible the enlargement of daily and Sunday editions at a lower retail price per copy. So that a tax on paper is a "tax on knowledge."

In December, 1898, congress was besought to put higher duties on wood-pulp and paper to protect the American paper-mills from Canadian competition. The duties were raised to a prohibitive point. The promoters of the paper trust gave the most positive assurances, Mr. Norris said, that the consolidation of the independent mills was not intended to raise the price of news print paper. He quoted the exact words of the late Mr William A. Russell, of Massachusetts, the creator and first president of the combine, to the effect that $1,500,000 would be saved by reduction of the working force, that a large export paper trade would be developed, and that a policy of enlightened self-interest "would impel them to keep prices down."

Such were the professions and promises with which the paper trust began its career. Mr. Norris declared that "every expectation it held out to the newspapers and the public" had been disappointed. "The promised policy of an enlightened self-interest has been entirely abandoned," he said, "and the net result to newspapers has been an increase of over $4,800,000 per year in the cost of paper."

This exposition of the operations of a trust erected into an iron-clad monopoly by a prohibitory tariff barrier against foreign competition is highly illuminative. It shows most clearly the difference between a trust held in check by the fear of foreign competition if it presses prices to the extortionate point, and a trust made ruthless by the knowledge that competition is impossible.

Interesting as Mr. Norris' testimony is in itself, the most interesting fact about it is that most of the newspapers suffering under this tariff-created monopoly are silent under its extortions. Why?—N. Y. World

THE WHEEL IN ARMY AND NAVY LIFE.

Lieutenant Hobson, Captain Sigsbee, General Grant and Other Distinguished Wearers of Uncle Sam's Cloth are Riders.

Perhaps no class of people value the modern bicycle to a greater degree than do the officers (and their wives and daughters) of Uncle Sam's army. At every army post where the roads in the surrounding country are ridable, the bicycle is an important adjunct to the pleasure and utility of both men and women. The prairies of Nebraska and Dakota, and even the more mountainous districts of Montana and Idaho, afford excellent opportunities for wheeling, and the average wearer of brass buttons as well as the ladies of the post, are skilled and accomplished riders. Long before the bicycle was considered as a probable factor in warfare, it had become a popular vehicle as a means of relieving the monotony of army post life, and today in our new dependencies—the Philippine Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, and even in Guam, the wheel is looked upon as a well-nigh indispensible companion by officers. Lieutenant Hobson is a clever and enthusiastic wheelman, although in the navy his opportunities for riding are not as frequent as those enjoyed by the army officer. General Wood is also a wheelman, and resorts to his bicycle frequently, both in the transaction of official business and for recreative purposes. General Fred Grant is also a rider, and it will be recalled that one of the first objects of interest recovered from the wreck of the Maine was the Columbia bicycle of Captain Sigsby. In fact, about the only distinguished wearer of Uncle Sam's blue and gold who has not mastered the trick of balancing a wheel is Admiral Dewey, and the hero of Manila Bay says the only reason he does not ride is because he fears that it is a bit too late in in life to teach his sea legs new stunts.

Pullman Ordinary Sleepers.

The tourist travel between the East and the Pacific Coast has reached enormous proportions in the last few years, and calls for a special class of equipment. To meet this demand the Pullman Company has issued from its shops what it technically calls the "Pullman Ordinary Sleeper." These cars appear similar to the regular sleepers being built on the same plan, but not furnished with the same elegance. They are equipped with mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows, pillow-cases, towels, combs, brushes, etc., requiring nothing of the kind to be furnished by the passenger. Each car has a stove for making tea and coffee and doing "light housekeeping," and each section can be fitted with an adjustable table. A uniformed porter accompanies each car, his business being to make up berths, keep the car clean, and look after the wants and comforts of the passengers. In each of the trains which are dispatched daily from Portland by the O. R. & N. Co. is to be found one of these "Pullman Ordinary Sleepers." The car attached to the "Chicago-Portland Special" goes through to Chicago without change, and the one in the "Atlantic Express" runs to Kansas City without change. Passengers in this car for Chicago change to a similar car at Granger

Much of the first class travel is being carried in these cars, the rates being lower, and the service nearly equal to that in the palace sleepers.

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R L Sabine to U B Williams, 5 as in sec 5, 2, 2 e	$ 100
F Zimmerman to J E Underwood, nw of ne of n of sec 30, 1, 4 e	1100
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A Frost to G Bullard, lots 13 and 14 in blk 2, in Fairview Add	100
J T McIntyre to R W Parker, se of nw; of s of neof; nw of se of; n of n of sec 26 and sw of se of sec 23 in 2, 6 e	5000
A H Brevman, et al, to L Rodlum, nw of sec 35 1, 4 e	2000
P Bronnelly to F Radford, ne of ne sec 35, 1, 4 e	500
J Schneiter to L Hostetler, 42½ as in sw of sec 5, 5, 1 e	1900
J Schneiter to L Hostetler, 37, 10 as in sec 31, 2, 1 e, and 32 as in sec in sec 5, 5, 1 e	2600
C R Hunter to A Hunter, 2 as in ne of sec 2, 2, 3 e	150
J Stubbs to F C Perry, 5½ as in sec 9, 5, 2 e	385
H L Rosenfeld to J Rosenfeld, lots 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, blk 38, Milwaukie Heights	1
Ed Batdorf to A Buckles, lot in blk 80, Oregon City	300
E M Howell to D Sargent, pt of 29, Milwaukie	450
J Gingard to A Gingard lot 13 in blk 14 Oswego	1
B Mather to J Amberson, s of s of Lambert clm in 2, 2 e	650
G Peterson to L Gerlinger, n of sw of; se of sw; of w of se of; nw of n of ne of sec 16, 2, 4e	3080
M Walton to L Gerlinger, se of ne sec 16, 2, 4 e	200
J V Thomas to E L Thomas, lot 1 blk 19, Falls View	1
E A Morton to J Hughes, n of ne of n of s of ne of sec 23 3, 2 e	147
J W Berrian to A F Stokes, tract 100x150 feet, south of Canemah	1050

Sympathy

Is a good thing for the young husband to give the young wife. But sympathy will not abate one jot of her nervousness or lift her to that plane of sound health where alone the wife and mother can find happiness.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription meets every womanly want and need. It tranquilizes the nerves, restores the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. Its use previous to maternity makes the baby's advent practically painless and gives the mother abundant nutrition for her child. "Favorite Prescription" is a woman's medicine and has no equal as a cure for womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." No other medicine is "just as good" for weak and sick women.

"It affords me great pleasure to be able to say a few words in regard to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo. "I was tempted to try these medicines after seeing the effect upon my mother. At an early age of married life I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also a troublesome drain which rendered me weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin there was nothing left of me but skin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription. After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got two more, and after I used those up there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Going East.

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LOCAL SUMMARY

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

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

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

Any one wanting land cleared by contract address or call on B. O. SARVER, Parkplace.

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

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

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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.

Does the Baby Thrive

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs SCOTT'S EMULSION. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

Scott's Emulsion

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will have the desired effect. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children. A fifty-cent bottle will prove the truth of our statements.

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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.