

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

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EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1898.

THE GIANT TRUSTS.

THEIR PROMOTERS NOT INTIMIDATED
BY THE SUPREME COURT.

A Billion Dollars Placed in Combination Since the Adverse Decision.
English and American Corporations
Joining the Philippines.

It is announced that four of the leading shipbuilding concerns in the country have formed a combination in anticipation of the new policy of the government to acquire more territory, which will require a great navy to defend. The companies which are to form the new combine are the Union Iron works of San Francisco, which built the Oregon; the Bath Shipbuilding works of Bath, Me.; the Newport News company of Newport News, Va., and the Lewis Nixon company of Elizabethport, N. J. All of these concerns have many government contracts on hand and are bidders for more. With the Cramps of Philadelphia in the combination, they would dictate whatever terms they chose to the government as long as it adheres to the policy of building all of its warships in time of peace in American yards.

From Birmingham, England, comes a report that the great financiers of Wall street, New York, and Lombard street, London, are secretly forming a trust to procure the financial and commercial control of the Philippine islands as soon as the United States make an "open door" of them to the commerce of the world.

This syndicate of rich men of New York and London proposes to step inside and close the door against all but their own people. It is probable that this very powerful trust is not confined to New York and London alone, but that its representatives may be found in Washington.

The Birmingham Post, which says its authority is of the best, does not particularize on this point, and it does not give names, which would have greatly aided in finding the men who are taking such quick advantage of the country's colonial expansion. Like all projects of such combinations, the founders of the Philippine trust incorporate publicly.

Behind the dummy corporation used by the new silver plate trust to acquire corporate rights under the laws of New Jersey are all the great silver plate manufacturing companies of the United States. These concerns have been arranging their combination since last June, and the details were only completed a few days ago, when the articles of incorporation were filed in Trenton, the home of trusts.

The capital of the concern will be \$20,000,000, of which \$9,000,000 will be preferred stock. The trust will issue \$1,500,000 bonds. The following companies will be in the combination:

The Meridian Britannia company, the Meridian Silver Plate company, Manning, Bowman & Co., the Wilcox Silver Plate company, the Watrous Manufacturing company, the Norwich Cutlery company, the William Rogers Manufacturing company, the Holmes & Edwards Silver company, the Standard Silver company, the Manhattan Silver company, the Darbous Silver Plate company, Rogers & Lox and Rogers & Hamilton.

Despite the various stories circulated in Wall street to the effect that the negotiations looking to the formation of a steel rail pool had been abandoned, it is now authoritatively announced in Wall street that the pool has been formed and that all the great steel interests of the country, including the Federal Steel company, the Carnegie company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, will hereafter work in harmony, will agree to maintain rates at \$20 instead of \$18 a ton and will not invade each other's territory.

The conferences of the steel interests had been going on for several weeks in Wall street and elsewhere when it was semi-officially announced that they had been abandoned. Federal Steel securities fell several points, and somebody made a fortune.

The gardine interests are getting closer together. While there are no real American sardines, there is a very toothsome Yankee fish which masquerades successfully as a sardine, and now there is a plan on foot, backed by some enterprising Englishmen with a capital of \$5,000,000, to combine all the plants that pack the tin can American sardine into one great trust.

Seventeen of the principal peanut concerns in the country have agreed to a combine or consolidation. There are about 20 cleaning houses for peanuts. These handle a crop which is valued at about \$5,000,000 a year. They represent an investment of \$5,000,000. It is through the combination of the cleaning houses that the crop hereafter, maintain prices and prevent ruinous competition. Twelve of the cleaning houses are in Virginia, and one of them, located at Smithfield, handles about one-fourth of the crop. Two concerns are in St. Louis and three others in various parts of the west.

The tin plate consolidation is now an assured fact. Most of the details have been arranged, and nothing is left undone which could cause a miscarriage of the plans at the last moment.

Probably 90 percent of those who are selling out to the promoters are taking stock in exchange. The consolidated company will be in actual working order by the first of the new year.

It is the frank admission of well posted men that no similar deal has been consummated in the United States which was so perfectly managed in all its details. The tin plate manufacturers were originally a unit in asking for cash for their plants, but in the most admirable manner they have been convinced that stock would be preferable, and it is now certain that the bulk will accept stock.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A FINANCIAL LESSON.

The House of Rothschild and the Gold Supply of the World.

The founder of the Rothschild house, Meyer Anselm, left to his five sons about the end of the last century the most gigantic fortune in gold ever accumulated by any person in modern times. It is known that Nathan, who established himself at London, by one stroke made millions on the false reports of Wellington's defeat at Waterloo, where Nathan was, and, leaving of the victory, had himself rowed over to England that night, and by his agents bought up the depreciated stocks and shares which on the news of the victory and ruin of Napoleon went higher than ever known. It is said that he made on selling out from 50 to 75 percent on every dollar of the millions he invested. However, the five brothers who were one house within a very few years after the death of the founder had loaned \$500,000,000 to England, Austria, France, Germany, Brazil and one or two other states. Since then some 80 years have elapsed. Long ago they had become owners of all the gold stock of the world, which at no time has exceeded more than \$4,000,000,000 worth. As the national bonds owned by them are payable in gold they are the first lien on the gold. Were the Rothschilds to lose control of that gold the principal of the bonds could not be worth a cent to them, as every one must know. In order to keep a firm hold upon the price of gold the Rothschilds control the output from the mines and that there were but one or two important sources of that article he early gained the control of those sources by 10 year leases renewable forever, and the later sources found in California were promptly controlled by the Rothschilds. Now these are facts little known and never noticed by our newspapers. The late discoveries of new methods of saving gold may affect their control of the output, but their fortune is so colossal they can do almost anything.

The point I would make is this: Ought we to make our sole legal tender of a rare commodity owned by one house? It makes it the master of our prices here at home. We had a sad instance of that in the panic of 1857—brought on when we were just beginning a career of marvelous prosperity and no real cause existing for it. It was done by a call from London on the Ohio Life and Trust company for \$15,000,000 in gold, which closed every house almost in the Union and knocked the price of cotton from 13 cents down to a merely nominal sum at the ginhouses. The object was to ruin the price of cotton. In about six or eight months we had scrambled out of the panic. Why should we close our eyes to such facts? They should never be forgotten.

In connection with this is another one, the panic of 1873-4. This was a terrible one, but during the whole time of depression the greenbacks prevented all stoppage of our home retail trade. Debts were paid and prices remained steady. President Grant remarked upon this as a phenomenon we had never before experienced during panics. This fact enraged the speculators who had hoped to take the usual advantage of debtors, and hence their undying hostility to the greenback.—Clarke Irvine in Chicago Sentinel.

Fashion Notes.
It is still fashionable for workingmen who rebel to be shot down by Pinkerton thugs and kid militiamen. It is not fashionable for men who own banks to wear overalls, but they do lots of dirty work just the same. The style of prosperity enjoyed by the working class remains the same. It is still stylish for the honest worker to have a wrinkled face and a bent back. His master looks slick and fat and dresses like a prince. Steady jobs for workmen are going out of fashion. It gets more and more fashionable for machines to take the place of the workers. Don't smash the machines, boys, smash the system that keeps you from owning them. Hungry faces and ragged clothes do not go out of fashion. Expensive hats are no longer worn by women who work ten hours a day, nor by the wives of wage slaves anywhere. It is still fashionable for increasing numbers of people to hunt for employment.

It is even fashionable for some people to eat out of garbage barrels.—Social Democratic Herald.

The Pullman Monopoly.
The Pullman Palace Car company held its annual meeting at Chicago on the 13th ult., over two-thirds of the capital stock being represented. After re-electing the old board of directors the stockholders next did a very nice thing for themselves. Finding that the company had surplus assets to the extent of \$18,000,000—just think of it, every dollar filched from the traveling public—they increased the capital stock 50 percent and gave to each shareholder one share for every two then held. Besides this, the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 per share from net earnings was declared. It is comforting and exceedingly profitable to be a stockholder in the Pullman palace car monopoly, and yet the directors attach a great howl when compelled to attach a 2 cent war revenue stamp to each ticket sold and appealed to the courts to assist them in transferring this burden to their patrons. Of all the mean monopolies with which the country is cursed the Pullman easily holds first place. Knights of Labor Journal.

Telephones in Cape Colony.
The telephone service of Cape Colony is under the control of the colonial government. On April 9, 1898, there were 1,335 instruments in use, and the revenue for 1897 amounted to \$66,137. There are 869 miles of wire and 780 subscribers.

Red Oak Bark For Cholera.
A strong solution of red oak bark is said to be an excellent cure for cholera. It can be mixed with the food or put in drinking water.

Look Out For Lice.
Lice will always attack ill conditioned, sickly fellows. A flock neglected and poorly fed will breed lice faster than anything else.

Wanted—Two good agents. Liberal commission. No trouble to make an average of \$4 per day.

The operations of the trusts are becoming more and more gross and offensive. Most of them have the support of protective tariff. If the democratic party shall have sense enough to abandon its effort to debase the money of the country and make its fight against the trusts and against the protective tariff scheme that is the citadel of the trusts, it may win the next presidential election. The lists of protected trusts, their vast combinations and capitalizations, now forming, when published, as they will be in the campaign of 1900, will amaze and astound the people. But unless the democratic party quit its monetary follies, this issue will not help it. The trusts are a less evil than monetary debasement.—Oregonian.

The Oregonian seems not only very much disgusted with the fruits of protection—of which it has been an ardent champion; but is tiring of corruption—upon which it has been able to survive and advocate its tariff rot. The old "Populist bug" in her palmyest days could not be more fierce in the denunciation of common jobbery than that many sided organ. It now claims that the office of state printer has been a booting scheme from its very inception. That's right Harvey, it's much better to be a calamity howler, than a calamity maker. If you will serve the people the balance of your days, you are bound to better your prospects in the great hereafter. "Blessed are the pure in heart," etc.

The legitimate fruits of a protective tariff are colossal trusts; but have been quite lonesome in our opinion for to these many years. We have been free to express our opinion in the matter wherever the question has been up for discussion, only to be laughed to scorn by the protection champion. The truth in the matter has at last become so apparent, that even such men as Harvey Scott can comprehend it. For instance, in one of his labored editorials in the Oregonian, in speaking of the tin plate trust, he says:—"Our fruit and vegetable canning industry, therefore, contributes, on this coast alone, \$19,000 more than is fair and just to the tin plate trust annually."

"There is nothing more important and necessary to be done by congress than abolishment of tariff protection to every one of the colossal trusts which is now protected." Great (?) Scott.

Speaking of "honest money" we wish to say, that behind every honest mill in circulation in the United States there are over 70 million of the most loyal citizens upon God's green earth. In every honest dime there are ten of such mills. What more do you want? When people question the honor and stability of such money—we care not of what substance it is made, we get a little suspicious of their patriotism. Take that idea to bed with you, brother Scott, and dream over it. Abe Lincoln once said, "you can always trust the people."

AN EXTRACT.

McLaurin, of South Carolina, in a speech in congress said:

"However, I believe that the time is not far off when our flag will float over every country of North American soil, but it must come naturally and peacefully by consent of the governed, not by the rule hand of war. Government by force is despotism, and if this country was to establish a despotism it must be prepared to maintain a great and enormously expensive army and navy. It means a never ending strife with the nations of the world."

"To become a colonizing power we must abandon our republican institutions, or be paralyzed by them. The creation of officers, the extravagant expenditure of money by officeholders, and the actual corruption creeping into any colonial system, will sooner or later sap the foundation of any government."

"Of one thing I am sure: the American people will never consent for these inferior races to flood our land and add another complication to the labor problem. To permit cheap Asiatic labor to come into competition with our intelligent, well-paid labor would be to degrade and lower our civilization. If we embark on a colonial system it means the inauguration of a despotic power in Washington; it means a large standing army that will not only be used to rule out-lying territories with an iron hand, but that sooner or later will be used at home to overawe and over-ride the popular will."

"An imperialistic democracy, like an atheistic religion, is an impossible hybrid. Better than wealth, better than a territory upon which the sun never sets, is the transmission to our children of a republic built upon the indestructible rock of constitutional government."

Watch For White Blackbirds.
The big railroad pool has been declared illegal by the United States supreme court in one breath, and in the next the Kansas City stock yard pool is held to a lawful association. Just how the old women lawyers on the supreme bench can make a distinction between the two bands of robbers who are industriously fleecing the public is not very clear. Probably, though, some of the big magnates became tired of the railroad pool and notified their judges to dissolve it "in the interest of the people," but "the people" in this instance will be the Morgans, Vanderbilts and Goulds, who will now start a cutthroat competition and wreck the weaker lines, squeeze the smaller capitalists out of business, gobble up the ruined roads for a song and hail "the new prosperity" with glad acclaim. Any old time when the big plutocrats get the worst of it in any deal you will see white blackbirds.—Cleveland Citizen.

Ladies wrappers from 65c to \$3 at
Chas. E. Jones' store, Wasco,
Oregon.

A Great Fuel Saver.

Having applied for Letters Patent, I am now prepared to furnish my improved heater to all who make a study of economy and comfort. The device is so constructed that it removes the cold air from the floor, passes it through the fire and discharges it, heated, into the room, or it may be conducted into an adjoining room or room above, by means of piping, thus making it possible to heat two or more rooms with only the expense and trouble of one stove, besides making a saving of at least 30 percent of fuel. In testimony we offer the following statements given by gentlemen who are using our fuel saving device:

Moro, Or., Dec. 27 1898.

To the Public:
I wish to say that I have given A. J. Kellogg's heating attachment a thorough trial and find it highly satisfactory. I use from one-third to one-half less fuel now than before securing the attachment to heat the same room, besides heating a room up stairs from the same stove. Mr. Kellogg deserves success as he has a practical fuel-saver.

Yours Respectfully,
W. C. WILLIAMS,
Mgr., New Moro Hotel.

Moro, Or., Dec. 26 1898.

Gentlemen:
I am very much pleased with Mr. Kellogg's patent stove. I have one in my hotel and am saving fuel by heating two rooms. I take great pleasure by showing people the same.

Yours Truly,
J. WILEY.

Moro, Or., Dec. 27 1898.

To the Public:
I wish to say I have purchased from Mr. A. J. Kellogg one of the combined heaters, tested it thoroughly and find that it reduces my fuel from 800 a day to 400 per day and can be proven if you will step in at my place of business, besides heating an extra room 20x30.

W. HOGGARD.

Moro, Or., 27, 1898.

To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that I have used one of the heaters in my confectionary store in Moro, that is manufactured by Mr. Kellogg, and I find it a fuel saver, and a double heat distributor and would recommend it to all.

W. H. HOLDER.

It will pay you to investigate the matter since fuel is so expensive.

Respt. A. J. KELLOGG.

Read the great reform magazine, The New Time. A fearless champion of the Public Ownership of railroads, mines, telegraph lines, trusts and monopolies. The leading advocate of Direct Legislation, by majority vote through the Initiative and Referendum. One hundred pages, monthly, superbly illustrated and edited, and a daily paragraph. Circulation nearly 100,000 and booming. One dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Read it, circulate it. The New Time Company, 55 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Business Brevities.

Don't forget that Thompson's photo gallery is now located in Moro over the Republic office.

The new lines of hats and shoes at Pulliam & Jones' must be seen to be appreciated. Wasco, Oregon.

Choice cuts of beef, pork, veal, and mutton, also sausage, bologna, etc., at the Columbia Packing Company's, Wasco, Oregon.

Don't buy a heating stove until you see the fuel saving device for sale by A. J. Kellogg, samples of which can be seen at Holder's free reading room, Hoggard's bowling alley, or either of the hotels. You can heat two rooms with less fuel than is ordinarily required for one.

E. Peoples has just received a nice line of White and Queen sewing machines which he desires to have you examine. He also has some new designs in handsome bronze hat racks, towel racks, and wall pockets. Call and see them before you buy your Christmas presents.

Notice of Settlement.

We must have all money due the firms of Hayes & Dunahoo, and Johnson & Dunahoo, by January 1st, 1899.

JOHNSON & DUNAHOO.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, December 3, 1898.
Complaining that I have been advised by the U. S. Land Office that I have been granted a homestead entry on the NW 1/4 of Section 34, Township 1 North, Range 12 E. W. 1/4, in the Sitka County Oregon with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29 day of December, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. Wm. H. HARRIS, county clerk is officer to take the testimony herein at his office at Moro, Oregon, on December 27, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. J. P. LUCAS, Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, December 12, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before William H. Harris, County Clerk, at Moro, Oregon, on Friday, January 27, 1899, viz:

OTIS H. MESSINGER, of the NW 1/4, Sec. 35, T. 1 S., R. 16 E. W. 1/4. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. P. Lucas, Register; A. Erskine and F. J. Farra, all of Erskineville, Oregon.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

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Transacts a General Banking Business.
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Columbia
Southern
Railway

Time schedule. In effect July 1, 1898. Connection
is made with O. R. & N. passenger
train at Biggs.

Leave Arrive

6:45 p. m. Biggs 2:30 p. m.

7:10 - Gibsons 1:10

7:25 - Wasco 12:50

7:45 - Klamath 12:30

7:53 - Summit 12:20

8:08 Hay Canyon Junction 11:58 a. m.

8:12 - McDonalds 11:55

8:33 - DeMoss 11:40

9:30 - Moro 11:30 a. m.

Arrive

E. E. LYTLE, C. O'REILLY,
President. Gen. Manager.

O. R. & N. CO.

Depart for TIME SCHEDULE Arrive from

Fast Mail FROM BIGGS

Fast Mail 12:38 a. m. To: Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.

Spokane Flyer 6:25 p. m. To: Walla Walla, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.

8:00 p. m. OCEAN STEAMERS FROM PORTLAND

Sailing dates subject to change

For San Francisco, sail Sept. 6, 6, 29.

7:00 p. m. TO ALASKA

Sept. 22

8:00 p. m. COLUMBIA RIVER

STEAMERS

To Astoria and way landings

6:00 a. m. WILLAMETTE RIVER

Ex Sunday Oregon City, Seaside, Salem, way landings.

7:00 a. m. WILLAMETTE AND

YAMHILL RIVERS

Oregon City, Seaside and way landings.

6:00 a. m. WILLAMETTE RIVER

Portland to Corvallis

Tues-Thurs and Sat.

1:10 a. m. SNAKE RIVER

Portland to Lewiston

Ex Sat.

W. H. HURLBURT, G. P. A., Portland, Or.

E. A. GILBERT, Agt., Biggs, Or.

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Good feed, good stalls, good

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Staple and Fancy Groceries, Farm Machinery

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RED BARN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Good Rigs, Good Feed

Terms reasonable

Moro, Oregon

W. C. JOHNSTON & CO.

When the Train stops at The Dalles,
Get off on the South Side at the

New Columbia Hotel

This large and popular hotel does the principal hotel business, and is prepared to

furnish the best accommodations of any house in the city at

\$1.00 per day. First-class Meals 25c.

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