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OREGON CITY HERALD
 CONSOLIDATED.
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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

OREGON CITY, SEPT. 29, 1899.

An American Internal Policy.

FIRST—Public ownership of public franchises. The values created by the community should belong to the community.
SECOND—Destruction of criminal trusts. No monopolization of the national resources by lawless private combinations more powerful than the people's government.
THIRD—A graduated income tax. Every citizen to contribute to the support of the government according to his means, and not according to his necessities.
FOURTH—Election of senators by the people. The senate, now becoming the private property of corporations and bosses, to be made truly representative, and the state legislatures to be redeemed from recurring scandals.
FIFTH—National, state and municipal improvement of the public school system. As the duties of citizenship are both general and local, every government, both general and local, should do its share toward fitting every individual to perform them.
SIXTH—Currency reform. All the nation's money to be issued by the nation's government, and its supply to be regulated by the people and not by the banks.
SEVENTH—No protection for oppressive trusts. Organizations powerful enough to oppress the people are no longer "infant industries."

DIRECT LEGISLATION—Lawmaking by the voters.

THE INITIATIVE—The proposal of a law by a percentage of the voters, which must then go to the referendum.
THE REFERENDUM—The vote at the polls of a law proposed through the initiative, or on any law passed by a lawmaking body, whose reference is petitioned for by a percentage of the voters.
THE IMPERATIVE MANDATE—Whenever a public official shall be deemed dishonest, incompetent or unworthy, the voters shall have the right to retire him and elect one of their choice. The people alone are sovereign.

The New York World and the Louisville Courier-Journal are booming Dewey for presidential candidate on the democratic ticket. This is one way to sidetrack Bryan and the silver issue.

It is stated that Georgia, supposed to be a solid Bryan state, has furnished more volunteers than any other state, and that Massachusetts, the home of the Atkinson clique, has furnished more in proportion to population than any other northern state.

We publish articles this week from three of our regular editorial correspondents, Thomas Buckman, of Marshfield, Sands Brownell, of Salem, and J. D. Stevens, of Canby. These articles are well written and by writers who spend considerable time in looking up facts for the cause of reform.

The navy department has been magnanimous enough to assign Admiral Schley to police duty in the South Atlantic. It will be recalled that the navy ring had stowed Admiral Dewey away in one of these undesirable assignments, but that unexpected and unforeseen circumstances gave him the opportunity of a lifetime.

The assignment of Admiral Sampson to the soft berth of commandant of the Charlestown navy-yard and of Admiral Schley to the command of the South Atlantic squadron seems to be the Yankee idea of rewarding one man for subservience to his superior officers and punishing another for winning a great victory.

The American people may begin to ask whether the war in the Philippines is conducted at every point for the advantage of President McKinley in his campaign for renomination, and whether the press of the entire country is to be allowed to print only such news as "will not hurt" his administration. This suppression of news for political purposes is the blackest charge that has been brought against the censorship at Manila. Who gave the "instructions" to "shut off everything that could hurt McKinley's administration"? The censor, of course, received his instructions from General Otis. But who "instructed" Otis?

The public can and does provide school buildings, desks, maps, and teachers, but to furnish the books would be an awful example of socialism! It would furnish the children with the books it requires them to study (it is done in Colorado) and should furnish them with the noon meal and teach them table manners. This would be more effective in preventing truancy than laws that provide truant officers and pay them enough to feed the children.—Appeal to Reason.

"I SPEAK not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression."
 No, dear reader, the above is not an utterance of Atkinson nor Aguinaldo. It did not emanate from the pen of William J. Bryan, but was part of a message sent to congress in April, 1898, by one Wm. McKinley, president of the United States, and thus out of his own mouth he is condemned.

Mr. McKinley's imperial policy of colonizing the Philippine islands is most bitterly opposed by many of the most able and prominent leaders of the republican party. Among them are such leading men as ex-Speaker Reed, of Maine; Senator Hoar and ex-Secretary Boutwell, of Massachusetts; ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Senator Burroughs, of Michigan; Senator Mason, of Illinois; Governor Scofield, of Wisconsin, and a host of others that could be named. But it is among the rank and file of the party that the serious and effective work will come when they have an opportunity to express their sentiment by their votes.

The daily papers tell us that the bankers in New York City have concluded to issue \$30,000,000 of currency in order to stop a panic. It is passing strange these same men will contend that it is wrong for the government coming to the rescue of the people and issuing currency in time of need; but the bankers have worked and watched for years to bring about a transfer of this prerogative to themselves, claiming they were better able to use this power than the government, and now having the executive, the legislative and judicial power in the hands of their creatures, they unblushingly proceed to do what they have denied the government's right to do. The issue of currency is only made to suit their purpose, for as soon as they are ready they will contract the circulating medium and bring on a panic so they may reap the harvest, and in the reaping they will not care who may suffer or how many are reduced to bankruptcy and starvation.

The Enterprise of last week says that the COURIER-HERALD is not worthy of notice and that "nobody" pays any attention to it, and on the same page with the statement published five different articles attacking us. The articles show the jealousy and personal venom of the "senator from Marion." He not only shows this in his organ, but goes around to the merchants and personally asks them to boycott this paper because we get more business than he does. If his sheet had the circulation of the COURIER-HERALD he would not find it such a hard job to get business for it, neither would he have to play the poverty and baby act as he and his men do now. If he would treat his patrons and political friends "white" he would have less cause to attack us for getting work he thinks he should get. We give value received and ask for no business on sentimental lines. For a lawyer that was practically given a newspaper by politicians and gets his electric lights and power free from a corporation (and the Lord only knows what else is given him) this seems very "small business." You have probably heard of big small men before, but you will never see a man that is smaller and thinks he's bigger than Double L P., of the Enterprise.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The greatest travesty of justice in modern times was concluded at Rennes two weeks ago. Were it not for the serious questions involved, the whole case might be classed as a melodrama—a farce comedy of the most mirth-provoking character.
 But a human life was at stake, a man's character was at stake, and, more important still, the character of an entire nation was at stake. Comparisons are odious, but the similarity between the Dreyfus trial and the assizes of Judge Jeffreys in the reign of Charles II has been commented on.

Ideas of jurisprudence in France are wholly different from those prevailing in this country. Attorneys all over the United States expressed great surprise, not only at the procedure pursued at the Dreyfus trial, but at the attitude of the prosecutors. They apparently presumed that Dreyfus was guilty and then endeavored to build a superstructure on which to sustain their opinion. Prejudice was so rampant throughout the entire investigation as to even stir up some sympathy latent in the breasts of pronounced anti-Semites. It was clear that the utter destruction of Dreyfus was intended, and the "Cour de Cassation" was the tool to effect that end. Things had come to a crisis; the dirty scum of betrayed secrets was already seen float-

ing on the military cesspool. To avert the stench which would inevitably arise a victim was needed. Who better than Captain Dreyfus, the Jew? The name Jew is to the Parisian populace what a red rag is to a bull. All the venom, insult and hatred sizzling in the parlous of the Latin quarter and the Quai d'Orsay was hurled at the Jew. But on hearing of his second sentence to ten years' imprisonment a wall of indignation burst from the throat of justice. The welkin rang with the cry of execration. It penetrated the boulevards, was heard in the Bois by fanatics shouting "A bas les Juifs!" It resounded in the corridors of the historical building at Rennes; it loosed the shackles from the victim's body. But has it restored to him the sword which five years ago was broken in full view of his fellow countrymen? Has it erased that eternal stain of ignominy which was branded onto his soul? Has it dispelled that shadow of disgrace under which his family is compelled to live?

To a man of Dreyfus' mold—to any man—disgrace is worse than death. Treason is the supreme crime; it is unpardoned of men and unpardoned of heaven. Benedict Arnold's treachery and its punishment is dinned into the ears of the rising generation to awaken in them an undying hatred to the traitor and his sin.
 And in France, with its peculiar military despotism, if possible, treason assumes a larger magnitude. "Vive l'armee" are words that every French child can lip before he can say papa and mamma. Every French boy yearns to be a Napoleon; every French boy knows by heart the story of Bayard and of Sedan. There is cultivated an exaggerated respect toward men and things military, and a corresponding contempt of anything in opposition. The hatred of a traitor is common to all countries, but especially is it pronounced in France.

English common law holds that in proportion to the gravity of the offense should possibilities for proving his innocence be afforded to the accused. This is exactly what was not vouchsafed to Dreyfus. The Rennes affair was worse than the historical Star Chamber. It was worse than the judicial methods of the ancient Britains; it was worse even than the bloody assizes of Lord Jeffreys, for in the latter death ended the victim's sufferings, whereas no such merciful termination is afforded to Dreyfus.

Of course, from a constitutional standpoint, the Dreyfus fiasco pertains to France, and to France alone; but justice has been violated in such a shameless manner that instinctively the civilized world stands aghast. France, with all its wealth of legend of chivalry and bravery, is obliterated in the France of today. Rennes is the Calvary of the nineteenth century, and the wail of a world will not be stifled until its victim emerges from the tomb of ignominy and arises in the brightness of restored honor.

The Chicago Conference.

Editor COURIER-HERALD:
 The recent meeting of representative men in Chicago for the purpose of aiming trust grievances and methods, has demonstrated the fact that Mr. Bryan is easily the first statesman in this country today. The absurd claim that Mr. Bourke Cockran in any way had the advantage of Mr. Bryan is given currency by those who wish for anything to hang a thread of hope on. Mr. Cockran is a gold McKinley democrat, whose traitorous and treacherous course in '98 helped to fasten the gold standard trusts and an imperialistic policy on this country, and whose work in this line was second only to the Kentucky Judas, John G. Carlisle.—Mr. Bryan refused to be a party to the debate with this man Cockran because Cockran admitted that everything Bryan said was true, consequently there could be no debate. But Cockran's bosses, the bankers and exploiters of labor insisted on having the last word, because Mr. Bryan had made such an impression by his truthful statements regarding trusts that there must be a seeming refutation, so cheered and encouraged by the bank clackers Cockran rose to reply, and his reply is what is considered by the trust defenders, among the most prominent is McKinley's owner, Hanna, to be a thorough defeat and crushing of Mr. Bryan.

Now what did Cockran say in his windup? He says among other things: "The question to which I think this conference should be directed is whether one (trust, etc.) exists, and where it is? Now who is hurt and where? Where has this octopus got possession of somebody? On whom is it acting? Where is its lair?"

Very well, Mr. Cockran, let us see. Who is hurt? Well the whole farm community is hurt. Every one of them who buys wine, twine, nails, iron, building material of any and all descriptions, especially glass. They are hurt and where? Why in the pocket of course. Because if you will think a minute, (which is something Cockran doesn't do,) when the farmer sells wheat at 50 cents a bushel and—well just look at the Chicago markets—he is stricken with financial paralysis so strong and acute that no medicine or gold cure can all work a recovery. All, or pretty much of the people, of your city of Greater New York are hurt, Mr. Cockran. How, by the beef

trust? They, of the deadly canned beef whose destructive powers exceed those of the Spanish and Filipino army and their deadly Mausers. This octopus has raised the price of beef in your city thirty per cent within a month. "It" sells the meat cheaper to the people of England than to the people of New York. Mr. Cockran must be aware of this. He is familiar with these facts, but being attorney for the prisoners, and having had a piece of the pig, he must needs defend them and their acts, no matter how criminal they may be.

Every coal miner, every man, who is employed in the mines in this country, is "hurt" and badly hurt, because, as Mr. Bryan pointed out the combine, that can raise the commodity they control can regulate the price of wages and does so every time it chooses, and it chooses to do so very often, and with and by methods quite as criminal as destructive as its canned beef to soldiers.

Those, who use tin in any way, feel it and are hurt to the extent of paying double value for an article used in every household, and locally, we, here in Oregon, are hurt by this octopus whose lair is in London, New York, San Francisco and Portland, who compel us to pay, providing, of course, we have no "pull" and few of us have four times the fare we should pay on its roads, who compel us, if we are unfortunate enough to live away from competing lines of transportation to pay for freight all the "traffic will bear."

Mr. Cockran told the representatives of labor that they were well fed and well clothed and asked them what complaint they had. No one knows better than Cockran that this city is swarming with unfed, unhouseed, naked, destitute wretches, many of them within a few blocks where Vanderbilt "gave up the ghost" and one hundred and fifty million dollars, the ghost to an uncertain locality, the money, bonds, securities, etc., to his family, to be added to by the labor of thousands, yes! hundreds of thousands of wage slaves. Cockran knows where the "lair" is, knows the beasts, who inhabit it, visits it very often and gets his instructions and money from its masters and its pockets. Its lair in Oregon is in Portland, and has a dual capital, one at the corner of First and Washington street, the other in the upper story of the Oregonian building, both in the employ of the main lair and receiving instructions and pay from headquarters in London and New York.

Permit me to quote from an ungarbled report what Mr. Bryan did say and then see the folly of even attempting a refutation or denial. Truth is truth wherever it is uttered and Chicago and the trust conference is no exception to the rule.

"Put the food and clothing and all that we eat and wear and use in the hands of a few people and instead of being a government by the people it will be a government by, for and of syndicates
 "Establish such a government and the people will soon be powerless to secure a legislative remedy for any abuse.
 "Establish such a system and on the night before an election a man will be notified not to come back on the day after the election unless the policy of the trusts candidate is successful.
 "Establish a government and instead of giving the rights of suffrage to the people, you virtually give the right of suffrage to the heads of monopolies, with each man empowered to vote as many times as he has employers.

"I am not willing to place the laboring men of this country absolutely at the mercy of the heads of monopolies. I am not willing to place the men who produce the raw material absolutely in the hands of monopolies.
 "Some people have tried to separate the laboring man, who works in the factory and mine from the laboring man, who works on the farm. I want to warn the laboring men, who toil in mine and factory, that they cannot separate themselves from the laboring men on the farm without inviting their own destruction. I want to warn the laboring men in the mines and factories that when they join with the monopolies to crush the farmer. As soon as the farmer is crushed the laboring man will be crushed and his ally will be destroyed, and in a test of endurance the farmer will stand it longer than the laboring man."

Now, Mr. Editor, how can these self-evident truths be answered, only by admitting them? It would take more sophistries, misrepresentations and lies than the combined gold standard, press pulpit and orators are capable of uttering to break their force or ward aside their directness.
 Mr. Bryan has spoken a great many great truths in a plain unmistakable manner so that the simplest can understand it, and, coming from such a source, the people all over this country will heed, hear, understand it, and in another year they will apply the practical lesson to existing conditions that Mr. Bryan, our great leader, has taught.

J. D. STEVENS.
 Canby, Sept. 25th.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by George A. Harding, druggist.

Fall Opening Sale

The public are well aware that we are the leading Clothiers in Oregon City. We have made special efforts, to get the best line 'from Eastern factories' of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings, at the lowest prices. We placed our orders with the factories for these lines early in the spring and we are therefore able to sell our fall stock at prices that our competitors must pay for them, under the present calamity of trusts. As goods have advanced fully 35 per cent, you can save that amount by purchasing from us.

Call and Examine our Line of

Men's Clothing
Boys' Clothing
Hats and Caps
Over Shirts
Underwear
Boots and Shoes
Trunks



We have the most stylish, and best line of Neckwear ever shown in this city.

When you see it in Our Ad it's so.

The Star Clothing House
 One Price to All. The Leading Clothiers
 A. HECHTMAN, Manager,
 Harding Block, Opposite Commercial Bank or Postoffice
 Oregon City, Oregon

Don't purchase a Ready Made Suit
 Which is made and finished by machinery with hundreds of others the same style and pattern. Have some individuality about your attire. We can give you perfect fitting suits and guarantee satisfaction at very low prices. Ladies' Tailoring neatly done
 M. GILBERT, The Portland Tailor, opp. Electric Hotel

Attractive Prices

- 19 pounds Beet Sugar \$1.00
- Good green coffee, pound 10c
- Roast coffee, white metal spoon free in each pound 11c
- Star roast coffee, far better than package coffee 12 1/2c
- 50c grades of tea for 40c
- 60c gunpowder tea for 45c
- Tea dust, pound 15c
- Arm and Hammer soda, pound 4c
- Fine Japan rice, pound 4c
- Tapioca 4 to 5c
- Good white beans, pound 2 1/2c
- Good glass starch, pound 5c
- Germea for mush, 8 pounds 25c
- Rolled oats, 7 pounds 25c
- Golden Gate baking powder, same as Pioneer, bulk, pound 35c
- Sandow baking powder, 28 oz., warranted 25c
- Good table salt, 50 pounds 35c
- Stock salt, 100 pounds 40c

Flour made from best old wheat, either Eastern or Western Oregon, special prices in two to five barrel lots.

- Washing powder, like Gold dust, lb. 5c
- Sol soda for washing, 5 pounds 10c
- Washing machine oil (bring bottle) 4 ounces 5c
- Lemon or vanilla (like Price's or Burnett's, which cost 12 to 15c oz.) our price, per ounce 7 1/2c
- Good grade lemon (bring bottle) oz. 25c
- Seedless raisins, 3 pounds 25c
- Fine prunes, pound 5c
- Pepper sauce 8c
- Finest catsup, 12 1/2c pint (worth double) bring vessel 25c
- Dixie Queen tobacco, 6 packages 25c
- Pound Corn Cakes and pipe 25c
- Popular Price chewing, cheapest 25c
- Star Horseshoe or Climax 50c
- Independent (like Battle Ax) 35c
- Battle Ax, 40c; 2 pounds 75c
- Good brooms 25 to 35c
- Scrub brushes 15c
- Scrub brushes discolored by water 7c
- Whisk broom 9c
- Cotton clothes line 9c
- Matches, bunch 1c
- Good horselide razor strap 5c
- Shoe nails, clinch or round head 5c
- Sole leather ends, half cord of soles 15c
- Warranted pocket knives direct from factory, best and cheapest in town.
- Boys' knife 10c
- 50c 2 blade knife 25c
- Warranted scissors and butcher knives at Eastern prices.
- Gunpowder, pound 40c

Shoes...
 Bradley & Metcalf's and Lewis' "Wear Resister" shoes, the best goods, at practically Eastern prices. We tack and rivet coarse shoes free and warrant our best and medium-priced shoes. We sell cheaper than shoe stores and handle goods that wear. Try us for shoes.
 Children's rubbers 15c up
 Men's rubbers 50c up
 Rubbers are not warranted.

Dry Goods
 School umbrellas 40c, with steel rod, neat handles 90c, finer up to \$2.25. Dependable flannels direct from mills, fine lot of Gilbert's reliable linings and satens, linings 5c up, satens 9c up
 Warner's corsets, easy, neat, durable and don't rust, 50c up.
 Mackintoshes, fresh stock, nobby make and durable, bought before the advance and economically priced.
 Standard patterns; seam allowing, yet use less cloth than Butterick's, cheaper too, 5 to 20c.
 Ladies' jackets and capes, interesting values in up to date popular priced garments.
 Ready made and made to order waists, jacket suits, dress skirts, children's dresses and aprons. We take orders and measurements and guarantee satisfaction. Dress skirts \$1.50 up.

New line of dress goods, correct in style, quality and price. Ample supplies of calicos, ginghams, shirtings, etc. Calicos 4c up, muslins 4 1/2c up, scrim 5c, toweling 4 1/2c up, outtings 5c up.
 Big variety of nobby neckties and suspenders, big assortment of modern hats at eastern prices; Clothing fresh stock, marked to sell quickly. Work shirts, overalls, pants, intricately (water proof) duck coats, hosiery, gloves &c.—Best out 9 oz overalls 35c, heavy dark knit overshirts 40c, boys' underwear 25c.

Millinery
 Up-to-date hats in great variety ready for inspection. Opening day, Tuesday, Sept. 26. Goods that equal in style and elegance anything in Portland, and Eastern prices apply. See our hats before buying.

Trade for Hay, Grain, Shingles and Farm Produce.
THE RED FRONT, Oregon City.