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OREGON CITY, AUGUST 28, 1903



CHICAGO has passed its hundredth birthday. Chicago poets can refer to her "youthful blushes" no longer.

EVIDENTLY the republicans have no sympathy with that sort of sentimental honesty which leads people to regard it as a crime to rob an Indian.

MR. PULITZER'S College of journalism will be watched with interest by all practical newspaper men, most of whom have little faith in schools of journalism.

OF the thousands who surrounded the bulletin boards to learn the returns from the Corbett-Jeffries fight, it is safe to predict that ninety per cent disapprove of prize-fighting.

THE republicans pretend to laugh at fusion in politics but they are mortally afraid of a fusion of all the democrats and the tariff revision republicans, on a platform which calls for moderate tariff revision.

ALMOST everyone but President Roosevelt has forgotten the existence of a Cuban treaty and, left to itself, Cuba would never pass the enabling legislation; but Mr. Roosevelt does not propose that it shall be forgotten and he will call a special session to prevent it.

GENERAL Leonard Wood has seen thirty days actual service, but in four years he has risen from an army surgeon with the rank of a captain, to a brigadier general, very nearly the senior brigadier, over the heads of several hundred seniors who have served all through the civil war.

THERE are reports of grave scandals in the Postoffice Department, the Interior Department, the Department of Justice and in the Government Printing office, while the Department of Agriculture is quietly investigating a little scandal of its own. Can any one doubt that it is time for a change of administration?

H. H. RAND, "confidential clerk to the Postmaster General" has been absent from the Postoffice Department since July 2nd. He is enjoying the summer on his farm at Laurel, Maryland, but he continues to draw his salary because Postmaster General Payne certifies to the auditor that Rand is under investigation, is "conducting an investigation."

EVERYONE knows that Secretary of the Interior, Hitchcock started out to investigate the scandals which involve the Dawes Commission, two months ago. What everyone wants to know is what induced the Secretary of the Interior to abandon the effort so prematurely. Was it the discovery that some of his own relatives were tarred with the same stick as the Dawes Commissioners?

SPEAKER-to-be Cannon continues in his opposition to financial legislation, so dear to the President and the Wall Street contingent in the Senate. As speaker, Mr. Cannon will no longer enjoy the immense amount of petty patronage which falls to the chairman of the committee on appropriations and the President and his friends will have to offer some large and juicy plums of patronage to disarm the antagonism of "the gentleman from Illinois."

SENATOR Daniels of Virginia has knocked a large sized hole in the financial legislation program. He calls attention to the object of the Aldrich bill, a roundabout method whereby the banks can secure the surplus in the treasury to loan to the people who need it in their business at a good rate of interest. Mr. Daniels points out that the logical course would be to reduce taxation as to obviate any necessary surplus and permit the people to collect the interest on their own money.

THAT town where "no negroes are allowed" is not in the South, it is Elwood, Indiana, the state which was guilty of Perry Heath, Beveridge and other horrors.

MCKINLEY ON TARIFF REVISION.

F. O. Schuster, a governor of the Union Bank of London, is reported to have said in a speech delivered in London, July 29, that he "had a private interview with the late President McKinley two years ago" and that on that occasion Mr. McKinley said: "My tariff bill has done its work. We have been able to build up many great industries in a short time and now gradually, but inevitably, our tariff must be reduced."

Mr. Schuster is a man of good reputation and those who know him do not doubt that, substantially, he quoted the former president correctly. But if one requires corroborative testimony it may be found in the last speech delivered by President McKinley at Buffalo, September 5, 1901. On that occasion Mr. McKinley said:

"We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet and we should sell everywhere we can and buy where ever the buying will enlarge our sales and production and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and protect our market abroad?"

In response to the sentiments expressed by Mr. McKinley at Buffalo, and in line with an intelligent recognition of the necessities of the times, there developed within the Republican party a very strong sentiment in favor of tariff revision.

In the state of Iowa this sentiment took formidable shape and was represented by the so-called "Iowa idea." The "Iowa idea" was the term by which was designated the plank in the platform adopted by the Iowa Republicans for the years 1901 and 1902 as follows: "We favor the modification of any tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to any monopoly."

Although Republican leaders profess to be devoted to Mr. McKinley's principles and invoke Mr. McKinley's memory whenever they find it convenient to do so in providing defense for some of their schemes, Republican leaders very generally have caused it to be made known that there will be no revision of the tariff. In line with this disposition, there has grown up in the Republican party a body known as the "stand patters," and at this writing it seems that on that proposition there is no difference among Republican leaders although, to be sure, among the rank and file of the party there are many, and perhaps they are in the majority, who really believe in a revision of the tariff.

But the Republican party is not a majority party. While professing to reflect the public sentiment, its policies are adopted by a small coterie of men. While claiming Abraham Lincoln as the party's patron saint, Republican leaders repudiate Lincoln's teachings and while insisting that they are but adhering to the teachings of William McKinley, and pointing to him as a model of all that a statesman should be they have turned their back upon Mr. McKinley's last speech, have repudiated his counsel and now insist that however unjust the tariff schedules may provide to the trusts, there will be no revision and that the Republican party is unalterable in its purpose to protect special interests.

Long ago the Republican party ceased to be, on every proposition, the party of Abraham Lincoln and there are reasons, at this time, for believing that the party leaders are determined to ignore the counsel offered by William McKinley in the last and perhaps the greatest speech ever delivered by that gentleman.

End of Bitter Fight.

"Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung" writes J. E. Hughes, of DuPont, Ga., "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health." It cures all Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed by Charman & Co's Drug Store. Price 50c, and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Champ Clark's Letter

Senator Cockrell's Chances Growing as Judge Gray Also In the Running

(Special Washington Letter.)

SOME queer things happen in current politics. Last fall, just after the election, I happened to be in Kansas City. The reporters came around for an interview. As there wasn't much to say about the election except that we had received a drubbing something less severe than that of two years before, I discussed possible and probable Democratic candidates for the presidential nomination. Among other things I declared that General Francis Marion Cockrell would make a tit-top candidate and would poll the entire Democratic strength of the country. It was rather an elaborate interview, and I stated my reasons for believing he would make a strong candidate. My nomination of the senator at that time attracted very little attention. The only comment I recollect was in the Washington Post, which suggested that maybe I wanted his seat in the senate, an inexcusable piece of malice, for I stated in the aforesaid interview that I was in favor of his unanimous re-election to the senate in the event of his defeat for the presidency. To all such things as that made by the Post the proper answer is the old motto, "Non solus qui malum y pense" ("Evil to him who evil thinks"). Now people are falling over each other in their eagerness to be known as the original Cockrell man. Out in Missouri the men who are now for Cockrell for president are as the sands upon the seashore and the stars of the heaven. Even the Chicago Chronicle has waked up to the possibilities in the Cockrell case and has sent one of its staff correspondents to Missouri to get the exact lay of the land. I suppose it must be accepted that my suggestion of Cockrell for the presidency nearly a year ago was not such a bad shot after all. It was perhaps premature by something like ten months. It seems now to be agreed by a multitude of people that "President Cockrell" would sound very well to the American Democratic ear. There is no good reason why Missouri, the strongest and most reliable Democratic state in the Union, should take a back seat.

That General Cockrell would make a capable president there is no doubt. He has served twenty-eight years in the United States senate and has achieved a very high standing in that body. He was a very strong silver man, for which reason the Bryan contingent would support him with enthusiasm; he is exceedingly conservative, for which reason the business interests would not fear him. His service as a gallant officer in the Confederate army, which would have been a bar to his candidacy ten years ago, in this era of good feeling would prove a good help. A Union veteran has much respect for a Confederate veteran who bravely fought during the war for what he believed to be right and who quit fighting when the war was over. His liberality on the subject of pensions would also help him with the old Union soldier. In his private life, he is absolutely above reproach. If nominated, in all human probability, he would be elected; but defeat would not hurt him a particle. No one can defeat him for the senate whether he runs for president or not. If he will consent to run for president and should be defeated, the people of Missouri will not allow any one to oppose his re-election to the senate. The "one gallus" fellows at the forks of the creek would see to that, with the hearty co-operation of the majority of the other people. The surest way for a senatorial aspirant to fall into a pit of his own digging would be to start an intrigue to slip into Cockrell's seat in the senate while he is a candidate for the presidency. It is easy for a newspaper a thousand miles from Missouri to get up cock and bull stories as to "why" the people of Missouri are supporting Cockrell for the presidency.

Another Richmond. There is another Democratic presidential Richmond in the field in the person of Hon. George Gray of Delaware, who was for many years a leading member of the senate of the United States and who is now on the federal circuit bench. In the senate Judge Gray succeeded Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who resigned to be secretary of state in Cleveland's first administration and who was ambassador to the court of St. James during Cleveland's second administration. One would travel long and far before discovering a finer specimen of mental and physical manhood than is Judge Gray. The first time I ever saw him was at the Tilden convention at St. Louis in 1876, when and where I was merely an intensely interested looker on in Vienna. Judge Gray placed Senator Bayard in nomination for the presidency. He was then in the bloom of a splendid manhood and attracted universal attention by the grandeur of his physique and the excellence of his speech. From that day to this he has been a growing man and has kept himself well in the public eye. President McKinley appointed him as one of the peace commissioners who negotiated the Paris treaty at the close of the Spanish war and subsequently appointed him a United States circuit judge. President Roosevelt appointed him a commissioner to aid in settling the anthracite coal strike last year, the difficult and delicate duties of which position he discharged with such success that he won

the hearts of the miners. They have made up their minds to advocate him for the presidency. Of course Delaware has a very small influence in the electoral college. She has only three electoral votes, but that matters very little. If the labor unions support Judge Gray for the nomination with anything like unanimity he will get it, and if he is nominated and the labor unions support him with anything like unanimity at the polls he will be elected. Consequently his prospects of landing in the White House are by no means of means to be sneezed at. That he would bring to that exalted position character and capacity of a high order every well informed person will concede. Judge Gray's prospects in life are cheerful.

Choate Slops Over. Hon. Joseph H. Choate, wit, lawyer, bon vivant and ambassador to the court of St. James, seems determined to out-Herod Herod as an Anglomaniac. To use a figure of speech from the lingo of the great American game of draw poker, which a Nevada court has solemnly adjudged to be a scientific performance rather than a game of chance, Joe "raises" all other Anglomaniacs clear out of their boots by suggesting that a statue of Queen Victoria be erected in the city of Washington. That preposterous caper ought to be worth two or three dinners at the king's tables for Joseph. As a turf hunter he not only takes the cake, but the entire bakery. He ought to expatriate himself a la William Waldorf Astor and become a citizen of perfidious Albion. But perhaps the suggestion is Mr. Choate's latest and latest joke.

Better Late Than Never. "Honor to whom honor is due" is an ancient dictum worthy of acceptance. Certainly the place of honor in all the proceedings touching the Louisiana Purchase exposition should be given to Thomas Jefferson, though certain persons have been doing their level best to squeeze the immortal father of Democracy out of the celebration and bestow all the honors upon a few living men. At last a movement has been started to do something like justice to the one man without whom there would never have been any Louisiana purchase to celebrate. There is to be a Jeffersonian exhibit. It is rather late to think of this plan, but better late than never. The Jefferson Memorial association of the city of Washington seems to be the prime promoter of this laudable undertaking. A location has not yet been selected for the exhibit, but W. S. McKean, secretary of the association, has been authoritatively assured that some sort of place somewhere will be permitted for the Jefferson exhibit. That nook or corner ought to become the Mecca of all Democrats—in fact, of all American citizens—who visit the exposition, for Jefferson's wisdom, prescience, courage and tact doubled the area of the republic. A revival of Democracy has already begun. Next year it will be in full blast, and the redheaded Virginian is the patron saint of Democracy. They who honor him honor themselves at the same time.

Uncle Mark's New Sobriquet. What's in a name? That which we call a rose. By any other name would smell as sweet, is a famous saying of Shakespeare. If Senator Marcus A. Hanna reads the editorial page of the St. Louis Republic it may be doubted whether he agrees with the Bard of Avon in that declaration, for in its issue of Wednesday, July 15, it characterizes Uncle Mark as the Empress An of the Republican party. Hitherto many nicknames, epithets and sobriquets have been applied to the senator, all more or less descriptive, but until the date aforementioned they all indicated that he was of the male persuasion. Now he is likened to an old woman.

When General McCook was, in an early day, in command at Denver the Indians frequently became troublesome, and as they were quite numerous in that vicinity they were somewhat dangerous. They had not only to be treated courageously, but also tactfully. Among their chiefs Colorow was the most pestiferous. One day, having filled his tank with fire water, Colorow rushed upstairs with a pistol in hand into the room where General McCook was writing. Walking up close to the general, Colorow abruptly remarked, "McCook coward!" The general continued writing, made no sound, uttered no word, but out of the corner of his eye watched Colorow's pistol hand. The chief, thinking perhaps that McCook had not heard him said, "McCook d—d coward!" Still the general wrote, watched and made no sign. Then Colorow yelled, "McCook heap d—d coward!" Unfortunately for the big Indian, he dropped his pistol hand. Instantly McCook seized him by the neck and unceremoniously kicked him down the stairs, where he fell sprawling among his followers, who were dumfounded by the idea of any mortal man applying violent hands and feet to the person of their chief. McCook, realizing the situation, shouted: "Colorow old woman! Elect you a new chief!" which they proceeded to do straightway. The Republic has called Uncle Mark an old woman. Will he be disposed?

That Washington Statute. A good deal of discussion is going on over the proposal of some Englishmen to put up a statue of George Washington in London. They may be doing

this because they endorse some of the later acts of Washington's life, such as the capture of Cornwallis, but a great many people will believe it to be merely a diplomatic play to further arouse on the part of America a feeling of sympathy and friendship for England. While this nation was young all the other countries were willing to take a whack at her, and old England led the van, but now that she is the biggest factor in the commercial world and the richest nation on the globe they are climbing over each other to gain her friendship. It seems safe to assert that no large portion of the British public rejoices in the separation brought about largely through the operations of Washington and his army. It is true that Washington and his brethren in arms taught the English some salutary lessons in the government of colonies, but human nature doesn't often expend its feelings in erecting statues to those who teach good lessons at such tremendous cost to those taught. It looks very much as if it is merely part of the large game England has been playing for several years to win an alliance with the United States.

Public Ownership.

It is a remarkable fact that three men mentioned for the Democratic presidential nomination are openly advocating public ownership of public utilities—William B. Hearst, Tom L. Johnson and Carter H. Harrison, the first named being owner of three great Democratic newspapers and the last two being mayors of great cities. Mayor Harrison's last message occupies a pamphlet of sixty-two large pages, and I have to thank him for a copy of it. It is an able document, and I would like to quote it all, but a few extracts must suffice. Here they are:

"The people above all are interested in the securing of satisfactory transportation facilities thoroughly in keeping with the progress of the times and in the taking of the preparatory steps toward an early ownership of the traction utilities. There is little need for arguing these points. The people have spoken on them again and again, and to faithful public officials the people's voice should be a command. I fail to agree with those who claim to find the sole moving cause of the general desire for public ownership in the exorbitant service of the people of this city have been subjected to for the past six years. In all likelihood general attention to the theory and desirability of public ownership was first directed by the outraged sentiment of the public, aroused by the intolerable service rendered by the local traction companies. It had its origin perhaps in the failure of the traction companies properly to recognize and appreciate the responsibilities and obligations assumed by them, together with the franchises from which, with such slight regard for the public rights, such tremendous financial benefits have been obtained. Today the desire for and belief in public ownership have gone farther than a mere wish for decent and comfortable facilities. The great mass of our citizens have been educated to the idea that in public ownership lies the sole, fair, just and reasonable method of handling all those utilities for the operation of which the practically exclusive use of public property is required. Public ownership is desired as something more than a mere means to an end, the obtaining of satisfactory service. It is based on the belief that the profits accruing from the use of the property of the public properly belong to the public; that the granting to individuals of the right to enrich themselves at the expense of the many by the exclusive use of the public's property is as unfair in practice, as false in theory and as demoralizing in its results as were the habits of despots of the olden days who farmed out the levying and the gathering of the taxes as individual perquisites to profligate favorites."

"These were my personal views in 1898, before the question of public ownership had been seriously discussed by a considerable number of our citizens. My experience in official life and the investigations I have since made have only served to strengthen the impressions then formed that the idea of public ownership is neither a fad nor a dream; that it is based on the soundest of common sense, the most stable of business reasons; that it will not only help to lessen the burden of taxation weighing upon our citizens and reduce the rates they must pay for the necessities of life now furnished by private companies at as high a cost as they dare exact, but go far toward removing corruption in public affairs by removing the cause and incentive for the debauchery of public officials."

"Unhappy Cummins."

Whether his excellency Governor A. B. Cummins of the Hawkeye State reads the Globe-Democrat I do not know, but if he does I am sure his gorge and dander both will rise when he peruses the following ill tempered editorial paragraph from that stand pat sheet. It disposes of both him and the "Iowa Idea" in the following harsh and summary fashion:

Has anybody heard anything recently about the Iowa Idea? That fact, it was announced by the Democrats, was to sweep over the Republican conventions of 1903 and 1904 like a cyclone and disrupt and demoralize the party. The Democrats were to carry Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, New York and about every state in the Union of any consequence and have something of the same sort of tidal wave that they had in 1893, when their candidate, Pierce, won every state except four. No one hears anything about the Iowa Idea now. The unhappy person who patented it, Cummins, is saying nothing about it. He has virtually disowned it. He will absolutely disown it in 1904. He can never serve again for rainbow chasing purposes for the Democratic party.

Champ Clark

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter From Congressman White, of North Carolina.



HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

Congressman George Henry White, of Tarboro, N.C., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to the merits of the great catarrh cure, Peruna:

House of Representatives,
 Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.
 Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully,
 George H. White.

Mrs. Nannie Wallace, Tulare, Cal., President of the Western Baptist Missionary Society, writes:

"I consider Peruna an indispensable article in my medicine chest. It is twenty medicines in one, and has so far cured every sickness that has been in my home for five years. I consider it of special value to weakly women, as it builds up the general health, drives out disease and keeps you in the best of health."—Mrs. Nannie Wallace.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 77@79c; valley, 80c.
 Barley—Feed, \$20.00 per ton; brewing \$21.
 Flour—Best grade, \$3.60@3.85; Graham, \$3.35 @ 3.75.
 Millstuffs—Bran, \$23 per ton; middlings, \$27; shorts, \$23; chop, \$18.
 Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07½; gray, \$1.05 per cental.
 Hay—Timothy, \$20 per ton; clover, nominal; \$12.
 Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 75@80c per sack; growers' prices; new potatoes, Oregon, 80c @ \$1 per sack; California 1c per pound.
 Poultry—Chickens, mixed 11@12c; spring, 14@15c; hens 12c; turkeys alive, 10@12c; dressed, 14@15c; ducks 4@4.50 per dozen; geese, \$5@5.50.
 Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14c. Young America, 15c; factory prices, 1@1¼c less.
 Butter—Kane creamery, 20¢@22½¢ per pound; dairy, nominal; store, 16¢@17c.
 Eggs—19c per dozen.
 Hops—Choice, 1¢@18c per pound.
 Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; mohair, 35¢@37½¢.
 Beet—Gross, steers, \$3.75 @ 4.25; dressed, 6½¢@7½¢ per pound.
 Veal—7½¢@8c.
 Mutton—Gross, \$3.00; dressed 5½¢@6c.
 Lambs—Gross, \$3.50; dressed, 7c.
 Hogs—Gross, \$5.50 @ \$5.75; dressed, \$7.

Physician and Druggists.

Ford & Sturgeon, a prominent drug firm at Rocky Hill Station, Ky., write: "We were requested by Dr. G. B. Snigley to send for Herbine for the benefit of our customers. We ordered three dozen in December, and we are glad to say, Herbine has given such great satisfaction that we have duplicated this order three times, and we day we gave your salesman another order. We beg to say Dr. G. B. Snigley takes pleasure in recommending Herbine." See bottle at Charman & Co.

If You Haven't Spunk

and energy enough to sit right down this minute and write for our catalogue we're afraid you're not suited for a business life. This may be the best chance you have ever had. Don't waste it. We educate you practically for business and get you a position when competent. A postal card will bring full particulars. Isn't it worth your while to write now before you forget.

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 442 Washington Street
 PORTLAND, OREGON.

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Oregon City's Leading Wine House
 All the leading brands of California Wines kept in stock.
 Come and see us.
 E. A. BRADY