

## MERELY A PROTEST.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS UTTER AIMLESSNESS.

Chairman Harrity, of the Calamity Committee, begs for money, despite the fact that the European newspapers are all trying to raise funds for him.

Chairman Harrity's appeal for money on the ground that the Democratic party is essentially poor; that it represents no financial interests, but only a popular cause, is a characteristic bit of effrontery. The market of the United States is incomparably the richest in the world. The Democratic party numbers nearly one-half of the voters of the United States. The issue in November is to be decided in half a dozen doubtful states upon a small percentage of the total vote. These are the well known conditions of the campaign, and equally well known is it that the Democratic party is the representative of the great importing interest, and that every great manufacturing concern in all the great civilized states of Europe is vitally interested in the success of the Democratic party. In no campaign since free trade became the prime object of the Democracy has there been any lack of money in the Democratic campaign barrel. Certainly there is no lack today, when all the newspaper organs of England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy are daily urging upon their readers the duty of participating in the American political battle by sending money to the Democratic national committee, and by writing letters to friends and relations in the United States, urging them to act with the Democratic party against the interests of the United States and in favor of the interests of Europe.

It is undoubtedly true that Chairman Harrity and his associates feel that they are engaged in an up hill task. They ought to feel so. They have undertaken to make a campaign among the American people by the use of weapons utterly offensive to the country. They argue in favor of their candidate by claiming that the American people are a nation of incompetents; of people who cannot do for themselves, who cannot supply their own necessities, and that the effort to make America self sustaining necessarily impoverishes the people. They are deriding every suggestion that Americans can and ought to become independent of other countries. Ignoring all the facts of record as to the results of the McKinley bill, the fact that it has reduced taxation by more than seventy millions of dollars; that it has increased production; that it has increased both imports and exports; that it has placed a larger percentage of imports on the free list than have ever been there before under any tariff; that it has enlarged the opportunity of American workmen to find employment; that it has increased wages generally throughout the country—ignoring all these demonstrated facts, they have undertaken to show that the country is in a ruinous condition; that everybody is desperately poor, and is being kept poor by the efforts of the Republican party to diversify industry and to uphold the high standard of American wages. It is the unpatriotic quality of the Democratic party which disgraces people and leaves it unable to obtain a successful or lasting success. Even with the adventitious aids that come constantly to the support of the party of opposition, the Democracy remains nothing more dignified or important than a protest.

Mr. Harrity has chosen to place himself and his associates in the attitude of beggars on the street corners, importuning the passersby. If the condition of his campaign fund really requires this humiliating exhibition, after all that has been done for it by the importing interest, he must be spending a vast sum of money. The happy days when the Democratic party could go into a campaign sure of the electoral votes of ten states and having only to gain New York and Indiana are past. The Democracy is forced now to fight for its life, not only in this state, in Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana, but in West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama. Not one of these states could it hold for six months without the commission of systematic fraud, and now the necessities of the Democratic campaign require not only the suppression of ballots, but a vast scheme of bribery. It is for this work that Mr. Harrity needs money. It is in order to carry out his plans for the annihilation of the Farmers' Alliance in the south.

and for colonization, false registration and false voting in pivotal northern states that Mr. Harrity now sings a mendicant song. But he will sing in vain. His boodle fund will be a large one, but he can depend upon it that few dollars will come to it from among the body of the people. What he obtains he will obtain from foreign manufacturers, New York importers, and from moneyed statesmen who aspire to political distinction.—New York Tribune.

### RECIPROCIITY.

It Is a Great Issue for Republicans to Win On.

The president in his letter of acceptance has devoted so much attention to reciprocity as to protection, and has paid a high tribute to Mr. Blaine for his eminent services in advocating that great policy. The two questions are linked together in the Republican national platform as national issues of co-ordinate importance. This is logical, not merely because the McKinley act is the basis for reciprocity, but also because the two policies are inherently homogeneous. The American protective system is based upon the levying of duties upon what injuriously competes with the products of our farms, mines, quarries and factories. It removes, on the other hand, so far as possible all restrictions upon the importation of what is not produced in this country. Reciprocity is wholly in line with these cardinal principles. It is grounded, as the president clearly demonstrates, upon the free importation of non-competing products in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our exports into foreign countries. It does not involve the sacrifice of protected industries on either side. For mutual advantage duties which are sources of revenue only are either repealed or relaxed on either hand. Reciprocity in non-competing products is a very different thing from English free trade. It embodies the fundamental principles of protective legislation.

The president's luminous exposition of reciprocity, after a full discussion of the benefits conferred upon the export trade and of the apprehension which has been excited abroad by the administration's diplomatic successes, lays bare the destructive tendencies of Democratic policy. "If no other issue," he says, "were involved in the campaign, this alone would give it momentous importance." The vehemence with which the Democratic leaders at Chicago and in congress have denounced reciprocity as a sham, and have demanded the repeal of the McKinley act and the Aldrich clause, justifies the president in warning exporters, and especially farmers, that under a low tariff administration they will lose the new markets opened for their surplus products.—New York Tribune.

### Slippery Speaker Crisp.

Now that Henry Villard is out for Cleveland every miner and ranchman in Montana who opposes corporation rule in this state and favors the preservation of the mineral lands should vote for Harrison and Reid. It is now easy to see why Speaker Crisp so persistently refused to recognize Congressman Dixon when the latter wanted to call up the land classification bill. Crisp used to be on the railroad committee and has been such a frequent visitor to the oil room that he has become as slippery as a greased pig.—Butte City (Mon.) Inter Mountain.

### A Quietening Broadside.

It is safe to say that Democratic stump speakers will have less to say in the future in regard to the manufacture of tin plate in this country. The report made to the treasury department on this subject was a broadside that compelled them immediately to retire for repairs.—Trenton Times.

### An Interest Picture.

The annual interest charge on the combined state and local bonded debt of the United States was \$2.95 per capita in 1880, but had fallen during ten years of protection to \$1.51 per capita in 1890. That's the way the burdens of the people have been increasing.—New York Press.

### Peck, a Gold Medal Statistician.

Peck won a gold medal at the Paris exposition for the best statistical methods. Nevertheless the Democratic campaign managers have the audacity to claim that his deductions as to the success of the McKinley bill are of no value.—Norristown (Pa.) Herald.

## SOME MUGWUMPCANT

THE ASSUMPTION OF HORROR BY POLITICAL HYPOCRITES.

Complaining of the Voluntary Campaign Contributions of Republicans, While Ignoring Absolutely the Assessments Forced from Democrats.

There is something almost touching in the solicitude manifested by our Democratic and Mugwump contemporaries for the purity of the elective franchise. Many of them are lying awake nights thinking of the dangers to which free government is exposed by the use of money in elections—by the other fellows. Our neighbor, the New York Times, is very much exercised about it. It deplores the fact that "the Republican managers are making every effort to secure contributions from the federal employees," but finds some little consolation in the circumstance that "so far they have not been very successful." This, however, it says, is not due to President Harrison, but to the civil service commissioners, who have taken a firm and bold stand on the subject. "If," says The Times, "Mr. Harrison were man enough to issue an executive order sustaining the commissioners, and declaring that no employee need give money to the party, and that any one in the service indirectly appealing for money would be discharged, the blackmailers would flee in dismay." Here it will be seen, in addition to solicitude for free government, the purity of the franchise and the weak conscience of the voter, is an exhibition of tender regard for the sorely beset officeholder, who, because the president does not issue an executive order for his protection, is left to be the prey of the "black-mailer."

The disinterestedness of this view is apparent when one considers that The Times believes we cannot have pure and honest government unless Mr. Cleveland is elected. The election of Mr. Cleveland would mean—and the meaning is plainer than ever since that gentleman made his bargain with Tammany at the Victoria hotel dinner—that every officeholder would be out of business and looking for a place within three months after his inauguration. In this state of affairs our neighbor is shocked at the thought that they or any of them should contribute money to the Republican election expenses for the purpose of defeating Mr. Cleveland. For such contributions must be made from selfish and mercenary motives, and are consequently inconsistent with pure politics and honest government. And any indirect suggestion to them of a contribution is still worse; it is blackmailing. So if President Harrison "were man enough" he would use his authority to prevent any government employee from contributing to the election expenses of his party, because it is subversive of good government and generally demoralizing. The idea that an officeholder can act from any other than mean and selfish motives, or cannot be animated by as clean and pure and patriotic a purpose as the nonofficeholding citizen who contributes to his party funds, is of course quite inconceivable. And of course, too, there can be but one use for money by the Republicans—to bribe the honest Democrats who are eager and anxious to vote with their party, but cannot withstand the temptation of a bribe.

Now wouldn't it be as well to omit just a little of the rankest of this sort of cant? At the very moment The Times is rolling up its eyes on this subject and reading the president a lesson on what he ought to do "if he were man enough" the Democratic papers are publishing the fact that Mr. Cleveland has subscribed \$10,000 to the fund to make himself president; the former members of his cabinet, who naturally hope to get back their old places, have subscribed \$10,000 each; Mr. E. C. Benedict, who has recently bulged into public life with his yacht, and who knows a good thing when he sees it, whether it is a gas trust or a chance for the treasury portfolio, has given \$10,000, and every day new names are appearing of \$5,000 and \$10,000 subscribers who either have held office under Mr. Cleveland or hope to. Then, too, The Times knows, as everybody else does, that there is not an officeholder under any sort of Democratic administration, state, county, municipal, town or village the whole country over, from the governor of a state down to typewriter or scrubwoman, who is not assessed—not, mark you, solicited, but assessed with deliberation and in cold blood—for the benefit of the Democratic

campaign fund, and compelled to pay or skip. It knows, too, as everybody else does, that there is not in this great city a gambling house, liquor saloon or dive that does not pay tribute to that fund, and that the great moneyed corporations of the city which are in any way directly or indirectly dependent upon the good will of Tammany Hall are subjected to the same squeeze for the same purpose.

What sense is there, then, in this oily gaspion about blackmailing officeholders or this hypocritical cant about the use of money to corrupt the franchise? Whoever wants an object lesson in that line has only to look at the greatest Democratic city on the continent; at the machinery by which the Democratic party holds control of this town, by which it hopes to elect Mr. Cleveland and without which he has no more show than James B. Weaver.—New York Tribune.

### To Break the Solid South.

The startling facts that the northern man is to learn through the incitement of the Democratic cry of "force bill" are to be more potent in the overthrow of fraudulent southern Democratic methods than any force bill could prove. There is a sense of righteousness among men that can be aroused to loud expression by a study of conditions in the south, and when the conscience of the nation is awake and informed an irresistible public opinion will do more to smash the unholy, unconstitutional and criminal methods of the southern Democracy than any army could do with bayonets and bullets.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

### A Party of Divided Issues.

At the present time the fact that half of the Democrats are shouting, "Down with the force bill!" and the other half, "Hurrah for free trade!" well illustrates the position which has become habitual with them. The same organic weakness prevented the overwhelming majority in the last house of representatives from accomplishing anything. That trait is not without benefit to the country cannot be denied, but it is not one that should command the support of voters. "Too divided in purpose to do harm" is not a strong recommendation.—Colorado Springs (Colo.) Gazette.

### Harrity's Brilliant Scheme.

It is intimated that Boss Harrity is endeavoring to divert attention from New York in order to be better able to put into execution certain schemes for carrying that state. To further this brilliant idea the story about making an effort to capture several western states was started, with the expectation that the Republicans will be thrown off their guard. This is an evidence of the desperate strait the boss and his lieutenants are in. The scheme will not work.—Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette and Bulletin.

### A Banking Picture.

The first nine months of this year show bank clearances for sixty-one leading cities of the country aggregating \$45,489,413,581

The same cities in the corresponding period of last year showed clearances amounting to only \$41,380,105,233

Is the increase in business which this indicates a sign of approaching calamity?—New York Press.

### A Weaver's Picture.

In the last week of August the average earned by the 600 weavers in two textile woolen mills were \$11.50

Mr. Franklin W. Hobbs, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after a careful study of wages in England in 1891, reported that weavers in woolen mills make there only \$3.40

a week. That is the difference between free trade and protection.—New York Press.

### Use of the Scraper.

It always pays to use horse power and a scraper to excavate soft earth. I have just had a cellar for a house 18 by 24 by 39 and 6 feet deep excavated. It was done by a team, a man and boy, a scraper and a spade, and cost me \$9.75. A similar job done by hand labor cost over twenty dollars. It is a question if Italian "sand shovelers" are cheap even at one dollar per day. A Yankee, with a good team and a quick boy, can do more effective work than a whole gang of ignorant foreigners, writes a correspondent in Country Gentleman.

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