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The way to build up Oregon City is to give Oregon City People your Patronage.

Mr. BRYAN is again billed to lead his party "through slaughter house into an open grave."

If the trusts are in league with the republican party, why is the steel trust closing down its mills just at the time the republican party is proclaiming general prosperity?

The East tells the democratic party that it must drop free silver if it hopes to win, and from the West comes the eloquent rebuke of Oregon against anti-expansion. It were better for Bryan to be between the devil and the deep sea.

EVERY calamity-howling populist or democrat who wants to dodge work must keep out of Oregon. The fellow who comes to our state whining about hard times will find himself hitched up to a good job before he knows what struck him.

"On to Pekin" should be the policy adopted by our government. Regardless of the issues raised as to the authenticity of the last Chinese note or the accuracy of its statement of fact, or the question raised as to the responsibility for the present situation, our government should be determined not to relax its efforts to reach Pekin, to get in touch with Mr. Conger if he is alive, to take the necessary steps for the protection of American interests, and, in fact, to do all those things set out in Secretary Hay's note to the powers, including a reckoning with the person or persons responsible for the outrageous events of the past six weeks.

It is noticeable fact, that already the Bryanite newspapers have dropped the Porto Rican Tariff law, over which they were making a large and conspicuous fuss but a few weeks ago. That no further attempt will be made to use it as a campaign issue is plain. If the democrats continue to drop issues that are worse than useless to them, they will soon be without a plank to stand on. Our industries are flourishing under Protection. Prosperity is promoted by 100-cent dollars. Expansion is a fact and the American flag floats over our new possessions. By antagonizing these things the democracy will invite and receive a crushing defeat. The full truth has not dawned upon it yet, but it scents danger and will soon be made to realize that the Porto Rican Tariff law is not the only issue on which it has taken the wrong side.

WHAT STATES VOTE FOR.
The present year is one in which elections will be unusually prevalent throughout the country, owing to the unaccustomed generality with which the states will elect governors and state officers. It is also noticeable that this year's

election of congressman will be the last to be held under the present apportionment.

The states that will elect a governor, together with more or less complete state tickets, are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Delaware will elect a governor only. There is no lieutenant-governor in that state.

The state elections in Iowa and Ohio this year are for the office of secretary of state only.

Because of the legal complications arising in Kentucky through the shooting of Senator Goebel and the removal of Governor Taylor, the state election this year will be held to choose a governor to succeed Governor Beckham and a lieutenant-governor, which office is now vacant.

The only officials to be voted for in Pennsylvania, aside from the general national election, will be two congressmen at large.

Wyoming will hold a state election to choose members of the legislature, and Nevada to elect a supreme court judge.

Three states have already held their state elections. They are Rhode Island and Louisiana, which elected full state tickets in April, and Oregon, which chose a partial state ticket and congressmen in June.

There are also six states in which no state election is to be held this year. These are California, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia.

It will be seen by the foregoing that elections will be more or less general this year in thirty-nine states, in addition to the national campaign, in which the election of a president, vice-president, and congressmen is common to all.

The states which will yet hold elections this year in advance of the national election, which occurs on November 6th, are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Maine, and Vermont. Alabama chooses state officers in August; Arkansas elects a state ticket in September. The main election will be on the first Monday of September, and Vermont one week later, while Georgia votes on the first Wednesday of October.

The early state elections of a presidential year have now lost much of the interest which attached to them when more doubtful and important states were included in the list. Of those which remain, the one which carried most significance—Oregon—has already voted, aligning itself squarely in the republican column by increased majorities. The other preliminary elections yet to come include only the strong democratic states of Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia, and the equally strong republican states of Maine and Vermont.

There will consequently be only passing interest in the early state elections unless the returns show surprises almost revolutionary in their character. This change has detracted largely from the influence of the preliminary elections on the voting in November, and has correspondingly enhanced the interest in the frequently doubtful states like New York and Indiana. Indiana is not the doubtful state it was previous to 1894. Since the latter date it has regularly gone republican by good majorities, and its present steadiness is evinced by the fact that the republican plurality in the off year of 1898 was only about six hundred votes less than that of the presidential year of 1896. The record of New York on the contrary confirms it as a doubtful state of the first order, and the size of its electoral vote renders it this year a pivotal state also. In 1868 it was for Seymour against Grant; in 1872 for Grant against Greeley; in 1876 for Tilden against Hayes; in 1880 for Garfield against Hancock; in 1874 for Cleveland against Blaine; in 1888 for Harrison against Cleveland; in 1892 for Cleveland against Harrison; in 1896 for McKinley against Bryan.

Difficult as it is to believe that the great state of New York, with its immense manufacturing and financial interests, can be carried for Bryan—the arch-enemy of an unsound currency—there is reason to foresee that the election can be won by the republicans, notwithstanding such a defection as New York. The situation in the West is not what it was four years ago. There is

ample and cumulative evidence that the silver question has lost much of its hold on all the Western states which voted for Bryan in 1896. There is a democratic split in Montana which promises defeat to the party in the State; the fusion pluralities of 1896 in Colorado and Idaho were cut down two-thirds in the elections of 1898, and reports encouraging to republicans come from both states and from Utah as well; the fusion plurality in Nevada was reduced almost to nothing in 1897; and in the same year Wyoming, Washington, and Kansas were carried by the republicans. These were all Bryan states in 1896, and their combined electoral vote nearly equals that of New York. The West is returning to the side of sound money, and is deeply interested in the growing expansion of Oriental commerce under republican guidance.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

The reports that come from China regarding the progress of hostilities and the fate of the foreigners penned up in Pekin are marked by uncertainty and unreliability to a great extent. The dispatches of one day are denied the next, and on the following day an entirely new story is spread broadcast, only to be contradicted later. This confusion is not surprising when it is remembered that the only source of information is the Chinese themselves, and also that the whole country is in a state of turmoil. In the face of this condition of affairs the civilized world is compelled to draw conjectures as to what has happened to the foreigners in Pekin from what was known before the present disturbed condition began, and to sift the truth from the mass of contradictory rumors. Though nothing authentic and official has been heard from Pekin since June 27th, the situation at that time was sufficiently serious.

The foreign legations in Pekin, with two exceptions, were located on Legation street, covering a space about one-half mile in length. The British and Austrian legations were on cross streets, and only a short distance from the others. Each was surrounded by a brick wall from ten to fifteen feet high, and eighteen to twenty-four inches in thickness. The buildings were of brick, with tile or corrugated-iron roofs, and therefore fire-proof. All were more or less prepared to withstand attack. The British legation had a large supply of arms and ammunition, and the German, French, and Russian legations were well provided in this particular. The Russians always had a force of Cossacks there, and the French and Germans had soldiers. On May 30th a small force of international troops was sent to Pekin to protect the legations, and these succeeded in entering the city. It is not probable, however, that the entire force defending the legations numbered more than from four hundred to five hundred men.

Such was the situation at the beginning of the acute phase of the trouble. It is evident that the legations could have held out against ordinary riots, but the situation has proved not to be an ordinary one. During the latter part of June the situation became so threatening that the foreigners congregated in the British, and, according to later reports, one other legation—the identify of which is not yet known—in order to concentrate their defense, and here they were besieged by a force of 15,000 Boxers and regular troops, the latter being armed with modern rifles. These are understood to have been under the direction of Prince Tuan, who desires to profit by the disorder to place himself upon the throne. The legations were commanded by Chinese artillery, but this was not used, the reason, as it appeared later, being that Prince Ching, who opposes Tuan, seized all the ammunition. The latter, with a force of 10,000 regular Chinese troops, is defending the foreigners. On June 24th it was reported that the supply of food at the legations was running short, and the women and children particularly were suffering in consequence. On June 30th or July 1st, according to a persistent report, the ammunition was exhausted, and all the foreigners massacred by the fanatics. Later reports have denied this, and declared that the besieged are still safe, the most authoritative being a telegram received by Minister Wu, the Chinese representative at Washington, from the director-general of imperial telegraphs at Shanghai.

Outside of Pekin the chief interest centres around Taku and Tien-tsin, where the allied forces of America, Europe, and Japan are concentrating to

march on Pekin. On June 10th a force of 2,000 allied troops, under Admiral Seymour, left Tien-tsin to repair the railway between that place and Pekin. They had advanced only about one-half of the distance when they found themselves surrounded, and fought their way back with the utmost difficulty. On June 11th a force of 3,000 Russians left Tien-tsin to relieve the locations, and nothing has been heard from them since. On June 17th the Taku forts opened fire on the allied warships, and after a return bombardment, marines were landed and the forts captured. For two weeks there was little change in the situation. There were 12,000 allies at Tien-tsin and 8,000 at Taku. Opposed to these were Chinese estimated at 200,000, about one-half of the number being before Tien-tsin. The Chinese have superior artillery, but they were unable to make any progress.

With the beginning of the present month a new era has opened in the struggle. The allied powers realize that they have sadly underestimated the strength of China. This was partly the result of the ease with which Japan defeated the Celestial Empire a few years ago, but since that time China has been exceedingly active. The material for the largest army in the world they have always had. During the last two or three years the Chinese Government has been devoting itself to drilling and arming these hordes. German and Russian officers have been pressed into service, and modern artillery and small-arms have been purchased.

The commanders of the allied forces at Tien-tsin soon realized that an advance with the force at their command was out of the question. Even should they succeed in cutting their way through to Pekin, they would leave Tien-tsin and Taku at the mercy of the Chinese, and would themselves be shut off from retreat. Admiral Kempff reported to this government that 60,000 was the smallest force that could hope for success, and the allied forces numbered barely one-third of that number. Immediate reinforcements were necessary, and Japan was the only nation that could supply them. But here international jealousies interposed. Russia feared that if Japan did the lion's share of the fighting, it would claim the lion's share of the reward. Germany refused to take any position that would appear antagonistic to Russia. The others held back. At last an agreement was reached, which has not been made public, but it probably provides that Japan shall gain no territorial indemnity, but shall be repaid its expenses by a money indemnity from China. Japan is hurrying forward 21,000 troops; Russia has landed 8,000; Germany is sending troops and warships; two regiments of United States troops have been ordered from Manila to reinforce the one already there, and other nations are making like preparations.



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FOR THOSE THEY LOVE
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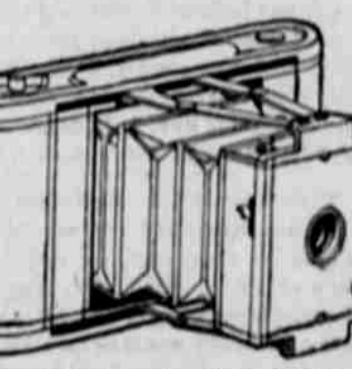
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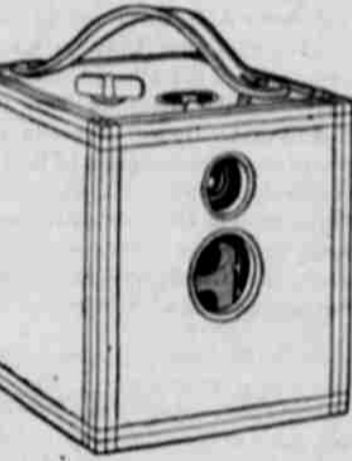
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