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Clackamas.....A. Mather
Milwaukie.....Oscar Wassinger
Union Mills.....G. J. Trullinger
Meadow Brook.....Chas. Holman
New Era.....W. S. Newberry
Wilsonville.....Henry Milley
Parkville.....F. L. Russell
Stafford.....J. Q. Gage
Mullino.....C. T. Howard
Guns.....E. M. Cooper
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Aurora.....Henry A. Snyder
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Sandy.....F. Gutsch
Curryville.....Geo. J. Currier
Cherryville.....Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot.....Adolph Aschoff

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

The big dailies no longer chronicle the death of Aginaldo in their headlines. It has been reported so often as no longer to attract attention.

The best way for a man to appreciate how times have improved is to contrast his condition now with what it was when Adlai E. Stevenson was vice-president.

The administrations backbone is apparent in the China muddle, just as it has been in all the other crises of the past three years. Its spine is not located in its mouth, like Bryan's.

The one gloomy indication for the republican campaign is the fact that Mary Ellen Lease has renounced populism and all its works. If Mary mounts the republican stump we are lost.

The assassination of King Humbert of Italy was a dastardly crime. A monarch who had done much for his people and who deserved a better fate. His death will help no one, but will bring gloom to all Italy.

If the Chinese Army is not very effective, it is at least the cheapest in the world. The private soldier is paid \$12 a year, against \$385 for the Englishman, \$240 for the Russian, and \$255 for the Italian.—Oregonian.

SENATOR JONES says that we are in the midst of prosperity, and that for this reason the workingmen will vote for Bryan. The way he works himself around to this strange conclusion is that inasmuch as there is a demand for labor the workingmen will not be coerced into voting against his best judgment through fear of losing his job.

BATTLE OF BALLOTS.

The following article is taken from the Argonaut and shows Mr. Bryan's hopeless chance of election. To win, he has to make wonderful and almost impossible gains, while McKinley has simply to hold his own.

This is the season when the electoral votes of the states are being studied with immense interest by everybody alive to the results of the presidential campaign. The political history of the states becomes important. Combinations which will win or lose are closely scanned, and partisan predictions may be had to suit any member of the only two parties with a ghost of a show to elect a president.

When any person of ordinary information takes up the table of the electoral college and begins its analysis, to determine for himself the chances of Bryan or McKinley, he finds at once a few facts on the surface which, when elimi-

nated from the question, reduce materially the scope of his investigation. To be elected, Bryan will require 224 electoral votes. Where are they to be had? In the South there is a group of states which every one concedes to the democratic candidate, whoever he be. They are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. These states have a total of 129 electoral votes, which may be at once counted for Bryan. There are two other Southern states which, though generally democratic, were carried by McKinley on the free-silver issue. They are Maryland and Kentucky. Being more than likely to drift back where they were before, it will be safest to add their 21 votes to the Bryan column in the South already conceded, giving him a total of 150. Next in consideration comes a group of Western mining states—the original stamping-ground of free silver in 1896—loyal to Bryan in the last election, and though showing signs of recovery, by no means to be counted on to return republican majorities. They are Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah. Being probably for Bryan, their total vote of 16 should be added to the Bryan strength already noted, bringing it up to 166. We come now to some scattered states, which, at the least, are decidedly doubtful. McKinley carried Delaware in 1896, but the party is not in a very hopeful condition there. Nothing but the money question saved it in the last campaign. The party is split into factions, and in the last thirty years the state has gone democratic seven times out of eleven election. Wyoming was carried by Bryan in 1896 by 583 votes. The state elected a republican governor in 1898 by 1,400 votes, and the republicans have hope of carrying it again this year. But its record has been unsteady for ten years past. Kansas gave its vote in 1892 to populism and in 1896 to the Bryan fusion. In the intervening years of 1894, 1895, and 1898 it elected republican state tickets. What it will do this year is reasonably doubtful. Nebraska has not been a republican state since 1892. Let us assume that these states of Delaware, Wyoming, Kansas, and Nebraska, together with the equally uncertain state of South Dakota, with their total vote of 28, will either join or remain with the Bryanites, and we shall have conceded that party a total of 194 electoral votes.

Bryan would still need 30 votes. It is not within reason that he should gain them in New England, Pennsylvania, Iowa, New Jersey, and Oregon. They will be sought in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, North Dakota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia, and Washington, and out of that large field it is easy to see that one or a combination of two or three states might furnish Mr. Bryan with the needed 30 votes. It has been announced from the republican national committee that the battle will be vigorously fought this year west of the Mississippi, and a slight computation will vindicate the wisdom of this plan. In the East and Middle West republicans may fairly figure on carrying the states which voted for McKinley, with the exception of Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. These include the New England states with 39 votes, the Middle states without Delaware with 78 votes, the North Central states with 110 votes, and West Virginia with 6 votes, making a total of 233. Any serious loss from these must be replaced in the West. The strength most likely available in the West consists of 37 votes of California, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Wyoming, and North and South Dakota. The defection of New York might be made good by the votes of these states, less Kansas, or carrying Kansas and losing Wyoming and both the Dakotas, or by winning in all of them except Wyoming, North Dakota and Washington. The loss of Ohio or Illinois could be made good by California, Oregon and Washington, together with Wyoming and one of the Dakotas, or in combination with Kansas. The loss of Indiana could be replaced by California, Oregon, and Washington. The defection of Wisconsin might be neutralized by California and Washington, and the loss of Minnesota might be met by the vote of California alone.

In any combination that can be made, the republican struggle must be to hold ground in the middle west and to increase the party's grasp on the farther West. California, being an important

factor in this latter field, most not only make its own standing secure, but wield its influence to help redeem other Western states whose interests are similar but which have wandered from the fold.

SCHEMES OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT

That the description of Chinese character poetically presented by Bret Harte was a just one, daily receives new confirmation at this time, and Prince Li, of the appropriate name seems to be the typical Chinese. The attitude of the Celestial government during the past week may be briefly stated as a desire to get out of the present difficulties by using the foreigners in Peking as a weapon. If the allied forces are withdrawn, the foreign ministers will be given safe transport to the sea-board; if the allies advance, the ministers will pay the penalty with their lives. It is clear that no civilized government will order an advance of its troops upon these conditions and thus the wily Chinese have scored a point. Nevertheless, there are certain other points to be considered. The fact that the foreigners in Peking are still alive is by no means established. It rests upon the assertions of Chinese officials, which, unfortunately, do not carry weight with them. If the Chinese government is able to communicate with the legations, as it claims to have done, and to send reports asserting their well-being out of Peking almost daily, what is to prevent their sending out a few reports from the ministers themselves? A few such reports, if proved to be authentic, would do more toward allaying the excitement than volumes of diplomatic correspondence will accomplish without them. Again, if the Chinese Government can now deliver the foreigners safely out of the country, why could they not have done so before the landing of foreign troops became necessary? The government is no stronger now than it was then. On the contrary, if reports and reasonable presumptions based upon the arming and discipline of the Chinese are to be accepted, large bodies of government troops have gone en masse to the ranks of the Boxers, and more are likely to go.

The position of the Chinese Government is really untenable. They cannot expect any agreement entered into with them to be recognized when the force of their demands is derived from a violation of former agreements on their part. The only policy for the allies to adopt is to meet the Chinese with their own tactics. In this country are Minister Wu and Consul Ho Yow, who are very close to the powers that be in China. In each of the countries of Europe there is an accredited Chinese minister. Li Hung Chang, and that able romancer Sheng, the director of telegraphs, are both within reach. Were these officials seized and held with an assurance to the Celestial government that their lives would answer for the safety of the foreigners in Peking, the Celestial powers would undoubtedly put forth all their strength to protect those foreigners. The ministers themselves could easily be persuaded to urge their government to its utmost efforts, and to see that the dispatches reached that government. Should the allied powers permit this Chinese bluff to be successful, it would lay the foundation for unlimited trouble in the future. It would result only in either a postponement of the difficulty, or in forcing foreign governments to withdraw their legations from China permanently.

The threatened paralysis of the efforts of the allies through international jealousies promises happily to be averted through the efforts of this government. Each of the powers refused to permit an official of any other power to assume supreme command of the allied forces in the field. The proposition that an American general should command was the most reasonable one advanced, since this country alone among the powers concerned is not seeking any accession of territory. The suggestion of Li Hung Chang that he should command the allies was the most unreasonable, and naturally received no support. The plan that is likely to be adopted is for each national force to retain its integrity, and for each day's operations to be decided upon in a council of the allied commanders. This is a clumsy arrangement, since there will unquestionably be different opinion, that there is likely to be continual friction. The necessary flexibility to meet unexpected situations promptly will also be lost, but it is probably the only working plan that could have been adopted. In this, as in several other incidents, the people of this country have

reason to congratulate themselves upon the success of American diplomacy.

Two appeals for mediation with the powers have been made by China during the week, one to France and the other to the United States. The French reply was announced Sunday, and M. Delcasse agreed to mediate upon compliance by China with the following conditions precedent: Protection and absolute freedom of communication for the foreign ministers at Peking; Prince Tuan and other high functionaries responsible for the present disorders to be dismissed from the government; the Chinese authorities and troops to be ordered to cease all hostilities against foreigners; and measures to be taken for the rigid suppression of the Boxers. The American reply was made public on Tuesday, and, while the demands were not so extreme, the safety of the ministers and foreigners was insisted upon. The demands of France were perhaps extreme when made conditions precedent, yet no final peace can be agreed upon until all of them have been accepted. The acceptance by this government of Minister Conger's message of July 18th as genuine was no doubt influenced somewhat by the consideration that no negotiations could be carried on unless the statements of both sides were accepted in absolute good faith, still there is little hope that any efforts at mediation will be successful at the present time. The agreement of the European nations must first be obtained, and they are not likely to consent until military operations have gone far enough to establish a basis for larger demands. China seems determined not only to refuse to give up more territory, but to demand a retrocession of a part of what has already been taken by the European powers. In the present temper of the Chinese people it is difficult to see how anything less than the whole of China can be held profitably by foreign powers, and the attempt to govern the entire Chinese empire is a task far more difficult than any that has yet been undertaken in the history of the world.

Around Tien Tsin hostilities have been suspended for the present. The Chinese force has disappeared and no armed Chinese remain except a few "snipers," who are not causing much trouble. The commanders of the allied forces have announced their decision not to advance on Peking till the middle of August, an announcement that is received with considerable regret by the administration at Washington. It was even suggested that the American forces should advance at once, without waiting for the allies, but, with only seven thousand troops against a force of more than two hundred thousand, such a move would be foolhardy in the extreme. The decision of the Tien Tsin commanders is attributed partly to the lack of faith in the genuineness of the Conger dispatch, and partly to international jealousies. In the meantime, the Russians have been having trouble with the Chinese in Manchuria, along the line of the Siberian railroad, and the latter have even invaded northeastern Siberia, capturing the capital of the province of Amur, Blagovestchenk. The Russians have recaptured the town, but the incident is likely to have serious consequences in forcing the Russians to make an independent attack from the north.

Prevented A Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Geo. A. Harding's Drug Store.

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Wrinkles Come

To many a face which should still be smooth and fair. Worry doesn't bring them. There are no cares and anxieties to furrow the face. They are the signs of physical suffering, graven by the hand of Pain. It is the saddest result of the



diseases which affect the womanly organs that they write plainly the sad record of suffering on the face and form. The skin becomes sallow, the cheeks are sunken, the eyes look dull, the body falls away. No woman who values her health or good looks should neglect to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for diseases of the womanly organs. It cures irregularity, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It lights up the eye, brightens the complexion, and rounds out the sunken curves of the body.

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10 acres cultivated; good 7-room house; barn and other buildings; fenced; living water; orchard. To Hubbard, 8 miles.
\$1,300 No. 29
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30 acres cultivated; all under fence. To Canby, 1 1/2 miles.
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45 acres
12 acres cultivated; 10 acres slashed; house, barn and other buildings; all fenced; living water; orchard. To Mackburg, 1 1/2 miles; to Canby, 6 miles.
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All cultivated; fine 10 room house, barn and numerous other buildings. To Barlow, 1 mile; to Aurora, 1 mile. Orchard, running water and everything to make a fine home.
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\$1,300 No. 32
80 acres
20 acres slashed; all fenced; running water. To Mackburg, 1 mile; to Canby, 6 miles.
\$400 No. 33
40 acres
All easily put in cultivation; good springs. To postoffice, 1/2 mile; to Oregon City, 12 miles.
\$2,200 No. 34
80 acres
42 acres cultivated; house, barn and other buildings; all fenced; good orchard. To Molalla, 9 miles; to Hubbard, 8 miles.
\$4,000 No. 35
100 acres
Tract in Canemah, 10 1/2 miles; 10 minutes' walk to Oregon City, springs on place, and 30 years franchise to furnish water for Canemah. Water supply will earn \$50 per month. Good house and orchard.
\$150
1 acre tract
Ten minutes' walk from West Oregon City.
\$100
Good lot in Gladstone
On motor line; fare to Oregon City, 2 1/2 miles.
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40 acres
14 acres cultivated; good small house; barn and other buildings; 5 acre orchard; living water. To store, 1 mile; to Oregon City, 12 miles.
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250 acres
30 acres cultivated; 6 room house; good barn and other buildings; running water; orchard of mixed fruit trees. To store, 1 mile; to Oregon City, 12 miles.
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120 acres
50 acres cultivated; good orchard; fenced; running water. To store, 1 mile; to Oregon City, 12 miles.
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20 acres cultivated; small house and barn; young orchard; running water. To store, 7 miles; to Oregon City, 12 miles.

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