

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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**CHINA'S FATE**  
 Allies at Sea as to Ultimate Disposition of the Empire.  
**NEW YORK REPUBLICAN TICKET.**  
 Filipinos Incapable of Comprehending New Conditions.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the absence of other news from China, the papers are again filled with discussions of the Russian-American proposals which, so far as may be gathered from the various European capitals, are calculated to subject the unity of the allies to an exceedingly severe and dangerous test. In Germany, especially, these proposals are so diametrically opposed to Emperor William's policy that they have produced something like consternation. As the Daily News editorially remarks: "Count von Waldersee was assuredly not sent to assist in restoring the Emperor Dowager." It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is the pivot of the matter. Emperor William intended by dispatching Count von Waldersee to have the master hand in the Chinese settlement, Russia has taken the wind out of that officer's sails and is now posing as the friend and protector of China.

The morning papers express the greatest suspicion of the intentions of Russia. The Times' editorial fairly represents the opinion of all, saying: "The advantages of Russia's policy are not manifest and it is very doubtful whether it will recommend itself to powers like England and Germany that have large commercial interests in the establishment of a stable and progressive government to replace the reactionary clique which has impeded all progress and development in China in recent years." "Negotiations with Li Hung Chang would be a condonation of government crimes and the throwing away of all the advantages gained by the occupation of Peking. Much mischief may already have been done by the hesitation to enter the Forbidden city. To withdraw from Peking would be interpreted as proving not only that the allies are cowards, but that they are hopelessly divided. It may be that some of the powers will withdraw, but that does not imply that others are bound to leave Peking and to acquiesce in the restoration of a government guilty of a gross international crime."

**TOO DEEP FOR THEM.**  
 Filipinos Incapable of Comprehending New Conditions.  
 MANILA, Sept. 2.—The Filipinos seem incapable of realizing the scope and purpose of the legislative functions of the Commission of Peace. There is no possibility of separating the legislative from the executive branches of the Government, and, therefore, the commission's announcement of power has met with childish comments at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who sneer at the new arrangements, as they are apt to do, at every beneficial innovation on the part of the United States authorities.

The commission enters upon the governmental field under the following conditions: A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under American rule, but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen, that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly revengeful rebels. A genuine reign of terror is exercised by insurgents and ladrones over peaceful country folk in order to collect the revenues and recruits their operations require, and widespread vengeance is wreaked in the vicinity of garrisoned towns. For example, the insurgent General Calles, in the Province of Laguna, put to death the President and officeholders of the town of Bay, officials who had been installed by the Americans, and gave orders that a similar fate should be meted out to other adherents of the American cause. He also ordered that all Filipino soldiers who sold their rifles to the Americans should be killed.

Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops without substituting for them an adequate defensive force is certain to result in fear of retaliation at the expense of the "friendly." The approaching return of the volunteers tends to influence the situation unfavorably. In Northern Luzon the status quo is fairly well maintained and the people in that quarter are quiet and engaged in planting, except in the Provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, where there has been a recent outburst of rebel and ladrone activity. But in Southern Luzon conditions are far less satisfactory. Life there is not safe outside the garrisoned towns. Travelers are subject to ambush by guerrillas. Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the United States

troops and the insurgents or ladrones, resulting in casualties. There are 18,000 troops in that district, Gen. Bates commanding, and in three regiments over a third of the men are sick. The activity of the enemy increased last month. There is evidence that the insurgents have come into possession of new rifles and that they wish to annihilate some small American garrisons.

Conditions in the Visayas continue virtually unchanged. The lack of troops prevents aggressions. Negros, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas and Bohol are tranquil, all desiring civil government. Mindanao also is tranquil, except the districts of Teagayan and Surigam, where occasional encounters with the Filipinos occur. The enemy's fighting force there is limited but it has a number of rifles. The surrenders, although they have noticeably decreased since May, continue. The experience of Northern Luzon shows that the American occupation of any locality tends to its pacification and well-being. An unsettled American policy retards the investment of capital. Nevertheless, the imports for the last quarter and a half were greater than during any period of the Spanish regime. No doubt, the needs of the army of occupation are responsible for a very considerable portion of this year. The internal revenue collections are a third greater made by Spain. This is due to an honest system of accounts, to a lack of favoritism and to impartial enforcement of the law. The military officials will turn over \$6,000,000 (Mexican) to the commission, and this will probably be expended in improvements, notably in harbor developments, the need of which is greatly hampering the shipping industry.

The commission will first organize municipalities in the provinces, notably in Pampanga Province. Subsequently it will turn its attention to needed reforms in the civil and criminal codes, passing in due time, to other features of its instructions, with the idea of establishing a central civil government during the next 18 months.

Twelve Americans, including two captains and two lieutenants, have been killed during the past two weeks. The official reports of the encounter in which these casualties occurred are meager.

**China Defiant.**  
 LONDON, Sept. 6.—No official pronouncement is yet forthcoming here in regard to the decision of the powers concerning China, but the consensus of opinion continues suggestive of a compromise on the proposals now under consideration. In the meanwhile, there is little authoritative indication that the dowager empress is ready to treat for peace, even if the allied powers reach an agreement in regard to the best plans of opening ne-

gotiations. On the contrary, many rumors gathered at Shanghai suggest that she is carrying on her anti-foreign policy with increased zeal.

The latest reported imperial decree from Tai Yuan Fu is said to be defiant and unrepentant and to contain the statement that the court fed least the emperor might be killed during the fighting between the Boxers and Christians, thus leaving no one to continue "ancestral worship." The decree is also said to exhort a union of the viceroys to "avenge the injuries inflicted on China" by the powers.

**The Situation in South Africa.**  
 PRETORIA, Sept. 5.—Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn have gone to Barberton. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end, but, should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush, on the veldt, or elsewhere, and begin a system of raids, the British would require a further large supply of horses.

General Buller moved 14 miles north-westward along the Lydenburg road and crossed Crocodile river to Badenfontein and found the Boers concentrating in the Crocodile mountains.

A force of Boers under Commandant Theron broke through the British lines and captured and burned a supply train at Kip River station, taking 35 prisoners. Brabant's Horse proceeded thither, recaptured all the prisoners and drove the Boers into the hills.

Colonel Plummer dispersed a small command of Boers west of Finaars river, taking 26 prisoners, a number of wagons and a quantity of cattle and rifles.

**New York Republican Convention.**

SARATOGA, Sept. 5.—The republican state convention today nominated the following ticket:

For governor, B. B. Odell, Jr., of Orange.  
 Lieutenant-governor, Timothy L. Woodruff, of Kings.  
 Secretary of state, John T. McDonough, of Albany.  
 Controller, William J. Morgan, of Erie.  
 State treasurer, John P. Jaeckel, of Cuyoga.  
 Attorney-general, John C. Davies, of Oneida.  
 State engineer, Edward A. Bond, of Jefferson.

The report of Captain Wilde, exonerating everybody connected with the Oregon from blame, is not likely to end with the ex-parte statement of the commanding officer. There will be a court of inquiry to determine whether the great battle-ship had the care and attention which should have been given it by the officers who were aboard her.

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Our country is enjoying prosperity almost unsurpassed in its history.

For every one there is money enough to buy that to eat which is pure, sound, good, wholesome.

Why should we use cheap, impure, unhealthful articles of food? There is no economy in them; they endanger the health, they may cost life. There are reported almost daily cases of sickness caused by eating cake, puddings or biscuit made with the cheap, alum baking powders.

In all articles for food buy and use only the best. The good health of the family is of first consideration.

Alum is used in many baking powders because it makes them cheap. It costs less than two cents a pound. Alum is a corrosive poison. Think of feeding it to children! Yet the manufacturers of well-known alum powders are actually denying that their goods contain it.

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