the facts to the people of Washington, it performed a real service to the Republican organization, which was somewhat

promptly taken by the Puget Sound news-

papers, and for a week a mighty contro-versy waged among them over the mer-its of the text-book job. It has now

ington. Schoolbooks being a necessity, everybody must have them; and every parent who has children in the public

schools must run counter to the petty ex-

actions of the octopus, and learn for himself all about the unscientific attain-

ments and superb self-assurance of the hack writers who authored several of

Frink's railroad record, and his alleged

anti-labor record, and McGrawism and

Wilsonism are the principal material used by the Democrats. A powerful effort is

being made in Eastern Washington to show that the Republican candidate's course as a State Senator was shaped for

the benefit of the rallroads and to the injury of the farmer. The reply of the Republicans has been that Frink has con-

Republicans has been that Frink has consistently and uniformly supported reasonable freight legislation. Some of the proposed measures he voted against, and some he voted for. In particular his opponents point out that he, in 1885, opponents

posed the well-known Helm bill, which was the fruit of long and bitter anti-

railroad agitation. It would be tiresome

to follow the many details of the controversy; but it is scarcely questionable that

the Senator, however he voted, was

moved by considerations of correct public

policy, and that nobody, and no railroad

vote for any improper purpose. In face of this fact, it is undeniable that the belief exists in Eastern Washington that

Mr. Frink has opposed the common inter-

ests of that part of the state, and the

candidate himself is devoting a great deal

of time and energy to the the task of set-

ting himself straight. The howl of Mc-

Grawism and Wilsonism, too, is every-where heard. There are a great many

Republicans who do not admire these two

son are tireless workers, and, in a certain

kind of politics-politics where the blud-

A curious and amusing feature of the

Democratic canvass is Rogers and Ronald going about the state together, the one

making glowing prosperity speeches, the other yelling calamity at the top of his

capable voice. Rogers devotes himself

almost wholly to state issues. He de-clares that the Republicans left the state

in debt \$1,800,000, and warrants were sell-

ing at 90 cents. Within seven months after he was inaugurated the state was

on a cash basis and within a year warrants were selling at par, and the rate

of interest was reduced from 8 to 5 per cent. The Republican reply to this is,

of course, that the general prosperity made these things possible. Ronald says

the Republican party made nobody pros-

to accept the votes of those who are no

prosperous, and give Cushman the votes of all who are. "Cushman would have to get a quo warranto to prove that he

ever ran for office," declares Ronald. The Republican campaign management, by

the way, is making uncommonly energetic

effort to keep Republicans in line in Se-attle for Cushman. Ronald's adminis-

tration of the city's affairs when he was

and Republicans are being urged to keep

out of Congress a candidate so inefficient

and useless. The committee is doing good

work, and the indications are that Cush-

man will get more votes in Seattle than

might reasonably have been expected a

Every day word comes in that some prominent fusionist is at the mourners'

bench, and preparing to embrace the

true Republican faith. A most interest-ing exhibit is made by the Skagit County

Times. The editor publishes the follow-ing list of converts, who, he says, are

COLONEL FRANK WILKESON, of Hamil-ton, formerly a journalist of National rep-

HON. HIRAM HAMMER, late of Mount Ver-

utation, and fusion Representative of Ska-

non, now of Sedro-Woolley, ex-County Auditor, and leader of the fusion forces of the

largest merchants in the Upper Skagit Val-

ley, and g. Democrat.

k. M. B. MATTICE, of Sedro-Woolley, a leading physician and life-long Democrat.

LYONS, of Burlington, an enthusiastic

E. BINGHAM. Mayor of Sedro-Woolley, head of the baking house of C. E. Bing-ham & Co., who has always been a stanch

HENRY THOMPSON, of Birdsview, an ex-

tensive rancher and old-line Democrat.
W. CARPENTER, of Mount Vernon, a large rawmill owner and a Populist.
B. HOLBROOK, of Sedro-Woolley, bank

ier and an active Democrat.

THOMAS W. B. THOMSON, of Hamilton,

(Concluded on Third Page.)

within his personal knowledge:

nist in 1896-98.

Mayor is being again dragged to

perous but the trusts, and he is willing

persuasion-they have few peers.

But both MoGraw and Wil-

those astonishing text-books.

us for material. The cue was

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### SURE FOR M'KINLEY

Washington Will Give Safe Republican Majority.

HARD FIGHT AGAINST FRINK

But the Prospects of the State Ticket Are Good-Silver Is Forgotten.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 4—Staff correspondence.)—One hears little over nere about the National campaign, except from the orators and newspapers. They are doing the usual perfunctory lip-service and three-sheet poster bloviation, but they are not stirring up any special interest or concern among the voters. The issues are intimately related to the welfare of this state, and the state knows it; but it does not appear to be worryit; but it does not appear to be worry-ing itself into a fever of excitement over McKinley or Bryan. The genover McKinley or Bryan. The gen-eral indifference is due, no doubt, to the one-sidedness of the argument over the paramount question of imperialism. Silver is forgotten. A few speakers like Tom Vance, Agitator Robertson and Candidate Ronald are howling themselves duly Vance, Agitator Robertson and Candidate Ronald are howling themselves duly hoarse about "consent of the governed." but they are doing it all from an im-perative sense of party duty or because they have their own reasons for talking about other things than the things which are really in the public mind. Varioe, for example, is not especially en rapport with Governor Rogers and his candidacy; Robertson finds his own personal relation to the Coeur d'Alene outrages a most painful subject; and Ronald, who is a candidate of and for Seattle, discreetly undertakes to give a broad National tone to his discussions outside that city. But with these unim-portant exceptions, the National problems are left largely to themselves, and the battle is over Rogers and his state administration. Nearly everybody believes McKinley will carry the state; and everybody also knows that there is a hard and doubtful fight over the Governorship and the state ticket. This is not to say that McKinley is going to carry the state and Frink is in grave danger of losing it. The situation simply seems clear as to the National candidates, and nobody can tell what is going to happen to the state candidates. That Frink will fail to get a number of votes which will go for Mc-Kinley is certain, and that Rogers will likewise he scratched by a number of Bryan followers is equally well settled The problem, then, is to know how many Republicans will vote for Rogers and how many Democrats will vote for Frink. Any answer to that perplexing question at this time must be pure conjecture. No

is certain that the defections from both parties are not so numerous as they bade fair to be just after the nominations, and a Presidential election in a Republican state ought to have a decidedly beneficial effect on the Republican state ticket. For the Republicans, the evidences of dissension following the Tacoma convention have largely disappeared. Judge Humes is to take the stump for his suc-cessful rival. Tom Fisk has already made a number of speeches. J. O'B. Scobey is doing excellent work down in Southwestern Washington. Levi Ankeny is using all his strong influence or the nominees; and nobody who was prominent the Humes, Ankeny or Scobey campa is found to be sulking. On the other hand, there is a semblance of harmony among the Democrats. But there are ex Bridges has not been appeased. Neal Cheetham is still sore. The eloquent voice of the only Heifner has not yet been lifted in eulogy of Rogers, the Democrat. And Rogers' dearest enemies, his fellow state officers, are still against him, excepting Superintendent Browne, who is close tillicum with the Governor, and Vance, who has been nominated for the place he has really filled for the past four years for the unfortunate Patrick Henry Winston. Farmer Todd was sign-ing like a furnace in his great anger over the action of the Seattle convention, and it was said he was going to take the stump for Frink; but somehow the flames have been subdued, and the farmer u traveling around in behalf of the Dem ocratic nominees. Deep Creek Jones whose injuries were supposed to be ir-remediable, is back from Nome, with a picturesque assertion of his acceptance of his party's verdict in this wise:

one knows; every one has his opinion. It

"I once had a quarrel with Governo Rogers. It concerned nobody but us two and God Almighty. It had nothing to do with John R. Rogers, Governor; it had to do with John R. Rogers, man and citizen. . . Every member of the reform forces should peel off his coat and go to

The row between Rogers and Jones was over the wardenship of the State Penttentiary. It was promised by Rogers to Jones. He did not get it. Rogers is said to have been greatly shocked to hear that Jones was a drinking man, and therefore unfit for the sober duties of handling a lot of convicts. So he did not keep his pledge. Jones professes to have learned to drink while trying to persuade the boys of Rogers' good qualities during the campaign of 1896. But that is an-other story. Eugene Way, Jay Allen and about all the men from this county who fought Rogers in August have their coats off and are at work with much showing of enthusiasm. The same stories com-from Tacoma. where the defeat of Faw cett was a sore blow. But there is all the same no very cordial Rogers senti-ment among the Fawcett people. The Pierce County situation is singular in that the controlling faction of the Democratic party is against the Governor on the one hand, but on the other no very formid-able bolt can occur to the Republican candidate, who hails from Lane County. No one expects Rogers to come anywhere near to running even with his ticket in Thurston County, because he capitol bill, and almost every resident of Olympia has an abiding per sonal feeling of hostility toward him. Elsewhere, too, there are local grounds for dissatisfaction with the Governor, and the most strenuous efforts on the part of his managers have not been able to remove them. Withal, it is conceded by everybody but the most violent partisans that Rogers is a strong candidate and is making a formidable canvass. Why? The sentiment is common that Rogers has made a fairly good Governor. Most Republicans freely acknowledge it. The Re-publican campaign managers are aware publican campaign managers are aware that this opinion prevails, and are making heroic effort to break it down.

The schoolbook job is the most seriou elemish in the Rogers record. He appears to have given Superintendent Browne at all times his most cordial and sympathetic support. Many persons who biame Browne defend Rogers, declaring that his only motive has been to throttle the book octopus, and to foster home industry. In any event Rogers has fallen in with Browns's schemes. If he did not

### originally connive at the job he has not endeavored to avoid responsibility for the results. So that a fair share of the edium from that unsavory scandal must ON A COMMON BASIS

be apportioned to the Governor. The Republican papers and Republican spell-binders are making the most of it. It has Solution of Chinese Question been a fine talking issue, and it has been the only issue raised against the state at Last in Sight. administration that has commanded serious public attention. When The Orego-nian, on Sunday, September 23, first gave

TWO PROPOSALS REACH WASHINGTON

Germany's Modified Plan Is Accepted -France and Russia Suggest a Programme.

subsided in great measure, but Browns and his home-made octopus will be a prominent feature of the campaign. What the ice trust is to the Democratic party in New York, that the Browns school-book trust is 10 Democracy of Wash-WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. - Propositions of a far-reaching character concerning China are being presented in rapid succession to this Government. Department had no sooner disposed of one of these propositions today, by delivering a response to the German Gov-

WOMEN'S BUILDING AT THE WALLA WALLA FRUIT FAIR

WALLA WALLA, Oct. 4.-No one feature of the annual fruit fair now being held in this city is receiving such general notice and fa-

worable comment as the women's building. The great crowd present from day to day seems never to tire of admiring its many beauties.

The structure occupies nearly 150 feet along the south side of the grounds. It is built on the lines of an old California mission, and there

is no end of unique arches and conical openings. The principal decoration is native by, and the general effect presented is a most mag-

ernment, than it was confronted by an

even more important proposition submitted by the French Government, and

within half an hour formally seconded by the Russian Government.
The and ver to Germany covered the

subject of punishing Chinese subjects, and

made known that the United States had instructed Minister Conger along the lines

suggested by Germany. These instruc-tions look toward securing the names of

the persons deserving chastisement, also

whether the punishments accord with the rravity of the crimes committed, and, sinally, in what manner the United States

and other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted. Aside

from these specific purposes of the note, it is regarded as important chiefly in es-tablishing the most satisfactory relations

The Franco-Russian Proposal.

The Franco-Russian proposal takes a

much broader scope and submits a pro-

gramme under which the negotiations for

a complete settlement can be carried for-

handed the proposition to Secretary Hay shortly after noon today, and held a brief

conference concerning it. Half an hour

arrived at the State Department, and

handed to Mr. Hay a cable expressing Russian approval of the propositions just

submitted by France. Mr. Hay gave no formal answer to the two communica-

tions, as they will go first to the Presi-

The Franco-Russian proposition is un-

der four heads, namely: First, punish

ment of the guilty persons; second, inter-

diction of the shipment of arms into

China; third, payment of indemnity to the

powers, and fourth, sufficient guarantees

for the future. In addition, a sugges-tion is made for the establishment of a

permanent legation guard at Pekin; for the razing of the Taku forts, and for the

maintenance of a line of communication

The impression here in advance of ac-

tion on these propositions by our Govern-ment, is that they contain nothing essen-

tially unfitting them to be subjects of

difficulty which is likely to arise lies in

the placing of proper limitations upon the scope of each head. This is particularly

true of the subject of guarantees, and

perhaps that of indemnity. Still, as al-ready suggested, each is undoubtedly a

the final negotiations are reached, and,

therefore, M. Delcasse's broadest propo-

sitions, while likely to consume some time

In reducing them to ultimate and binding

As to the interdiction of arms, the State

Department already has intimated that

there may be a question as to its wisdom

and there is reason to believe also that

Germany will not view that particular

feature with approval. But there appear

ground will be reached by confining the

interdiction of arms to a specified period, possibly to be fixed by the time required

by China within which to pay the indem

The chief objection to the

osition is in its being permanent in its

What the United States Government

particularly desired to avoid is the enter-

ing into of a programme that leans in

any manner toward the maintenance of a

foothold on Chinese soil, and if the other

propositions relative to the maintenance

of a line of free and safe communication between Pekin and the sea, and to the

legation guards, could be modified in the

will be more likely to receive the support

of our Government. It is apparent from the complexity of the latest Franco-Rus-

sian proposal that the phase of negotia-

America's Reply to Germany.

Following is the text of the American reply to the German note, delivered to-

by Secretary Hay to Baron Stern-

the German Charge d'Affaires:

'The Secretary of State to the Imperial

German Charge. Memorandum in re-sponse to the inquiries made of the Secre-

tary of State October 1, 1900, by the Im

perial German Charge d'Affaires, touch

to the punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials:

ing the Chinese imperial edict in regard

"The Chinese Minister communicated to

the Secretary of State, on the 2d inst., a

telegram received by him from Director-

ction of temporary expedients, they

thus initiated will take some time

present form.

to dispose of.

form, may be said to have a fair reception

most proper subject for discussion wi

consideration in a final settlement.

between Pekin and the sea.

ward. The French Charge M. Thiebaut

ents at Washingto

between the governm

1900, by which the degradation and pun-ishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials is decreed. The Gov-ernment of the United States is disposed to regard this measure as a proof of the desire of the Imperial Chinese Govern-ment to satisfy the reasonable demands of the foreign powers for the injury and outrage which their Legations and their nations have suffered at the hands of evil-disposed persons in China; although it has been thought well, in view of the vagueness of the edict in regard to the punishment which some of the incul-pated persons are to receive, to signify to the Chinese Minister the President's view that it would be most regrettable if Prince Tuan, who appears from the concurring testimony of the Legations in Pekin, to have been one of the foremost in the proceedings complained of, should escape such full measure of exemplary punishment as the facts warrant, or if Kang Yi and Chao Shu Chiao should re-ceive other than their just deserts. "With a view of forming a judgment on

these points, the United States Minister in Pekin has been instructed to report whether the edict completely names the persons deserving chastisement, whether

A Whole Regiment Will Be

ORDERS TO SUBDUE THE ISLAND

Sent to Marinduque.

General Hare Will Be in Command of Expedition Which Goes to Resoue Shields and His Mon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4-The following ablegram has been received at the War

"Manila Oct. 4.-First infantry goes to Marinduoue October 6, on Sumner. Gen-eral Hzre is to command the island, with orders to push operations until insurrec-tion is stamped out absolutely. He will have 12 full companies of infantry for the purpose. Anderson's first operations de-veloped nothing. No reports since Octo-ber 2. MACARTHUR."

The above dispatch relates to rein-forcements sent to the Island of Marinduoue where Cantain Shields and 51 men Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry were either killed or captured by the insurgents. At that time General MacAr-thur sent Colonel Anderson and two com-panies of the Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, with the Yorktown and two gun-boats, to the relief of Shields and his command if they were still allve.

### Five Soldiers, Who Escaped From

Rebels, Were Found Dead. death. It is supposed, however, that they perished from exposure after having lost their way. General MacArthur's cable-

'Manila, Oct. 4.-Reported having died in mountains after escaping from insur-gents, date unknown: Hospital Corps, Alex Medlick and Edward Sexton; Thirty-seventh Infantry, John Bolan; Signal Corps, Olaf Sundwall; Thirtleth Infantry, John W. Kinney.

"Killed by a comrade-September 14, Pasajon, Luzon, Eleventh Cavalry, Quar-

the gravity of the crimes committed; and in what manner the United States and Thiede, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Second Lieutenant Matthew T. Eward, side, slight; September 25, Castillejos, Luzou, Twenty-seventh Infantry, James L Carrick, moderate; August 18, Helongoa, Loyte, Forty-fourth Infantry, First Serthese interrogatories will confirm the Government of the United States in the goant Charles O. Fort, wounded in chest, serious; September 14, Dingley, Panay, Eighteenth Infantry, Frank A. Arado, perial German Government, that the edica in question is an important intial step wounded in knee, serious; Fred W. Bel-der, wounded in arm, serious."

### "Department of State, Washington, Oc-TRANSFER TO MANILA.

Puts the Investigation in the Hands of the Ministers in China. BERLIN, Oct. 4.-The text of the note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bulow, to the foreign powers is as follows:

the punishments proposed accord with

the other powers are to be assured that

satisfactory punishment is inflicted.
"It is hoped that Mr. Conger's reply to

opinion which it now shares with the Im-

in the direction of peace and order in

THE GERMAN NOTE.

tober & 1900."

edict of the Chinese Emperor by Sheng Taotal of Shanghal, whereby the ishment is ordered of a number of Princes and dignitaries named for having sup-ported the Boxers. The Imperial Government assumes that all the other Cabommunication. Accepting the authenticity of the edict, on which we, for our part, do not wish to cast a doubt until evidence is received to the contrary, we can perceive in it the first sign toward a practical basis for the re-establishment of an orderly state of things in China. The Imperial Government, therefore, proposes that the powers come to an agre sentatives in China to examine and give

their opinion on the following points: "First-Whether the list contained in the edict of persons to be punished is sufficient and correct.
"Second—Whether the punishments

proposed meet the case.
"Third—In what way the powers can control the carrying out of the penalties "The information received up to the

present concerning the reception of this proposition by the powers justifies the belief that a general understanding on this matter may be looked for.

Approved by England.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Emperor William's latest proposition is regarded at the For-eign Office here and in other diplomatic circles as going further to pave the way to both an agreement of the powers and the success of the negotiations China than anything which has yet transpired. The text of the German proposal has been wired in its entirety to Lord Salisbury, who is out of town.

Lord Salisbury, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post, has

eplied to Germany's last note in terms

COLLISION AT SAN FRANCISCO

Ranger and Naval Reserve Ship Marion Damaged. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.- The naval re-

serve ship Marion and the United States ship Ranger were in collision this morning and both were damage about the lower rigging and along the rails. Captains Bolles and Bulger, local inspectors of steam boilers, commenced an investigation today of the cause of the collision between the steamer Columbia and the ferryboat Berkeley. The captains of the two vessels and members of both crews were examined as witnesses. Addi-tional evidence is to be taken and the case will then be submitted for decision.

Wisconsin at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.-The battleship Wisconsin arrived today from Seat-tie, having made the trip in 58 hours. From here the Wisconsin will go to Santa Barbara for her trial trip next week.

Charter of the Braemar. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—General Mac-Arthur reported to the War Department the arrival of the transport Strathgyle at Manila today. The Strathgyle left San Francisco August 22 with two officers and 77 men of the Ninth Cavalry and 875

horses and 440 mules. The Quartermaster-General has secured the steamer Braemar, at Portland, Or., for use in the transportation of forage to General Sheng, conveying the purport of an imperial edict, dated September 25, as soon as she can be prepared for the

LOST IN LUZON MOUNTAINS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—General Mac-Arthur reported to the War Department that five soldiers died in the mountains of Laguna Province, after having made their escape from the insurgents, by whom they had been captured. The data of their death is unknown, and no details are furnished as to the manner of their

termaster-Sergeant W. A. Hogan. "Wounded-September 18, Novallohes, Luzon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Otto

### MacArthur Arranging to Withdraw Troops From China,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—In accordance with instructions received from the War Department, General MacArthur, commanding the troops in the Philippines, has made arrangements for the prompt transportation from Taku to Manila of the United States forces at Tien Tsin and Pekin, not including the Legition Guard," to be maintained at Pekin, under he personal command of General Chaffee, Nearly 4000 troops are to be withdrawn immediately from Chinese territory and transferred to the Philippines. Four large transports have been assigned to the work of transporting the troops from Taku to Manila. These are the Warren, with a capacity of 1200; the Sumner, with a capacity of 770; the Indiana, with a capacity of 900, and the Garonne, with a capacity of 360. Word was received at the War Department today that the Indiana has sailed from Manila to Taku. The other three transports are either at the Chinese port or in the immediate vicinity. There are also two or three large freight boats available for the transportation of the heavy arms and artillery and the horses and equipment of the

### SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

China. Germany modifies her Chinese progra-

America agrees to it. Page 1. France and Russia suggest a general plan for clearing up the muddle. Page L A rising of Trinds is reported in Canton. Russians captured Mukden. Page J.

Philippines. duque. Page L.

MacArthur is preparing to move troops from Taku to Manila. Page 1. Political. The Democratic Club Convention adjourned. Bryan and Cockran spoke. Page 2.

Roossvelt completed his Nehraska tour. Page 2.

Hanna was assaulted with a chunk of ice in

Chicago. Page 2. Foreign. British elections resulted in an overwhelming Unionist victory. Page 3. The contract was let for the British Pacific cable. Page 3. Domestic.

Striking miners still ignore offers of increased Page 2. Duniway took another game in the billiard ent. Page 3.

Pacific Coast. Captain Hearn, of the British ship Genista, cludes officers' warrants and gets to see with vessel. Page 4.

Oregon submits hids to care for Alaska's in-Page 4. Dissatisfaction over wages at Oregon City Woolen Mills. Eighteen spinners walked

The 1900 hop grop of Oregon is being quite freely offered for sale. Page 4.

Executive elemency asked in behalf of Cole-man Gillespie, to be hanged at Gold Beach today. Page 4. Hood River Horticultural Fair opens today.

Page 4. Commercial and Marine. Italy, Manila and Havana buying American iron and steel. Page 11.

Profit-taking caused another relapse in New York stock market. Page 11. Bark Dunreggan will leave Honolulu in a leaking condition. Page 10. Steamers not in favor as wheat carrier Puge 10.

put into Freemantle with carp on fire. Page 10. Local.

Assessor Greenleaf replies to County Commis sioners. Page 8. will draft a new bleyels-tax bill. vement in real estate business. Page 12.

tax contest begun in the courts.

Page 8. James McParland tells of the fall of the Molly Maguires. Page &

G: 107.2