FIGHT IN NEW YORK

Center of Political Action for Rest of Campaign.

BRYAN MUST HAVE IT TO WIN

West Virginia Practically Abandoned to McKinley-He May Also Carry Bryan's Own State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-The political fight from this time forward is to be centered in New York, which Bryan must have in order to win. The heavy registration in New York is called by both parties to their advantage, but that up the state in Republican strongholds is conceded to mean increased interest by Republicans. Edgerton's claims are laughed at and from accurate knowledge of Republicans here are known to be absurd. The money issue is at the front in New York and Maryland, making these Eastern States secure. It is known that the Democrats in West Virginia are concentrating and trading everything for votes on the Legislative ticket, practically abandoning the state to McKinley. In Nebraska the fusionists are concentrating upon the Legislature in order to give Bryan a Senatorial cushion to fall upon when he is defeated, and the Republicans are more hopeful of carrying the state for McKinley.

There are several reasons why the Republicans are more sanguine now than ever before of carrying Bryan's own state. In the first place the Republicans have what they did not have four years ago, a perfect organization extending throughout the state, and including county, township and school district organiso that every voter can be and the conditions accurately ood. The interest which the workers are taking in the fight throughout the entire state is also an indica-tion that a great many votes may be

Bryan carried the state by about 16,000 majority in 1896. The Republicans reduced years ago to 2000 majority, but the Legislature by a very good working majority. Last year the fusionists carried the state by about 15,000 ma-jority, which looks as if the state is re-turning to Bryanism. However, the present Governor, Poynter, is not popular. He has made all manner of mistakes and displeased the various fusion factions, which has caused more or less disrup-tion in his own forces. The nomination of Stevenson instead of the Populist candidate for the Vice-Presidency was not a popular move for Nebraska, and was also somewhat disastrous to other states west of the Missouri River, The Wharton and Barker ticket is an

actual factor in Nebraska. Not only are running Presidential Electors, but Miscle-of-the-Road Populists have tickets in their county and legislative dis tricts in the state. It is estimated that the Middle-of-the-Road Populists will poll 20,000 votes. This entire vote went to Bryan and Watson four years ago. These figures take 10,000 from Bryan, and the Republicans have only to overcome the other 8000. They expect to get back a number of these from Silver Republia number or these from Silver Republi-cans who left the party after the decla-ration for gold at St. Louis. More than that, they are making the cam-paign strictly upon the prosperity issue, and the ranchmen, farmers, stock-raisers, and in fact many other classes who were induced by the times of several years to support am and Bryanism, are inclined to vote for McKinley. In a number of counties there have been immense changes. A conservative correspondent of an independent paper like the New York Herald says that Nebraska is very close, and that if the changes that he has observed in some counties should provall all over the state, McKinley will

FORECAST OF THE ELECTION. Payne Says McKinley Will Have 270 -Bryon Sure of Only 115.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.-Henry C. Payne ice-chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, tonight gave out his first forecast of the election. Mr. Payne made an estimate of the votes by states, and in doing so divided the states into four classes-24 states having 270 electoral votes certain for McKinley; 12 states having 115 electoral votes certain for Bryan; 6 states having 28 electoral or Democratic success are even, and ? states having 24 votes in which the chances are 60 to 40 in favor of the Democrats. Mr. Payne's forecast is based on the last reports received from all the states, and is as follows: For McKinley-

California Connecticut

.... 9 North Dakota 6 Ohlo

Illinois M Oregon
Indiana lo Pennsylvania E
Iowa
Kansas 10 South Dakota 4
Maine 6 Vermont
Massachusetts 15 Washington 4
Michigan 14 West Virginia 6
Minnesota 5 Wisconsin 11
New Hampshire 4 Wyoming 3
New Jersey 10
New Fork 36 Total
For Bryan-
Alabama Il North Carolina Il
Arkansas S South Carolina 5
Florida (Tennessee 11
Georgia 18 Texas 15
Louisiana SVirginia 12
Mississippi 9
Montana 2 Total
Even chance-
Delaware ENevada 2
Kentucky 12 Utah 3
Maryland 8
Nebraska 8 Total 38
Sixty to 40 in favor of Democrats-
Colorado 4 Missouri 17
£daho 2
Total

QUIET DAY FOR BRYAN.

Gets More Rest in Ohio and His Condittion is improving.

AKRON, O., Oct. 14.-Mr. Bryan spen the day very quietly. He was the guest of Judge Grant, and aside from going out to church in the forenoon, he remained indoors all day. He attended the West-cott Congregational Church and heard a sermon preached by Rev. J. L. Davis, but there were no political references in the sermon, and Mr. Bryan was allowed o come and go as any other visitor. To-norrow Mr. Bryan will continue his Ohio out, and will close it with a night meet-ng at Cleveland, after which he will proceed to New York. During tomorrow apecohos will be made at New Philadelphia, Alliance, Niles, Youngstown and Levittsburg, in addition to Cleveland.

Mr. Bryan has found his Ohio tour comparatively restful. He has not been re-quired to make so many speeches a day, and in most cases the speaking stands have been in the immediate violnity of the railroad stations. He has also been relieved of the constant presence of local committees on the train. The practice in most states is for committees from each town at which Mr. Bryan is scheduled to speak to meet his train an hour or two before their town is reached and ride with him. The consequence is that the train is generally overcrowded, and Mr. Bryan's time and strength overtaxed. Ohlo tour the state committee has been represented, but committees from the various stopping places have not been encouraged by the state managers, the re-sult being to give the National candidate far more time for rest and reading and

the preparation of speeches than he ordinarily has. The good effect of this is seen in the physical condition of the candidate. He now bids fair to be in expensional conditions of the candidate. cellent shape when he reaches New York.

Bryan's New York Programme. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-Mr. Bryan scheduled to arrive in this city via the New York Central Road at 2:45 Tuesday afternoon. A committee will meet him, including Adlai E. Stevenson and Web-ster Davis. He will be taken to the Hoffman House, where suites have been reserved. Dinner, with Bryan and Steven on as the guests of honor, will be served in the Moorish room at 5 o'clock. At din-ner there will not be more than 25 per-

until after the meetings and will then turn them over to the state committee.

Bryan Still Misrepresenting.

recently published a copy of President McKinley's letter regarding the Sulu treaty, in which that part relating to polygamy and slavery was vitlated by the President's order. A similar copy was sent to Bryan when it was found that he was making use of this Sulu Treaty.

he was making use of this Sulu treaty on

the stump, misrepresenting the situation. It was believed that Bryan was ignorant

of the action of the President. But it is observed that he has continued to use the Sulu treaty, notwithstanding he

has had an opportunity to inform him-self as to its contents, and must know

that he is misrepresenting the Adminis-

Great Democratic Day, October 27,

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.-From ocean to ocean and from Great Lakes to Gulf in

every city, town and village of the coun-

try, Democratic meetings will be held October 27, and will be addressed by the

ablest speakers that the scope of this gigantic plan will permit. This was the scheme announced today by the Demo-

cratic National Committee, which al-ready has set in motion the preparations

for the consummation of such a project.

tens of thousands of clubs affiliated with

or members of the National Association of Democratic Clubs will be asked to lend

Soldiers Like the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- One of the fa-

rite Democratic campaign assertions

is that we will have to conscript Ameri-can citizens to serve in the Philippines

if the Islands are held. The records of

the War Department show that more sol-diers enlist with a desire to serve in

the Philippines than there are vacancies

in the regiments. The regiments are kept constantly full, and there are 100 to

THREE NEW RECORDS.

Hammer Throwing, Shot Putting and

Two-Mile Run.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-The executive

and advisory committee of the Intercol-logiste Association of Amateur Athletics

of America held a joint meeting at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel today. The following

records were allowed and standard record

medals awarded in each case, the records having been made at the recent games! A. Plaw, University of California; for throwing the 15-pound hammer 154 feet

41/2 inches. F. Beck, Yale, 16-pound shot 44 feet 3

Alexander Grant, University of Pennsyl-

Belmont Won't Accept the Prizes.

Rainbow in each of the races won during

the past season by the latter yacht, will decline the prizes lost to the Rainbow

through her disqualification by the New

tonight at his country home at Hempstead

L. I., Mr. Belmont, who has just returned from the South, said:

"I will not accept the Rainbow prizes or Mineola under any circumstances."

Further than to announce his determi-

American Jockey's Good Showing.

PARIS, Oct. 15 .- At Longchamps yes-

terday the American jockeys made a great showing. The Prix St. Cyr 5000 francs

over a course of 2500 meters was won by

Vell Picard, and ridden by Patsy Free

man, was second. The Prix de Moulin 5000 francs over a course of 2400 meters

was won by M. le Mair's Fairboy, with

AMERICANS WERE RESCUED

Captain Shields and His 51 Men

Saved From Filipinos.

MANILA, Oct. 14.-Captain Devereaux

Shields, who, with 51 men of Company F. Twenty-pinth Regiment, United States

Volunteer Infantry, was captured by the insurgents last month in the Island of Marinduque, was rescued yesterday by the American rescue force with all the

THE PHILIPPINE TRADE.

More Merchandise Taken There

Than Is Sent Away.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The division of the War Department has made public a bulletin on the trade of the Philippine

Islands. The statement covers a period of nine months, ending March 31, 1900,

and sets forth that during that time mer-

chandise to the value of \$15,102,879 was imported into the Philippines and goods

to the value of \$12,928,464 went out of the

Islands to foreign ports. During the period named 54,187 tons of Manila hemp.

valued at \$8,106,340 were exported, of which the United States took 18,183 tons,

took \$3,964,347 worth, and 4806 tons, valued

at \$708,806, went to China.

The commerce in gold and silver coins

bring the total importation to \$16,751,800

and the total value of all exportation to \$14,634,236. The trade with the United

States alone amounted to an exportation of \$2,650,450 of goods and importations of

Accredited to Three Governments.

the Nicaraguan Minister here, has been

accredited by his government to Mexico also. He was already Minister to Chili,

so that he holds three missions simul-taneously. Senor Corea had just arrived

at New Orleans from Nicaragua when

he received his last appointment, and pro-ceeded at once to the City of Mexico. It

to have a suitable representative in Mexico during the approaching pan-

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. A druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Greve's signature is on each box. 25c.

The "Steck" plano-Wiley B. Allen Co.

American conference next October.

is understood that the purpose of his gov-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-Louis F. Cores,

the value of \$1,080,148.

aed at \$2,476,926; the United Kingdom

members of his party.

Cash Sloan up.

Veil Picard's Quartier Latin, ridden Willie Sims. Kiss, also owned by M.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-August Belmont,

Cornellus Vanderbilt's

vania, two-mile run, 9:51 3-5.

Yerk and Atlantic Clubs. When

on on this point. Mr. Beir to discuss the Rainbow controversy.

more applicants every month than

their assistance.

consummation of this plan the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-The Oregonian

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just issued a commercial monograph on the iron and steel trade of the United States, treating of the resources of this industry, its development, and its relations to the domestic and fereign markets. In this document the progress of the iron and steel trade is illustrated by maps and diagrams showing the distribution of iron ores in Europe and North America. sons, intimate friends of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson,

The party will leave the hotel at 6:50
P. M. In open carriages, with a platoon
of mounted police for escort, and go to
Madison-Square Garden. John B. Stanchfield, candidate for Governor, and Senator
Mackey will go first to Cooper Union,
where they will speak. After his Garden
speech, Mr. Bryan will speak from a
stand at Madison evenue and Twenty. iron ores in Europe and North America, the comparative development in the pro-duction of pig iron by countries since stand at Madison avenue and Twenty fourth streets, then in Tammany Hall and then in Cooper Union, Mr. Stevensen will follow Mr. Bryan at each of the places named. The reception committee will re-main in charge of the distinguished guests

UNITED STATES IS THE WORLD'S

GREATEST PRODUCER.

Statement of Resources of Industry,

Its Development and Relation to

Domestic and Foreign Markets.

United States is the foremost steel-consuming country of the world, a single city having consumed, 125,800 tons in a year for building purposes alone, and one car company having required #0,000 tons of steel to meet its yearly contracts. In 1879 about one-third of our pig iron was made into rulls, but since that date steel rails have ceased to be the chief form of stee production, their proportion in 1896 being but one-sixth of the whole. The consumption of steel per capita for non-rai uses In 1879 was 75.4 pounds; In 1889, 313.2 pounds; in 1806, 276.2 pounds, showing how other than rail uses of steel have de-veloped in 20 years.

In our iron and steel trade with for eign countries covering the last 20 years our position has been exactly reversed. Within the last five years we have actu ally changed from an importing to an ex-porting nation. In 1880 we imported five times as much in value as we exported of iron and steel products. Now we ex-port six times the value of our iron and steel imports. These exports in 1900 aggregated \$121,658,341, thus ranking next to breadstuffs, cotton and provisions, the three higher in value. There are in the

******************************** LESS EMPLOYMENT AND LOWER WAGES.

Bryan's Election Would Bring Disaster to Laboring Men and Commercial Interests.

PORTLAND, Oct. 13.-(To the Editor.)-The election of Bryan would, in my opinion, prove disastrous to laboring man and merchant. Bryan stands for free sliver and the debasement of the currency. A young man who was an ardent Bryanite in 1896 told me a short time ago that he intended to vote for McKinley, and that if Bryan were elected he would withdraw his money from the bank and bury it. He had put in gold and wanted gold in return, and would not take chances on getting silver. This is one instance out of hundreds of thousands throughout the country. It is not the wealthy man who contracts the currency. He wants money to operate with, or wants to loan his money to advantage. It is the numerous small holders withdrawing their money from circulation who make the scarcity, cause the failure of banks, and through this comes the natural result of hard times, shortage of labor and general depression. Further than this, manufacturers would immediately curtail their purchases of raw material and their output of manufactured goods.

Fearful of a change in the tariff, the jobber and retailer would buy sparingly for the same reason, all of which would mean less employment for the laboring man, and in all likelihood lower wages for those employed. As to the Northwest and Pacific Coast interests in particular, I believe that expansion has been a great factor in our material advancement in the past few years, and I believe that Democratic success would be a very severe blow to this particular section of the country. Expansion, with a firm foothold in the Orient, means steady employment of labor and steady markets for numerous agricultural products of the Northwest, which would all be put in jeopardy by the election of Bryan. A. H. DEVERS

1873, the growth of the steel output of the several leading nations, the change in the relation of iron and steel exports and imports, and the course of prices for pig iron and steel rails in the United States.

The United States is now the world's greatest producer of iron and steel and coal, as well as of copper, cotton, bread-stuffs, provisions, and many other ar-

ticles entering into the daily requirements of man. In a comparative survey of the world's iron-ore situation, the remarkable fact is brought out that the United States in 1899 produced 30 per cent of the world's ore, or 25,000,000 tons out of a total of 85,000,000 tons, in round numbers. This quantity is somewhat less than the com-bined ore output of both Great Britain and Germany, Including Luxemburg, which produced respectively 17 and 21 per cent of the world's ore supply. This alone gives the United States the leadership among the world's great ore producers; but this fact must be taken in connection with coal production on which the iron industry depends and of which this country produces 32 per cent of the world's output, while Great Britain produces 30 per cent and Germany 19 per cent. With primacy in coal and iron ore the posi-tion of the United States is one of undisputed and permanent ascendency in her control of the raw materials of iron and steel production. This primacy in raw materials gives the United States a self-sufficing position, as compared with that of her foremost rivals-Germany and Great Britain. While the Dortmund (Germany) furnaces have to go to Northern Sweden for Iron ores and the furnaces of Cleveland, England, have to get their ores from Northern and Southern Spain, the United States is far freer to locate her fron and steel industries with direct regard to the conditions of maximum economy in the accumulation of raw materials and the distribution of the finished products. Therefore, as coke has displaced coal, the tendency the world over is for the furnace to leave the col-llery and move toward the ore mines. Hence the iron and steel industries of this country are gradually being drawn around the southern shores of Lake Erie within easy access of the vast ore deposits of the Lake Superior mines. The preponderance of this single source of ore produc tion is apparent from the fact that the Lake Superior region furnished 73 per cent of the 25,000,000 tons of ore consumed by our furnaces in 1899, while the Southern States furnished 19 per cent and the East-ern States but 8 per cent. One of the most wonderful developments in modern trade is that of the ore-handling facilities

from the Lake Superior mines to the furnaces of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Among the world's great pig-iron producers the United States first attained the leadership in 1890; but in 1894 lost it to Great Britain again. Only, however, for the time being. In 1896 the United States finally outranked the United King-dom. In 1899, the five great pig-iron pro-ducers stood in the following order of

Great Britain Germany Russia France

There are other nations to be mentioned, such as Austria-Hungary and Bel-gium, each of which produces a million tons, and Sweden, whose output is half a million. But the mere fact of primacy in pig-iron production on which the agee industry depends directly, has the utmost significance for this country at home and abroad. We are also the greatest con-sumers of our iron and steel products. The development of a domestic consumptive capacity has been a feature of the National policy toward the iron and steel trade. It has been followed by the growth of a National demand unequalled by any other nation. The volume of demand thus developed has resulted in that gradual reduction in the cost of production which has brought this country fully equipped to enter the world's markets on a level with the best of her rivals. Her position in the world's markets is therefore not ephemeral, but enduring, be cause it is based on a highly developed and rapidly enlarging home market such

and rapidly enlarging home market alocal as no other nation now enjoys.

The growth of the steel industry is next taken up, and the transition from the from to the steel age is indicated by the substitution of steel rails for iron rails in railway building. Here again the United States holds the primacy, because of her producing almost 40 per cent of the world's steel output, while Great Britain produces 184, per cent and Germany 21 per cent. No other nation converts so much of its pig iron into steel as the United States does. Of the world's pig iron output, 40,whereas this country converts 77 per cent of its pig iron tennage into steel, amounting to 10,636,858 tons out of the

world's total output of 27,110,000 tons. The

iron and steel exports II classes valued at from \$1,000,000 to \$9,000,000 each

These facts and relations give the iron and steel trade an economic outlook such as has never before been attained. While Great Britain and Germany are still lead-ing us as exporters of iron and steel of certain classes, our experience at home in adapating machinery and implements and other forms of steel products to the varied conditions of our vast territory has prepared us to adapt our products to the conditions of climate and the wants of consumers the world over. We prospered hitherto by reason of the high efficiency of our labor, by the superiority of our industrial organization and by ous progress in technical invenion. But other nations are learning our secrets of success. Other nations are imitating our methods and making models of our machinery and tools in order to or our magninery and tools in order to overcome the advantages we now have over them. Prussia and Bavaria, France and England, all import our railway engines only to pick out their excellencies and then incorporate these into their next new types to be made at home. The polinto account, and the only way to meet it is by a restless progress in productive , a systematic study of the conditions and requirements of American iron and steel products abroad, and a more considerate cultivation of the consumer than has hitherto been the case. With proper exceptions consumers have eretofore bought our products on their merits without solicitation from us; but as our competitors learn to incorporate these merits into their own makes, position can be secured and improved upin the future only by aggressive methods in which the commercial and the con-suming interests of the foreign trade are made to realize our readiness to meet their conditions with a superior product, Hence the main problem of the American ron and steel trade is now not indus trial, nor financial, but commercial. Our olg iron trade with Europe, for example, is Emited by the quantity of bottoms offered it as ballast in cotton cargoes. Everywhere, too, our foreign trade fers for want of trained commercial representatives. Our greatest commercial needs, as has been well said, are ships and schools.

BOERS AGAIN ARE ACTIVE. Burghers Who Refuse to Fight to Be

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14.—The Boers are ery active in the Kroonstadt district. ral Dewet has proclaimed that hers who refused to fight will be prisoners of war. General British mounted infantry scouting from Lindley lost Captain Willshire, who was

killed through mistaking a party of 40 Boers in khaki uniform for friends. Boer commands continuously harassed the British column while marching from Lindley to Kroonstadt. The Boers cap-tured a detachment of the Cheshire Regiment, which was escorting an empty wagon near Frankfort. They released the driver but kept the wagon.

Surprised Boer Langer. LONDON, Oct. 14.—The War Office has evelved the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Saturday, October 13; "A satisfactory little affair occurred Frankfort Thursday. Colonel Grove, with the West Kents, surprised a Boer laager at dawn, killed 7, wounded 9, and

Gets the Danes Released. LONDON, Oct. 15.-The intercession of the Princess of Wales, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Daily Telegraph, has secured the liberation of some Danes who were compelled by the Boers to fight against the British and had been imrisoned at Simonstown.

Money for Miasionary Alliance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Rev. Albert B.
Simpson, president of the Christian and
Missionary Alliance, today preached his
annual missionary sermon at the Gospel
Tabernacle, and as a result over \$50,000 in cash pledges and property were realized for the mission work of the alliance for the coming year. The total amount col-lected today was: \$52,259 25, part of it being proceeds of a collection taken at Nyack, N. Y.

Trustees for Consumptives' Home. CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The executive ommittee of the second district grand lodge of the B'mi B'rith met today in this city and elected 29 trustees for the new home for consumptives at Denver, to serve one year. Among them is Dr. Albert Abrahams, of San Francisco.

Every woman should know that Car-ter's Little Liver Fills are a specific for sick headache. Only one pill a dose. A woman can't stand everything.

LI EXPRESSED REGRET

THANKED AMERICANS FOR GOOD TREATMENT OF CHINESE.

ondon Times Says Germany Is Justifled in Her Attitude Toward Authors of Atrocities.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch rom Pekin, dated October 12, rays; At the American Legation Li Hung Chang expressed regret for the recent occurrences and thanked the Americans for their good treatment of the Chinese He promised to request that negotiations be begun at the Trung li Yamun two days hence and to exclude Yung Lu from them. "It is asserted," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring yester-day, "that the Russians have seized the Niu Chwang Railway at the terminus of the Shan Hai Kwan line. This is the first step the Russians have taken on the right bank of the Amur. The Russian Southern and Northern armies have joined hands at Tchling, north of Mukden, thereby placing all of Manchuris east of the river Like and a portion west of the stream in the hands of Russia." Dr. Morrison in today's Times concludes his dramatic description of the siege of Pekin. He expresses the deep obligation of all those confined in the British Legation to the "splendid services of Rev. Dr. Frederick Gamewell, head of the Mission Board, to whom was due the designing and construction of all our defenses and who carried out in the most admirable manner Sir Claude MacDonald's ideas and He also refers to the "valuable ser vices" rendered by Mr. Squiers, secretary of the United States Legation."

The Times, commenting editorially upon r. Morrison's narrative, says:
"The whole story justifies in the fullest manner Emperor William's attitude toward the authors of the atrocities. It

proves beyond a reasonable doubt the re-sponsibility of the high officials and the Tsung Il Yamun." Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Saturday, scribes four distinct agitations in Kwang Tung, Kwang Si, Szechuan and the Yangtse region—all of which are antidynastic rather than anti-foreign. If Sun Yat Sen is successful in the

South." says the correspondent, "and his rebellion spreads over the Yangtse region, he will probably be aided by Prince Tuan, Tung Fuh Slang and the Mohammedan leaders in the Northwest." The Chinese Imperial troops, according to a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from

Hong Kong, dated yesterday, have recaptured Weichou on East River, where Sun Yat Sen, the reformer, had raised his flag, and have scattered the rebels. The Standard publishes mail advices from Tien Twin, giving a list of 54 documents that were seized in the yamen of the Viceroy after the capture of the city and fell into the hands of the corresndents before the military authorities

had solved the yamen. These include re-celpts for money paid to Boxer generals for supplies to their troops of every kind, reports of action and lists of casualties and rewards paid to generals and the familles of the killed, all clearly proving that the authorities maintained the Boxer movement by lavish expenditure,

CHING GOT COOL RECEPTION.

Germans Would Not Receive His Social Call-He Was Suave. PEKIN, Sept. 7.-Prince Ching. risited the foreign Ministers yesterday, did not receive that cordial reception he seemed to expect. At the British legation, the first one he visited, the demeanof Sir Claude MacDonald was chilly in the extreme, and the visit occupied no longer than five minutes. Prince Ching was in his sedan chair, borne on the shoulders of eight gorgeously appareled servants, preceded by four Chinese officials of high rank, each wearing the insignia of the peacock feather. A troop of Japanese cavalry acted as escort and guard. From the British legation the guard. From the British legation the cavalcade went to the German, but was private of the same battery by a French understood that the Germans do not controlled by the Chinese interpreter of the legation that the representatives of the sentry was not to biame. It appears

The rapid fail of the Pai Ho is causing the legation that the representatives of the sentry was not to biame. It appears his imperial majesty, the Emperor of that the Americans were out after dark, and had been drinking. They were haited at present from Chinese officials. At the by a sentry on the French pontoon bridge, Spanish legation, where also the French and disregarding his challenge, they tried Minister resides, as his residence was destroyed, the call only lasted 12 minutes, and at the Austrian hardly as long. At the Russian legation over an hour

was spent. From there the American legation was visited. Here the Prince was received by Mr. Conger and the mem-bers of the Legation. The Prince told Mr. Conger that he felt ashamed to look him in the face, but that personally he had done all in his power to prevent the catastrophe that had occurred, but the force of events had proved too much for him. Ching said that he had merely come to pay a visit of respect to an old friend. stated on reliable authority that at the Japanese legation Ching was informed that Japan was utterly opposed to any division of China by the powers, and that both England and America would stand by her in this demand; that China would have to pay very heavily for the trouble she had caused, but it would

not be in loss of territory.

It is now believed here that the settlement of the situation will be made by an international commission, either at The Hague or Washington, at which China will not be represented. If the epinion of high officials here can be taken as a guide, Russia, Germany, France and possibly Italy are in favor of a division of China, with a merely nominal Chinese empire, while England, America and Japan will demand the open-door policy, a heavy indemnity and for a long period the policing of the country by an interna-

tional force.

The general consensus of opinion of the American and British Ministers and generals is that seidom if ever in the history of the world has any city been more completely looted and gutted than Pe-kin, and it is mainly due to the influence of General Chaffee and the British General Gaselee that the sucred city itself has not suffered the same fate; in fact, most of the members of the Embassies, their families and even the missionaries think that a great mistake has been made in not looting it and burning it to the ground. They argue that if all the property of the merchants, bankers, awnbrokers and even the houses of the very poor have been looted and burned, why should the property of those mainly responsible be saved and held sacred for their future use? It is an every-day sight to see soldiers, camp followers and nembers of the riff-raff that is following the army selling all sorts of things, particularly the sliver shoes, which were used as cash, valued at \$7, \$13, \$30 and \$50, according to weight. Hundred-dollar watches were selling for \$5, but now prices have gone up, and silver shoes are selling for two-thirds of their value, and other things accordingly.

The proprietor of a Pekin hotel has

bought, it is stated, silver worth over a quarter of a million dollars at a cost of less than \$50,000. The Sikh soldiers have done a lot of trading in silver, buying it from the Russians cheap and selling at a profit. An ex-strest arab from New York has made a clear \$2000 with a capital of nothing except unlimited cheek and no scruples whatever on the subject of his right to

Auction sales take place at the British Autrino sales take place at the british legistion every afternoon of looted goods turned in by the troops, but the prices are high, being sometimes more than the things are usually sold for in the stores in nominal times. Major Waller has in his possession a vast amount of stuff, a large portion of which has been taken from looted stores. General Chaffee has not yet decided with regard to its dis-

position, but it will probably be sold at

American soldiers have not been officially allowed to loot, but only to for-age, which means that parties have gone out daily over the American quarter and collected the things most needed by the troops, such as bedding, furniture for camp use, etc. Most of the soldiers on the march to Pekin threw away their blankets and other impediments which rendered the march under a burning sun unbearable. At night now they would suffer from cold if they had not been ailowed to commandeer the necessary cov-ering. It is only human nature that the boys in that duty should pick robes of ermine and grey fox skins and other warm furs rather than those of a coarser and ugiler appearance.

Some of the most persistent looters have been the missionaries. Recently meeting one with five cartloads of furs and antique furniture, Major Waller asked the and you will find that your missionary by what right he had taken the things, and to his astonishment was told by permission of Major Waller. He informed the missionary he was mis-taken, he himself was Major Waller and should confiscate every bit of it.

SCRAMBLE FOR QUARTERS

Creates Delicate Situation Among Foreign Troops at Tien Tsin. TIEN TSIN, China, Sept. 17.—With the general belief that this city is to be the military center and base for the Winter, all the powers are now engaged in a general scramble for buildings. Anything that has a roof is now valuable, and every building in the foreign concessions which the bombardment left capable of repairs is being put in shape for either barracks or storerooms. This condition of affairs has made the situation here rather delicate, and in several instances there have been some sharp interchanges over the possession of premises. The Americans have not gotten the best of

The foreign city of Tien Tsin is composed of the various concessions to the powers and what is known locally as the "extra concession," lying to the south-west, between the Victoria Gardens and the mud wall and south. The American concession was surrendered several years ago, and in the present situation the Americans are keenly feeling its loss. The English and German concessions are probably greatest in area, the British, however, having more and larger buildings than anyone else. There is today not an unoccupied building in Tien Tsin, and the powers are drawing the concession lines very closely.

As was cabled the Associated Press

early in September, the Americans were compelled to give up to the Germans a large tract of land and several very commodious warehouses filled with commis-sary supplies. The property was in the extra German concession, and only occu-pled under sufferance. It was understood when the German commander consented to its occupancy that it would be given up on demand, but the demand caused the American officials no little embarrassment and inconvenience. As a result, the American forces are now scat-The Fifteenth Infantry, Colonel Moale commanding, and at present senior of a mile further down the Taku road is the camp of the Third Artillery, in the compound of the property of Mr. Drew, an American. The marine battalion is ncession, the officers occupying several houses in Victoria Terrace. The commissary and Quartermaster's depots are on

makes Tien Tsin a very delicate and in-teresting place just at present. The whole atmosphere is charged with the tensoress of local conditions, and the nicest diplo-macy is constantly being called into play to smooth over little eruptions, and the friction natural to such circumstances. Two events of this week which were pregnant with possibilities have been the Field Marshal's stay at the capital has pleasantly adjusted and have left no apparent trace of feeling. One was the killing of Corporal Hughes, of Battery D. sets in. Possibly he will make Shanghat Third Artillery, and the wounding of a his headquarters for the Winter, as it is to rush him. One of the men fired his revolver, discharging four when the sentry fired, killing Hughes. He was attacked by the second American, whom he bayonetted, inflicting a slight

The other instance was a slight tilt former had posted a guard over a pile of wood and hoisted a British flag. A Russian guard, according to report, made an attempt to seize the wood, also hoisting a fing and threatening to cut down the British colors. General Lorne Campbell happened to be on the scene at the time, unaccompanied. Seeing the gravity of the situation, he asked an American officer to assist him, explaining that he feared the two guards, who were Indians, of the Bengal Lancers, might precipitate trouble. The American consented to re-main while the General sought the Russian commander. Admiral Aliexiff im-mediately recalled the Russlans when the matter was explained to him, and apologized for their action. It is reported all the men were punished.

PEKIN IS EXPECTANT Speculation as to the Settlement of

the Present Troubles. PEKIN, Sept. 11.—From Ministers to the last joined student interpreters in the various Legations, and from Generals to drummer boys not a soul but is asking the question, What next? It takes, even for government messages, 10 to 14 days to get an answer to a cable and private and press messages, now that the gov-ernment telegraph line to Tien Tsin has een closed against them, are practically unknown, and consequently the foreign ers in Pekin are almost as bady off for news of the outside world as were those besleged in the walls of the British Le-

gation during the siege. English and American papers have just been received, which make interesting reading for the Ministers and their fam-ilies, teiling, as they do, all about their supposed death and giving tragic details as to how the men kliled their women folk, how members of certain legations were bolled in oil, and other harrowing pictures of the last day of the siege. There is a certain gentleman living in Shanghai, better known to the world as "The Shanghai Liar," who, if he were nere, would probably meet a warm reception from some of his resuscitated vic-

The great question now heard in Pekin is. What is the world going to do with China with so many nations having conflicting interests and opinions as to what should be done? It is also a mistaken idea to suppose that the Chinese them selves have been settied with effectually yet, but if Sir Robert Hart shall prove a true prophet there will be no serious afbefore the beginning of November marching from the south will have com together and be more or less under cen-tral control. There will probably be one battle with great loss to the Chinese be

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ore they realize the hopelessness of fur Another great question often asked here

is, Will China prove a great battle groupd on which will be fought out the supremacy of Russia or Japan in this part of the world? Though the Japanese have the general sympathy here as against Russia, still nearly all those who have lived long in China say that they trust that if the Department of Chill, in which Pekin is situated, has to be controlled by Japanese or Russians, that Russia will get it. The reason for this is that the religions of Japan and China are much alike, and the people, if they had their queues cut off and allowed their hair to grow on the front of their heads, would not be distinguishable from the Japanese, and the yellow peril would then become an assured reality; for with the modern ideas of the Japanese engrafted American officer in Tien Tsin, is located in on the Chinese, with the wealth they the buildings and compound of the could accumulate, the largest trained American Methodist Mission. A quarter army in the world would be at their dison the Chinese, with the wealth they posal, and their navy would be equally powerful, and, combined, the Chinese and Japanese would become the most powerful race on earth. Another idea at presquartered in the buildings in the British ent prevalent among army officers here is that nothing can prevent the party tion of China, and that in each "sphere of influence" a Chinese army the bund in the old Tien Tsin Hotel.

The presence of such a large number of troops in close contiguity, with conflicting customs and national prejudices, makes Tien Tsin a way of the makes Tien Tsin the makes Tien Tsin the total transfer of the maintained to help protect it against other foreign aggression, and that this way of the maintained to help protect it against other foreign aggression, and that this way of the maintained to help protect it against other foreign aggression, and that this way of the maintained to help protect it against other foreign aggression, and that this way of the maintained to help protect it against other foreign aggression. about a mutiny which would sink the Indian mutiny into comparative insignificance.

Von Waldersee Sets Out for Pekin. TIEN TSIN, Oct. 14. Field Marshat Count von Waldersee and his staff started this morning for Pekin. Only a small escort accompanied him. The length of return to Ten Tsin before cold

the allies to redouble their efforts to rush supplies to Pekin.



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