THE PRESIDENCY

McKinley's Re-Election Probable Next November.

BRYAN HAS THE LABORING OAR

Republicans Sure of Nearly Half the Electoral College—Opinions of Many Committeemen.

How will the country vote on the question of the next Presidency of the United States? What states will be found in the Democratic column? What states in the Republican list? In what states will the results of four years ago be repeated? What states will reverse the order of 1896? How about issues, causes, conditions and pluralities?

These questions are of interest to every man in America who has the right of franchise, to every boy who will some day vote, and to every woman who would like to vote. From now until the nominees of the conventions have been passed upon at the polls the interest will be on the increase. The Presidential campaign of 1900 is already started. Candidates and candidates' friends are making speeches, making promises and hoping to make history.

It is not attempted here to return answers of iron-clad positiveness to the questions enumerated. But much may be said with positiveness as to the attitude of the country. Also a glance may be taken at certain historical facts.

As to the nominees for the Presidency, there seems at this time to be little question that William McKinley is to be the choice of the Republican party, and that William Jennings Bryan will again be the candidate of the Democrats.

Mr. Bryan, having announced with positiveness that in any platform by which he is pledged to stand there must be free-silver, anti-imperialism and anti-trust planks, the Democratic position appears clear. Equally obvious is it that the Republicans will make their fight along the lines of expansion and protective tariff, claiming credit for the generally prosperous condition of the country at the present time.

Votes Which Seem Sure for Bryan.

Given this basis to work upon, it seems safe to divide the various states into three general groups, with the probabilities against any radical revision being made necessary in at least two of the lists. The history of Presidential elections in recent years would seem to point to the arranging of a considerable number of states in the column of uncompromising Democracy, and of other states on the side of Republican certainty. Take a look at the soil of states four years ago. There were 176 electoral votes cast for Mr. Bryan to the 271 put to the credit of Mr. McKinley.

The Democratic group was made up of these states: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, with one of California's nine votes and one out of the 13 allotted to Kentucky. The Republicans, in addition to having eight votes in California and 12 in Kentucky, obtained the entire electoral votes in Conecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

For more than the last 20 years there has been a "solid South," a unit in favor of the nominee of the Democratic party, made up of these states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Here is an aggregate, in the apportionment of today, of 129 Democratic votes in the electoral college of 1900. Of the other states which were in line for Colonel Bryan in 1896, Colorado has a record of having developed populistic tendencies in 1892, before which time it was in the Republican list; Idaho was a caster of populist votes in 1892; Kansas gave her 10 votes for the populist candidate, Weaver, in 1892, and was a Republican state before that period; Montana was Republican in 1892; Nebraska was Republican in 1892 and before then; Nevada's record is populist in 1892, Republican 1884 and 1888 and Democratic in 1880; South Dakota was Republican in 1892; Utah was not enjoying statehood rights in 1892; Wyoming was Republican eight years ago.

The Democrats claim Colorado at the coming election, basing their contention on the election for Governor two years ago, when a fusion of the Democratic and Populist forces resulted in the election of Governor Thomas by a plurality of 42,021 votes over the Republican candidate, Wolcott.

Practically the same condition exists in Idaho, where the Republican candidate for Governor in 1898 was beaten by a plurality of 5618 for the fusionists.

Montana is considered a safety by the Democrats. The joint ballot of the present Legislature shows: Republicans, 16; Democrats, 73; Populists and Silver Republicans, 5.

Utah's Legislature is composed of 41 Democrats, 16 Republicans and 6 Fusionists.

Here are 13 electoral votes reasonably sure to add to the Southern showing, and giving a total of 142.

There will be 447 votes in the Electoral College this year, and it will, therefore, take 224 votes to elect a President.

What the Republicans Claim.

The states assuredly Republican are—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, with a total of 87 votes.

Illinois, aside from its Democratic vote in 1892, is a Republican state. At the election of Treasurer in 1898 the Republican candidate, Whittemore, was seated by a plurality of 43,450.

Indiana has a varied record with reference to its electorial vote. In 1892, the vote went to Cleveland, in 1888 to Harrison, in 1884 to Cleveland, and in 1880 to Garfield. Recently, the tendency has been undeniably Republican, the election for Secretary of State in 1898 showing a Republican plurality of 17,518. In view of the fact that at the Presidential election two years before the Republican plurality was only 18,183, the later figures indicate a growing Republicanism.

Michigan, in 1892, cast five Democratic and nine Republican votes. Before that time the state was unbreakably in the Republican column. The Republican candidate for Governor, in 1898, was elected by a plurality of 75,097, a considerable gain over the Republican plurality of 56,868 for McKinley.

New Jersey's plurality for McKinley was 87,692, the greatest plurality the state ever gave a Presidential candidate. There has been a falling off in the vote, however, as shown by the fact that Governor Voorhees, the present executive, was elected by a Republican plurality of only 5429 in 1898.

New York elected Governor Roosevelt in 1898 by a plurality of 17,786, as compared with the Republican plurality for McKinley of 268,469. In 1892 the state went Democratic; in 1888, Republican; in 1884, Democratic, and in 1880, Republican. The Legislature is largely Republican on joint ballot.

Ohio, before its Democratic expression in 1892, was overwhelmingly Republican. At the Gubernatorial election last year the Republican candidate was elected by 49,023, a plurality greater than that given to President McKinley. The Legislature for 1900 stands: Republicans, 81; Independent Republicans, 4; Democrats, 54, on joint ballot.

Oregon, in 1892, gave three Republican votes and one Populist vote. Before this time the state was solidly in the Republican groove. The present Governor came in in 1898 on a Republican plurality of 10,551. The Republican vote thus grew from a Presidential plurality of 2117 in 1896.

Wisconsin was Democratic in 1892, but Republican prior to that time. The latest vote showing the tendency of the state came in the Gubernatorial contest of 1898, when the Republican candidate was elected by a plurality of 37,784.

Claimed, Conceded and Doubtful.

The Republicans believe that the electoral votes of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin will be theirs. Added to the assuredly Republican list, the total vote thus reached amounts to 215, or nine votes less than a plurality.

As a sort of recapitulation of the results thus far adduced, this table may be considered:

Democratic States.

Alabama	11	Tennessee	12
Arkansas	8	Texas	15
Florida	4	Virginia	12
Georgia	13	Colorado	4
Louisiana	8	Idaho	3
Mississippi	9	Montana	3
Missouri	17	Utah	3
North Carolina	11		
South Carolina	9	Total	142

Republican States.

Iowa	13	Indiana	15
Maine	6	Michigan	14
Massachusetts	15	New York	36
Minnesota	9	Ohio	23
New Hampshire	4	Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	23	Wisconsin	12
Rhode Island	4		
Vermont	4		—
Illinois	24	Total	215

The states and their votes unaccounted for, then, are:

Connecticut	6	North Dakota	3
California	9	New Jersey	10
Delaware	3	South Dakota	4
Maryland	8	Washington	4
Kansas	10	West Virginia	6
Kentucky	13	Wyoming	3
Nebraska	8		—
Nevada	3	Total	90

Included in this list are several states about which contradictory claims are freely made. The Democratic prophets are asserting confidently that Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, North and South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming must surely cast their ballots for the nominee of the Milwaukee convention.

These states, added to the commonwealths about which there is not so much question, would bring the Democratic vote up to 207. The more optimistic of the Democrats also claim New Jersey, California and West Virginia. This would give a total of 232 votes, more than sufficient to elect the Democratic candidate.

The Republicans, on the other hand, point to the 215 votes which they say are assured, and predict victory, with the aid of either California or New Jersey.

Some notion of the sentiment of the leaders of the two political parties in the doubtful states may be gained by a reference to the subjoined expressions of opinion:

Delaware Republicans Split.

The situation in Delaware is somewhat complicated by the fight between the regular Republican organization and the so-called Union Republicans. Combining the votes of these two, there should be sufficient votes to carry the electoral vote of Delaware for the Republican nominee.

Delaware's plurality in the election of 1896 for President McKinley was 3630. There is no reason why this plurality should not be maintained, if common sense will dictate the course of the Republicans and Union Republicans in the choice of electors.—Statement by Henry B. Thompson, acting Republican National Committeeman from Delaware.

Silver Sidetracked in Wyoming.

I believe that if William J. Bryan is the Democratic nominee, the Wyoming majority will be increased for him to 1000 or more. While I regard Wyoming as being safe for 1000 or more plurality for Mr. Bryan, it is doubtful if the state could be carried by the Democrats with any other name at the head of the ticket. In justification of this statement, I will say that in so far as I know, all the voters of Wyoming who are opposed to imperialism, militarism, the abuse of the power of injunction by Federal Courts and the economic policy of the Republican party that fosters a money trust, or any other great combination of capital that controls or monopolizes any industry, will unite in their support of Mr. Bryan for President.

I am not one who believes that silver can be successfully restored to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States without the action of the great Governments of Europe. But, with many other voters in Wyoming, I do believe that since 1896 other issues of National importance have sprung into a prominence that overshadows for a time the coinage question. I refer, first, to imperialism, which can become a permanent policy in the United States only by overriding every principle in the Declaration of Independence upon which a Republic, democratic in principle, can rest.

The subjugation of the people in the Philippines means the adoption of a National policy that would govern millions of people without their consent and consequently would necessitate a large standing army and would involve a labor problem of such far-reaching effect that wage-earners may reasonably look upon it with alarm. It may be said by those who support the Republican Administration in its policy of imperialism that government by force is to be applied only to the peoples of the islands acquired by the treaty of Paris, particularly the Filipinos.

A double standard of morals in a government of the people and by the people cannot satisfy the public conscience, and therefore must result in an irrepressible conflict so long as the effort to maintain freedom for one class and despotism for another is attempted under the law in any part of the world.

If the Republican party would manifest the same energy and determination in adherence to the fundamental principles upon which the Government of the United States is based, the Filipinos would not appeal in vain for liberty and independence, nor would the plain people of the several states stand in terrified wonder at the tremendous encroachment that class privilege, incorporated wealth, is gaining in this intentional land of the free.

As the power of railroad, banking and manufacturing corporations to control legislation in their own interests is manifested more and more at each session of Congress, it becomes evident that unrestrained corporate wealth and individual liberty, as intended by the founders of the Republic, are incompatible.

The conclusion is being rapidly forced upon thoughtful citizens that, had there been railroads and great manufacturing corporations in 1776, the Declaration of Independnce would never have been proclaimed and the Constitution of 1787 would never have been written.

No one expects the present Republican Congress to extend to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power necessary to protect individuals or communities from the rapacity of railroad companies or the occasional malice of railroad magnates, nor does any one believe there will be any serious effort made by the Fifty-sixth Congress to restrain the monopolistic feature of the great manufacturing corporations known as trusts.

Democrats, Populists and Free-Silver Republicans have an abiding faith in Mr. Bryan's great ability, courage and broad statesmanship. They prefer to trust him to correct the abuse of power by the great corporations that endangers the liberty of the citizen in his pursuit of happiness. They rely on his great sense of justice and great sympathy with the common people to administer the Government on the basic principle of freedom, "that all just powers in Government are derived from the consent of the governed."—By W. H. Holliday, Democratic National Committeeman from Wyoming.

Thinks Bryan Will Lose Washington.

I think Colonel Bryan's 12,493 plurality in the State of Washington in 1896 will be diminished and even wiped out, and that the Republican candidate will carry the state in 1900. This is owing to the foolish and undemocratic position taken by the leaders of the party on the Philippine question.

The Democratic party has always been an expansion party. Our present leaders on this question seem to look to the men who abused us most unmercifully in 1896 for guidance. Patriotic men who voted for William J. Bryan in the State of Washington in 1896 on the monetary question do not now propose to have Atkinson and Hoar write the Democratic platform on the expansion question.—By W. H. White, Democratic National Committeeman from Washington.

Alaska Gold a Factor.

The California plurality of 1896 for President McKinley should be largely increased for the following reasons:

1. The new discoveries of gold in Alaska tend to minimize the silver question.

2. The recent great expansion of business and general prosperity of all classes of the whole Pacific Coast under a Republican administration.

3. The uncertainty which would attend a change of administrative policy.—By John D. Spreckels, Republican National Committeeman from California.

North Dakota Very Doubtful.

The probability is that the majority vote in North Dakota will be considerably reduced from the vote of 1896. Local conditions will enter largely into the result. Also the fact that there has been a large immigration into the state during the last three years, and under certain conditions the larger number of the new voters can be obtained for the support of the Democratic ticket.

My opinion is that North Dakota is a very doubtful state and the success of the Republican party not at all an assured fact.—By Thomas Kleinegel, chairman of the North Dakota Democratic State Committee.

Bryan's Nevada Popularity.

Mr. Bryan's plurality in Nevada will probably be increased at the coming election. My reason for this opinion is that the people of Nevada favor the free coinage of silver and recognize in Mr. Bryan a leader who has always advocated the silver issue.

The reception given to Mr. Bryan at Carson City last Summer, when all this section of the state turned out to welcome him, is evidence that his popularity has increased rather than diminished in this state. Besides, notwithstanding the new National questions on issues which have arisen since 1896, there has been no such change in the political aspect of this state as would warrant even a partisan opinion derogatory to Mr. Bryan's great popularity in Nevada.—By Clayton Belknap, Democratic National Committeeman for Nevada.

Nevada Republicans Hopeful.

In Nevada the Presidential election will be free from any local issues upon which the silver party can be held together; consequently there will be a large number of voters without a party. A careful analysis of the vote at the last election shows that about 50 per cent of the old-line Democrats, who for the last six years have acted with the Silver party, returned to their former allegiance, and a smaller percentage of the Republicans did the same thing. This increased the Republican and the Democratic vote to such an extent that with silver a secondary or dead issue the silver party can present no issue upon which to enter another campaign. Consequently there appears to be no doubt that the two old parties, Republican and Democratic, will be pitted against each other at the coming election, which, with the present outlook, means Republican success in Nevada, as well as throughout the country. With the Republican party reunited, Nevada will resume her proper place in the Republican ranks in this year 1900.—By R. K. Colcord, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Nevada.

Kansas Democratic.

Kansas will be in the Democratic column this year.—By J. G. Johnson, Democratic National Committeeman from Kansas.

Kansas Surely Republican.

Mr. Bryan carried the State of Kansas in 1896 upon the silver issue. That question is no longer discussed here. The people of Kansas are making money, the laborers of the state are all employed, the mines are all in active operation, the farmers are obtaining good prices for their cattle, hogs, wheat and corn. They are satisfied.

A very large majority of the voters of Kansas are in favor of expansion, and with the foreign policy of the present Administration as the leading issue in the campaign this year, which now seems probable, the Republicans will carry the state without a question of doubt.—By Morton Albaugh, Chairman of the Kansas Republican State Committee.

Determined to Smash Elkins.

The West Virginia Democrats have called their convention for June 5, and they expect to nominate a state ticket in marked contrast, so far as the personnel of the ticket is concerned, to that which has been given to them by the accidental success of the Republican party in the state. There is no contention among the Democrats as to who shall head their ticket, but they are universally of the opinion that it shall be a Democrat born upon the soil of West Virginia, having at heart the true interests of the state, who shall be such a person as will command the thoughtful and earnest consideration of the voters of that state when they come to select their chief executive.

Above and beyond everything else, the Democrats of West Virginia are determined that the ring of Elkins and his New Mexican policies of politics shall forever be at an end in this sovereign state.—By John T. McGraw, Democratic National Committeeman from West Virginia.

McKinley and Prosperity Winners.

The Republican plurality in West Virginia for President McKinley will be at least as great, and I believe it will be greater, than the plurality for him in 1896.

My reasons for this belief are that West Virginia has had under President McKinley's administration a season of most wonderful prosperity, and that all classes of business people, including the farmers and miners, are prosperous and satisfied and want to let well enough alone. Especially in the rural districts will the Republicans make gains over the vote of 1896, and this is no small matter, in view of the fact that we have no large cities in the state and the great mass of our population is rural.—By William M. O. Dawson, chairman of the West Virginia Republican State Committee.

Thurston Claims Nebraska.

The result of the last three elections in the State of Nebraska shows that there is a fusion plurality ranging from 3000 to 12,000. With improved conditions in the country, good crops at home, and a Presidential election to sustain a President who has given us such a wise and beneficial administration, I see no cause to doubt that the republicans can have every reason to anticipate carrying Nebraska.—By Senator John M. Thurston, Republican National Committeeman from Nebraska.

Nebraska Safely in Bryan Column.

The vote in this state in 1900 is safely in the Bryan column. In 1896, 13,576 plurality for us; in 1897, more than 9000; in 1898, something more than 3000, but the vote was so light as not to be a test of strength for either party; in 1899, more than 14,000. So you can see the above conclusion is correct. Then, the fusion forces are stronger in every way. The union of the different elements is more perfect, and the new issues are against the administration. If the vote could be taken on the new issues, alone, in my opinion, two-thirds of the vote would be our way.

The farmer gets only from 48 to 50 cents a bushel for his wheat, while oats and corn are somewhat higher; but not as high in comparison with what they will be, as in 1896. Many of our voters are foreign-born or are sons of foreign-born parents, and a great majority are opposed to the Philippine War, militarism and trusts.—By W. H. Thompson, Democratic National Committeeman from Nebraska.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1896.

This table shows the popular and electoral vote for President in 1896, with regard to the candidacy of McKinley and Bryan:

State—	Popular vote. Bryan.	McKinley.	Plural'ts.	Electoral. Bryan.	McK.
Alabama	130,307	54,737	75,570	11	...
Arkansas	110,103	37,512	72,591	8	...
California	143,353	146,170	2,797	1	8
Colorado	161,153	26,271	134,882	4	...
Connecticut	56,740	140,285	53,545	...	6
Delaware	13,424	16,804	3,630	...	3
Florida	32,736	11,288	21,448	4	...
Georgia	94,232	60,091	34,141	13	...
Idaho	23,192	6,324	16,868	3	...
Illinois	464,232	607,135	142,903	...	24
Indiana	305,573	323,754	18,181	...	15
Iowa	223,741	289,293	65,552	...	13
Kansas	171,895	159,541	12,369	10	...
Kentucky	217,890	218,171	281	1	12
Louisiana	77,175	22,017	55,158	8	...
Maine	34,084	80,465	45,777	...	6
Maryland	104,735	136,989	32,224	...	8
Massachusetts	105,711	278,976	173,265	...	15
Michigan	236,714	293,582	56,868	...	14
Minnesota	139,626	193,501	53,875	...	9
Mississippi	63,859	5,120	58,729	9	...
Missouri	363,687	304,940	58,727	17	...
Montana	42,537	10,494	32,043	3	...
Nebraska	115,889	102,204	13,576	8	...
Nevada	8,377	1,938	6,439	3	...
New Hampshire	21,650	57,444	35,794	...	4
New Jersey	133,675	221,367	87,692	...	10
New York	551,369	819,838	268,469	...	36
North Carolina	174,488	155,222	19,266	11	...
North Dakota	20,686	26,335	5,649	...	3
Ohio	477,494	525,991	47,497	...	23
Oregon	46,662	48,779	2,117	...	4
Pennsylvania	433,228	728,300	295,072	...	32
Rhode Island	14,459	37,437	22,978	...	4
South Carolina	58,798	9,281	49,517	9	...
South Dakota	41,285	41,042	183	4	...
Tennessee	196,358	148,773	17,685	12	...
Texas	370,434	167,520	202,914	15	...
Utah	64,517	13,484	51,033	3	...
Vermont	10,637	51,127	40,490	...	4
Virginia	154,709	135,368	19,341	12	...
Washington	51,646	39,153	12,493	4	...
West Virginia	93,827	104,414	11,487	...	6
Wisconsin	165,523	268,135	102,612	...	12
Wyoming	10,655	10,072	583	3	...
Total	6,502,925	7,104,779		176	271

McKinley's plurality over Bryan 601,854
McKinley's electoral vote majority over Bryan 95

Political Meeting at Tallman.

Lebanon Criterion.

The Union party rally meeting held at Tallman schoolhouse, March 8, was a grand success, looking at it in one way. There were a goodly number of Republicans who turned out, curious to hear the great points which the Union party were about to spring so as to link together in the bonds of brotherly love the lukewarm Democrats and the indifferent Populists and arouse them to political deeds of valor. But we all waited in vain for the Honorable and his able assistants, and the crowd began to look for other entertainment in the shape of gore. There happened to be a pair of boxing-gloves among the crowd. I don't see what they had to do with politics, but there they were. The crowd was disposed to use them or see them used. As the Republicans were two to one, there was not much show for the U. P., so the boxing bouts were non-political. Everybody enjoyed them and all agreed it was the best political meeting of the season, and all sincerely wished that a vote of thanks be extended to the would-be Honorable and his assistants for their absence.

Senator Simon's Stand Is Approved.

The Dalles Chronicle.

Senator Simon has placed himself on record as opposed to the Puerto Rico tariff bill. Waiving the Constitutional question involved in the bill, Mr. Simon sees enough merit in extending free trade to the island to make it compulsory upon us to do so. The Senator is right. The products of the island will never materially affect the interests of the United States, and insistence on the principle—if there is any principle in the matter—of a miserable little 15 per cent tariff will assuredly rise up to plague its authors later on.

Complimentary to Hewitt.

Salem Sentinel.

It seems that Linn County Republicans are solid for Hon. H. H. Hewitt for Congress. The Linn delegation will send none but Hewitt delegates to the McMinnville convention. This is a neat compliment to a deserving man. Judge Hewitt will have friends in the convention, and if Mr. Tongue's renomination does not come at the first no one need be surprised at the nomination of Judge Hewitt.

An Old Man of the Political Sea.

Salem Journal.

If Mr. McBride don't become Senator again, his pull with McKinley and Mark Hanna is such that he will be saddled upon the American people for life. He has already cost the taxpayers enough to pension all the Indian war veterans for life. His depredations on the Treasury would more than pay all the Indian depredation claims of Oregon.

A Similarity.

Indianapolis Journal.

"This Puerto Rico business reminds me of Dick Snipps."

"What did Dick do?"

"He invited a lot of us to a picnic out at his uncle's country place and then took up a collection for expenses on our way home."

MARION COUNTY CONTEST

THE FIGHT THERE IS LARGELY AGAINST M'BRIDE.

Claim Made That the "Senior Senator" Will Get No Delegates Except by a Still Hunt.

Salem Journal.

The whole cry locally, so far as arranging slates of delegates to the Republican County Convention is concerned, is one monotonous anti-push howl. There is such unanimity as to lead to the suspicion that the push foxes have gone to cover and are hunting with the hounds to get what they can on the round-up.

The McBride men, of this city, in Ward Two, had a conference under closed doors Saturday night. In spite of guarding both stairways to their rendezvous, some of the opposition elipped in. Speeches were made, and among the active Republicans present were: M. J. Conner, D. W. Yoder, J. E. Allison, the Statehouse mailcarrier; W. J. Crawford, George P. Litchfield, E. F. Parkhurst, S. B. Catterlin and M. J. Knerr.

The Second Ward and the Fourth are considered close, and the First and Third are said to be safely anti-McBride. The country precincts are said to be almost solidly anti-push, not an indefinite term this year, appearing to apply to the Patterson-Hendricks-Tongue combination.

Conservative Republicans say there will be some McBride delegates in the Republican convention to be held at Salem, but that his representatives and the Federal appointees generally will not be in control. It need not surprise any one if the whole Salem push is kept bodily out of Republican councils.

There is no doubt that a strong movement in Marion County has set in among conservative Republicans for Corbett for Senator. The McBride organ sizes it up thus:

"There is an active movement on foot in the Salem precincts, and presumably throughout the country, to carry the primaries for H. W. Corbett for United States Senator—that is to elect delegates to the county convention who will support a legislative ticket favorable to Mr. Corbett. The names of a number of the active politicians of Salem are connected with this movement."

Among those named on the McBride slate for the Legislature are Chapman, Tooze, Lewis, Flagg, Richardson. Mr. Tooze, however, declares in the most positive manner that he is not a McBride man, but fought the battles of the Simon-Corbett people at the last state convention. Messrs. Poorman, Settlemier and Dose are also quoted as Legislative aspirants, all more or less positively anti-McBride. In the Dolph-Mitchell fight of 1894 Poorman, Settlemier and Tooze were Dolph men, Dose taking no part.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Variety of Matters of Interest to Oregon Politicians.

Umatilla Prohibitionists will nominate a full ticket at Athena next Saturday.

Union County Democrats will hold primaries March 31, and convention April 5.

Grant County's Republican Central Committee limits delegates to one proxy.

Colonel Bryan will speak in Albany the day of the Linn County Republican Convention.

County Clerk Hall, of Marion, has a hard fight for renomination, but expects to win.

Baker County Republicans announce their primaries for March 21; convention, the 29th.

Crook County Republican primaries are to be held March 31; the county convention April 7.

Coos County Republicans will hold their primaries March 21, and county convention the 29th.

Caucus action on Senator by Republican members of the Legislature is favored in many localities.

Coos County Democratic primaries are called for March 24, and the convention four days later.

The Josephine County Republican primaries will be held March 31, and the convention April 5.

Judge Hewitt will, it is said, have Linn County's solid backing in the Congressional Convention.

Grant County Republican primaries are to be held March 24; the county convention a week later.

Ashland has a new Bryan Club, with M. F. Eggleston as president and W. O. Marks as secretary.

Maryland has about 45,000 voters registered as illiterate, of whom 18,500 are white and 26,500 are colored.

Republican, Democratic and Populist state conventions will meet in Portland the same day—April 12.

Wheeler County Republicans will hold primaries the 24th, and the county convention a week later.

Clatsop County Republicans will hold their primaries March 21, and their county convention April 7.

State Senator Percy R. Kelly, of Albany, will address the Lebanon Republicans next Thursday night.

Representative Moody has little or no opposition for renomination in the Second Congressional District.

The bitter factional fight among Montana Democrats adds to the chance of Republican success in that state.

Thomas Kirk and E. L. Barnett are "mentioned" for the Legislature by some of the Republicans of Umatilla County.

Albert Geiser and E. Everett Young are mentioned for nomination as Representative by the Republicans of Baker County.

The Pendleton Tribune says that J. H. Lowry, of Pendleton, is a candidate for presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

Sugar shares that sold at 182 in 1899 have touched 96 this month. It will be noticed that the trusts also have their troubles.

Harney County Republicans held their county convention Thursday, the 15th. Proxies were limited to citizens of the precinct.

Wasco Republicans held their primary yesterday. The county convention is to meet March 23. It will consist of an even 100 delegates.

The state convention of the Prohibitionists may meet in Portland the same date as the three other conventions, though it is not yet settled.

The Harney County politicians are out in force this year. Thirteen have announced themselves in the papers as candidates for office.

A bill is before the Maryland Legislature asking that the rigorous provisions of the Sunday law be modified in their relation to Baltimore.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for the use of reformed spelling in the public documents of the state.

Grant County candidates for office this year are all on the stillhunt. Not a single one as yet has announced his candidacy in either county paper.

Ex-Congressman Towne, of Minnesota, will speak in Boise on the 22d inst., on which date the state committees of the silver parties meet there.

"Bryan has come preaching populism in Oregon several times," says the Albany Herald, "and yet the state is further from his fallacy than ever before."

E. H. Flagg, of Marion, publishes a declaration that he is not pledged to McBride, but does not deny that he is a thick-and-thin McBride man.

The Italian Union Republican Club, of Philadelphia, has led the clubs of that city in subscribing $200 toward Philadelphia's National Convention fund.

The Dalles Chronicle thinks the Silver Republicans have shut up shop in Oregon, and if there is one in Wasco County it wants to make his acquaintance.

Burns has a very live Republican Club. High prices of cattle, horses, sheep and wool make the country prosperous, and are fatal to cheap-money agitation.

The primaries of the People's party in the various precincts of Umatilla County will be held March 31, and the convention will assemble in Pendleton, April 7.

The basis of representation in the majority of the county conventions is the vote for Governor, but in some counties the poll for Treasurer or Attorney-General isG used. In Wasco County the Republicans use the vote cast for Moody.

Wallowa Republicans will hold primaries March 23, and on the 30th a convention to elect delegates to the state convention. A second session will be held after the state convention to nominate a county ticket.

Umatilla County may have a Prohibition ticket in the field this year. Quite a growth is claimed for the party during the last two years, and the members feel that they will be able to at least make a showing.

An attempt is to be made in a small way to apply the South Carolina liquor dispensary system in Virginia. In Franklin District, Southampton County, the necessary authority has been granted by the Legislature.

Helping a Senator get re-elected is a new reason for choosing the location of a national political convention, but Senator Butler says it was because the Populists desired to help Senator Pettigrew that they choose Sioux Falls, S. D.

Hon. J. J. Whitney, of Linn, and District Attorney Hayden, of Marion, are prominently mentioned for the Democratic Congressional honors, in the First District; but many believe the nomination will go to Captain Heath, of Yamhill.

The Republican National Convention will meet in Philadelphia June 19; the Populist National Convention in Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9; the Middle-of-the-Road Populists in Cincinnati on the same day; the Prohibitionists in Chicago, June 27, and the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City, July 4.

In Umatilla County the Democratic and Populist primaries and conventions will be held on the same date, the date of the primaries being March 31, and the county conventions on April 1. The Republicans will be the first in the field this year, having called their primaries for March 21, and the county convention for March 29.

Hon. A. C. Woodcock makes the public announcement that he is not a candidate for Congress on the Republican or any other ticket. A paper at Eugene says: "He is too busy with his farms, logging and law to aspire to a place in the lower branch of Congress." His withdrawal may help Tongue's chances for renomination.

The Salem Journal reports one Philippine hero in public life, as saying that candidates for office who expect to be elected on their late war record will be beautifully left, and he shows his faith by declining a renomination. It is supposed to refer to School Superintendent Jones, who was a Corporal in Company K, Second Oregon.

In accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Louisiana, D. Caffery, jr., says: "The perversion and betrayal of representative government, of which the Democratic organization in this state has been guilty, justifies open radical and determined opposition, beyond the limits of party, and demands thorough, honest and permanent reform."

A Baker City man says: "Not much interest is taken here as yet among the politicians in the election of a United States Senator. Some of the leading Republicans feel that they do not care who is nominated for State Representative, so long as he is a good man, and that he should be left free to exercise his own judgment after he gets to Salem."

Linn County's Democratic primaries are called for March 31, and the county convention for April 4, when delegates are to be elected to the state convention, and a county ticket nominated. The Populists will take similar action, according to their call, on the same dates. But it is generally conceded that the parties will fuse in Linn and divide the offices.

The Pendleton East Oregonian says that "the Middle-of-the-Road Populists have begun a campaign against fusion with the Democrats, and it is certain that a big fight will be made in the state convention in Portland, on April 12. W. R. King, of Baker City, who was the last Populist candidate for Governor, is engineering the fusion proposition."

The electoral law of Belgium provides that every man between the ages of 21 and 25 years who shall pay $1 per year in taxes will be entitled to vote one ballot; married men over 25 years of age will have two ballots each, and if such married men shall own real estate or government bonds or savings bank deposits producing an income of $20 a year, they will have three ballots each.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that nearly every general law passed by the last Populist Legislature in Kansas has been declared unconstitutional. The latest is the pass law, by which the Populists sought to compel railroads to furnish each shipper of a carload of stock a round-trip pass, and the courts decided that it was appropriating property without due process of law.

This year, Umatilla County has a full ticket to elect, except one County Commissioner (Gilliland). There are also a District Judge and a District Attorney to be elected. With the exception of Judge Lowell and County Clerk Burroughs, all the present incumbents of the county offices are candidates for office. Those two officials have publicly announced that they will not be candidates this year.

The Ashland Record says: "Ex-Chief Justice E. B. Watson, of the Oregon Supreme Court, who began his upward career as County Clerk of Jackson County, is said to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge to succeed Judge Wolverton." The Albany Democrat makes this comment: "The indications are that Judge Wolverton will be nominated by acclamation."

The Albany Herald (Rep.) is less kind to Whitney (Dem.) than the Albany Democrat is to Wolverton (Rep.). The former paper says: "Judge J. J. Whitney, of this city, has placed himself in the hands of his friends for the nomination for Congressman in this district on the Democratic-Populist union of forces, or any old ticket he can get on. Office is what he wants, and he wants it bad and wants it quick."

The State Central Committee of the regular People's party of Oregon will meet at Salem, March 24, to arrange for state and district conventions and transact such other business as may properly come before the committee. Chairman Holt states that all Populists who are unconditionally opposed to fusion or union with either the Democratic or Republican party are invited to be present at the meeting for consultation.

In Umatilla County there has been considerable talk regarding a fusion of the Democrats and Populists, but as yet there have been no definite arrangements made, says the Pendleton East Oregonian. Secretary Hinkle, of the People's party, stated recently that the Populists had concluded to leave that matter entirely to the delegates of the county convention. If they decide to fuse, and the Democrats were of the same opinion, there would no doubt be a fusion ticket nominated.

The Lebanon Criterion says that "eighteen new names—those who have never before belonged to a Republican club in Linn County—have been added since the club was reorganized, the latter part of January. Of this number, 6 were formerly Democrats or Bryan men, 2 were not old enough to vote two years ago, 2 have heretofore been indifferent regarding politics, and the remaining 8 have moved into the county since the last election, the majority coming from the East." It adds that the Republicans of Linn County have gained 75 to 100 votes by immigration.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR

EASTERN OREGON MAN WISHES TO SUCCEED M'BRIDE.

Judge S. A. Lowell, of Umatilla, Hopes That Legislative Nominees Will Be His Friends.

Stephen A. Lowell, judge of the Circuit Court of the Sixth judicial district, who received the votes of the "immortal 30" on two or three ballots in 1895, during the fight against Senator Dolph, has decided to become a candidate to succeed Senator McBride, and publishes the following letter in the newspapers of his district:

"Pendleton, Or., March 15, 1900.—To the Republican voters of the Sixth judicial district of Oregon: Several newspapers of the state having been kind enough to 'mention' my name in connection with the United States Senatorship, I have received numerous inquiries as to whether or not I am a candidate.

"Thinking that, perhaps, in justice to the people of this district who have so signally honored me in the past, some public statement of my position is due, I beg to say that I am not now, nor shall I be, a candidate in the sense of seeking the office. I am free to confess, however, that I would deem it a distinguished honor to represent my adopted state in the Federal Senate, and should those gentlemen now candidates fail of election and a new man be selected, I would be gratified to receive such preferment. Therefore, with such possibility in view, I shall appreciate the courtesy if the Republican convention shall see fit to nominate as candidates for the Legislature in Umatilla County and in the joint representative district of Morrow and Umatilla Counties men who are my friends.

"I do not desire to manipulate either primaries or conventions, nor shall I attempt to do so. With the verdict of the people, whatever it may be, in fair convention expressed, I shall be content. Boss and machine methods I have opposed ever since I have been a voter, and if political advancement can only come by such means, I prefer to remain a private citizen.

"To prevent, as far as possible, the prostitution of primaries by a few men to their own purpose, however, I conceive to be always one of the responsibilities of good citizenship, and I trust I may be permitted here to urge upon every Republican attendance upon the primary election of the party in his precinct, to the end that independent, fair-minded, representative men may be sent as delegates to the conventions—men who in the selection of candidates for the various offices will reflect the sentiment of