# SOLID FOR M'KINLEY

## The State Convention of Ohio Republicans.

### ADMINISTRATION DEMONSTRATION

**Senator Hanna's Speech Referred to Present Prosperity and Prospects —Telegram From Foraker.**

COLUMBUS, April 24.—The Republican State Convention made a great Administration demonstration here today. Usually there is only one keynote speech, that of the temporary chairman, but there were two today, and the one that caused more comment than any other convention speech in the history of Republicans was by Senator Hanna.

It was very much of a Hanna day without dissension or discordant notes. The Senator arrived early in the morning, and was engaged all forenoon in receiving visitors. Several delegations called on him in a body, and he responded in speeches. At the district meeting in the afternoon his friends were selected on the new state committee and all other committees. There were sharp contests in some districts, but they were mostly between so-called preferences. When Senator Hanna entered the convention hall there was a great demonstration, and he was forced to bow his acknowledgments from the platform. In all the speeches and other proceedings today there was no reference at any time to questions of currency, the tariff or any other former issues.

**Temporary Chairman's Speech.**

State Chairman Norris, of Youngstown, called the convention to order. Robert M. Nevin, the temporary chairman, made a decisive hit in his forcible delivery, and especially in the peculiar emphasis he put on the words "as an Admiral," in referring to Dewey. He said:

"We can congratulate ourselves upon promises kept, platforms fulfilled and pledges redeemed. No party was ever richer in promises than the Democratic party, and no party was ever scantier in fulfillment. When we look back but four years and see the condition of the country when Grover Cleveland was serving his last term, and compare it with today, we can scarcely believe that only four years have elapsed. At that time labor was seeking employment, mills and factories were closed, farm produce was selling at the lowest prices, and the people, instead of building for the future were wondering whence would come their daily bread.

"We entered upon the campaign of education in 1896, trusting to the honor and integrity of the American people. When the question was presented as to whether we would repudiate them in whole or in part by paying in a debased currency, the Republican party unhesitatingly went to the people, believing that it could trust them at all times and under all circumstances to do what was right. The result we know. In no uncertain terms went out the fiat that repudiation, either in whole or in part, would never be permitted by the people of this country. Ohio's gifted son, William McKinley, was triumphantly elected, and every promise that had been made by the National convention in St. Louis, has, through his Administration, been loyally fulfilled."

After referring to the war with Spain and the treaty of Paris, and the acquisition of the Philippines, he said concerning the latter:

"We were compelled, in order that there might be a proper peaceful government worthy of this country, to put down the insurrection against our flag and to crush out the rebellion against our Government. We hold the islands not for the purpose of tyrannizing over them as did Spain, not for the purpose of brutalizing the people—not for the purpose of wringing from them gold or revenue, but in order that we may train the people in the right ideas of government, educate them as to what is necessary to maintain and build up a people—civilize them as we understand it in the highest and best degree.

"I cannot understand how any man born and raised in the United States of America, familiar with the spirit of our people, governed by its institutions, reared under our flag, can believe for one instant that any Administration that ever could be elected could or would dare to do anything except that which would lead to the peace and the happiness and the prosperity of this people. Nor can I conceive how any man who was born under the flag, and who has one drop of American blood in his veins, could say that we should haul down our flag and withdraw our soldiers from the Philippine Islands, as long as there is one man in armed rebellion, or so long as there is a single individual in all the islands in open resistance to the Government and to the flag.

"There are not enough anti-imperialists or anti-expanionists; there are not enough Democratic howlers, there are not enough copperheads and traitors in the United States to tear down that flag so long as there is armed rebellion or so long as the American people are responsible to the civilized nations of the earth for the government of the islands."

Adverting to the Porto Rico tariff bill, he said:

"When that measure is carefully considered, considered in reference to the needs and wants of the people, it will be found to be not only the wisest and the best, but the most charitable that could be enacted. And that measure will bring to the people of Porto Rico, in time, education, happiness and prosperity.

"I know there have been some differences of opinion in our own ranks as to the tariff part of this measure, some sentiment as to the Constitution following the flag, but I believe that when the conditions and the wants and the needs of the people are considered, these differences will pass away. We must remember that on that little island there are almost 1,000,000 people, 90 per cent of them illiterate, unable to read or write, and entirely unlearned in the ways and arts of government, and utterly unfitted at this time to govern themselves. It is expected by this measure that enough revenue will be secured to pay the expenses, and in due time to educate and bring the people up to our own standard of citizenship, and then we will incorporate them into our own Union as full-grown citizens."

After referring to the prosperity of the country and the expansion of its trade, he continued:

"And why change this? And for what? Has there been anything in the past of the Democratic party that would warrant it being placed in power? Has it changed any since it had power? Has it changed any since 1896? Does it not still, through its mouthpiece and its leader, insist upon the Chicago platform with all its vagaries, all its demagogy, all its revolution? Who would want to be a Democrat? Who would want to belong to that party which finds its chiefest source of power and promise in the want of prosperity and the lack of good times? Who wants to belong to a party that goes into partnership with the chinch bug and the locust, that wants to depend upon drought and failure of crops in order to win? Who wants to belong to a party, the members of which know that as the price of labor goes down their hopes of success go up?"

After the demonstration at the close of his address, Chairman Nevin attempted to proceed with the order of business, but the convention was bound to call out Senator Hanna. In response to the repeated calls, Senator Hanna kept shaking his head. During the day he was worn out by visitors, and had to keep his seat while shaking hands at the hotel with those who kept passing in to greet him.

**Senator Hanna's Remarks.**

The delegates would not listen to the call for business until he responded, and the galleries joined loudly in the calls for him until Senator Hanna arose and spoke as follows:

"I am sorry that I have not the strength nor the voice to comply with your request, and therefore I rise only to express my feelings of gratification at this kind reception, and to echo the sentiments expressed by your chairman, that this convention is a subject of congratulation to the Republicans of Ohio (applause) both as a representative body and in carrying out the spirit of the hour by the expression of good cheer and good sentiment on every side. It augurs well for the Republican party when we find gathered together such a personnel filled with the kind of a spirit that is manifested on all sides in Columbus today. And, now that we have established the fact that 'we do not know our business' (great laughter and cheers), my next suggestion is that we proceed to do it. (Renewed cheering.) And I would modestly suggest that from my standpoint we have plenty of business to do.

"As your chairman has said, the Republicans of Ohio and the Republicans of the United States are confronted today with many new propositions and issues thrown around us like tangled grass in our pathway by the Democratic party attempting to raise new issues upon every move of policy made by the Government, seeking some issue, some opportunity, to manifest their opposition to the policy of the Republican party. I say the spirit of the hour is one of absolute fearlessness on the part of the Republicans. We are conscious, as our chairman has said, of having fulfilled every promise made. We took this country into our hands, and under our care, after four years of the greatest vicissitudes through which we have ever passed in history. At our convention in St. Louis we announced the policy and the doctrine of the Republican party upon which had been builded the material interests for 20-odd years. We promised such reforms and economic measures as would produce material benefits to the country, and we went farther and said that we will go beyond even the ideals of our fathers in the great results which must come from the perpetuation of such a policy. The best evidence of the success of that policy is in what we accomplished and achieved as affecting the material interests of this country.

"Your chairman made some statements with reference to the growth of our export trade. Why, he did not state half of it. The balance of net trade in favor of the United States during the last century preceding this Administration amounted to $311,000,000. In 100 years that was the net balance to the credit of the United States in our trade with the world. In three years of the Administration of President William McKinley, the net balance, as shown by the books of the United States Treasury, is $1,400,000,000 (great applause and cries of 'Good!'). It is $1,100,000,000 more accomplished in these three years than had been accomplished in 100 years preceding (more cheering). And then, looking into the face of such results, I repeat your chairman's words, 'Do we want to change?' Do we want any different business combinations for us? Do We want any different policy for the American people than that which is building up and making us the greatest, the richest and the strongest Nation on earth? The laws of commerce, regulated by the best economic measures, are as infallible as the laws of nature. We have proved to this country and to the world that our policy of economics is irresistible and must succeed, and in the few years of trial that we have had under this Administration we have proved that in the ratio of progress every year, looking ahead to our enormous wealth and gain, we shall be made stronger and be given far better and wider opportunities to do good in the march of Christianization and civilization of the world.

"The results of the war with Spain are not accidental. The destiny which has been written for this country must be fulfilled in the natural order of things. It was but one step forward in the direction of duty set for us to do, and no matter what influences may be thrown around us to impede our progress, it cannot and will not stop. (Cheering.)

"I do not care whether you call it imperialism or expansion. The destiny of this country is written, and any party or combination of men that attempt by any subterfuge or makeshift in politics to stop the power and progress of this Nation will go down under it just as the Democratic party has gone down. We are proud of our record; we are proud of our business experience, and we are glad to have had the opportunity to demonstrate to the world that the policy and business principles of the American people meant the civilization and Christianization of the whole world. It is that success in material things which gives us that opportunity and makes it possible to accomplish these results.

"Now that we are embarking in this new policy, and now that this Government is confronted with the responsibilities which are open to us, we ask the Republican party in Ohio, as we did four years ago, to sound the keynote to the balance of the Nation; to express her confidence in her great leader, our President; to show by the interest they take and the efforts they make in this campaign, their confidence in that leadership, in their determination to stand loyally by him and his policy. (Renewed cheering.) His courage during all the dark days of that war and many complications which succeeded it has never failed for one moment.

"And I want to improve this opportunity to say in this presence that there never has been an hour, no, not a moment, that he has not been in touch with his party in Washington. The consciousness that he is prepared for and meets every difficulty, determined to do what seems best and right for the people in our insular possessions, at the same time maintaining the dignity and prestige of our own country and protecting our labor and our industries—that feeling that he is doing right has enabled him to call to his support that aid which always comes to a strong leader of men, and, no matter what collateral issues may be arranged in this campaign, I know that the people of the United States feel comfortable and confident when they know that William McKinley is at the wheel. (Cheers.) I say, my fellow-Republicans, that we want to commence now to do business, and the spirit and harmony which pervades the convention is a good augury that we will work together in this campaign, shoulder to shoulder, a common cause, forgetting all individual contests and lend ourselves to one great united effort to put the Republican party of the State of Ohio where it always is, to the front, and through the campaign to maintain that position as an example to the country. Let us commence now, as soon as the duties of this convention are over, to make our organization, as we always do, perfect; forgetting, as I said, all differences, but looking only to the common end and the success of the whole party, placing us in such a position that whatever faltering and indecision there may be in other sections of the country, Ohio will stand, as she always does, in solid phalanx in the front rank of the fight." (Cheers.)

As soon as order was restored, Chairman Nevin read the following telegram from Senator Foraker:

"The Republicans of Ohio: On account of the action of the insular committee in reporting an amendment to the Senate resolutions continuing the present officials in Porto Rico until August 1 next, which it is expected will be adopted today and come to the Senate tomorrow, it is impossible for me to leave here, as you will well understand and appreciate. Kindly excuse my absence to the convention and express my regrets that I am denied the pleasure of joining with the Republicans of Ohio in the important but agreeable work of organizing for the renomination of President McKinley and his triumphant election. JOSEPH B. FORAKER."

The districts were then called for the members of the committee on credentials, resolutions, order of business, etc.

After announcing that all the committees would be expected to complete their work tonight, the convention adjourned to 10 A. M. tomorrow.

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Glasgow, April 24.—Arrived—Norwegian, from Portland.

Plymouth, April 24.—Arrived—Pennsylvania, from New York for Hamburg.

# COMPLICATED SITUATION

**THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTHEAST FREE STATE.**

**Important Developments Expected From Rundle's Movements—Boers May Rally Again.**

LONDON, April 24.—All interest is centered in the complicated situation in the southeast portion of the Orange Free State, from which developments of the utmost importance must issue in the near future. General Rundle, it would seem, has found the Boers confronting him at De Wet's Dorp, in stronger force than he cares to engage, and so he is marking time, pending the arrival of supports. While General Rundle is preparing to strike De Wet's Dorp, Generals Brabant and Hart are pushing along the frontier of Basutoland, where they will be able to frustrate any attack on General Rundle's right, and Generals French and Pole-Carew are hastening from Bloemfontein to bar the Boer line of retreat northwards.

In the meanwhile, the burgher forces occupying Thabanchu are in a position to fight a delaying action, giving the Boer forces at De Wet's Dorp and Wepener time to retire in case of defeat, and it seems as though General French must dispose of this Thabanchu force before he can reach the rear of the Boer forces opposing Generals Rundle and Brabant, otherwise his flank will be open to assault.

The Boers driven out of Leeuw Kop will probably rally at Thabanchu, where a stiff fight may be expected. Should the British fail in this attempt to bring about another Paardeberg, it must immensely affect the larger issues of the war, as it will undoubtedly lead to a persistent repetition of the guerrilla tactics which have been largely responsible for the penning up of Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein for so many weeks.

During General Alderson's advance on Leeuw Kop, the Canadians found themselves in a tight corner Sunday, near Donkerpoort. The Canadian Mounted Infantry sent to reconnoiter the Boer position approached within 300 yards of a farm flying the hospital flag, under cover of which the Boers opened such a hot fire on the Canadians that they were unable to attempt to retire until another force of Canadians covered their retreat by threatening the rear of the Boer position.

**THE LEEUW KOP AFFAIR.**

**Hasty Retreat of the Boers From the Mountain.**

LEEUW KOP, Monday, April 23.—The Boers retired from their positions here so hurriedly that they left a quantity of ammunition and many rifles behind them. When the Warwickshire Regiment took the farmhouse at the foot of the ridge, the Boers' pompoms inflicting no damage, the Welsh Regiment advanced along the Warwickshire's left and approached the ridge, experiencing a crossfire.

When the Boers fled, they were obliged to move some distance along the sky line, and the artillery planted a shell with great accuracy, it bursting just above the Boers, rolling over three horses.

It appears that General Dickson met with opposition, the Boers firing their rifles at long range. Their position was one of great natural strength.

General Pole-Carew's admirable disposition of his force thoroughly puzzled the Boers, who were unable to see the direction of the attack owing to a deep spruit.

The British artillery was unable to join the right in time to reply to the Boer gun, which was shelling the Mounted Infantry vigorously. The shells, however, burst 300 yards high and did no damage.

It is stated that General Dewet holds the waterworks with a strong force. The Boers who held Leeuw Kop trekked to the eastward. General French sent out a body of cavalry to the south, and a few shots were heard; but apparently the Boers do not hold strong positions anywhere in close proximity to Leeuw Kop.

**British Shelled at Warrenton.**

WARRENTON, Monday, April 23.—Shelling was resumed this morning, the fire being directed at the British river redoubts, which are steadily being pushed forward. The Boers appear to be in a stronger force down the river, and the Yeomanry patrols are frequently "sniped."

It is confidently believed that important developments are not far off.

**San Diego Boer Sympathizers.**

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 24.—At a meeting of 1200 Boer sympathizers held in this city, resolutions were adopted expressing the hope that the United States would seek by its good offices to end the war.

**GERMAN NEUTRALITY.**

**Bought With Railway Concessions in Turkey.**

NEW YORK, April 24.—Rev. George Washburn, president of Roberts College, Constantinople, speaking at a dinner of the Brooklyn Congregational Club last night, said:

"The political transitions which have taken place in Turkey in the last few weeks are the most important that have occurred in years in the Empire. You have probably read of some German railroad concessions obtained by the Russian Government. Well, there is a story back of these concessions. When the war broke out in South Africa, the Kaiser went to England and there was one thing he carried away home with him in reward for keeping his hand out of the affair in Africa. It was a concession for all the railways in the western part of Turkey for the Germans. These concessions gave the Germans the right to construct all the railways in Asia Minor west of a line in Constantinople to the Persian Gulf.

"It now appears that, as Germany made a compact with England, so Russia has made a bargain with Germany. As Germany is to construct all the roads in the western part of the Empire, so is Russia to construct all the roads in the eastern part. These two powers, with the consent of England, are dividing Turkey into two spheres of influence, in the belief that when the final partition comes the sphere which is under Russian control will become Russian.

"By mobilizing troops upon his borders the two powers have compelled the Sultan to agree to this. The line between the two spheres of influence runs from a little town on the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf. This is the arrangement the Sultan has been compelled to accept, and the arrangement that has meant so much politically to Turkey in the last few weeks."

**Veterans' Offer to Kruger.**

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Sixth-ninth Regiment Veterans' Club celebrated the 39th anniversary of their departure for the war, with a dinner at the Sturtevant House last night. Just before the close of the festivities, Sergeant John Gleason, who has been in the regiment for 40 years, offered a resolution offering the services of the regiment to Paul Kruger. Before introducing the resolution, Sergeant Gleason said:

"I am willing and prepared to go to the front with Paul Kruger now, although I have not shouldered a gun for 40 years."

The resolution was adopted with tremendous cheering.

**Boer War Bulletin.**

PRETORIA, April 23.—An official bulletin issued here today says:

"The Federals continue to fight at Wepener, and have captured a herd of General Brabant's cattle and horses. General Dewet's losses at De Wet's Dorp were one man killed and six men wounded. Twenty British were captured, besides the killed and wounded. The British appear to be retiring beyond De Wet's Dorp.

"Cronje reports that with a strong commando he attacked the British northeast of Boshof. A heavy engagement followed, and the British were driven from kopje to kopje. The Federals displayed great courage and resolution and spiritedly chased the enemy in the direction of Boshof. Only two burghers were wounded. The British lost 15 men killed and left three wounded and eight prisoners in the hands of the burghers."

The Cronje referred to is undoubtedly Commandant Cronje, the second son of the famous Boer General, now a prisoner on the Island of St. Helena.

# SOUTHERN COTTON EXPANSION

**An Increase in Spindles of Over 45 Per Cent Since January 1, 1899.**

New York Journal of Commerce.

We publish below a statistical statement showing the most remarkable development in cotton manufacturing that this country has ever seen. It is a list of contemplated cotton mills, also enlargements, reported during the last 15 months in the South. It is compiled chiefly from reports published regularly in this journal at the beginning of each month. While absolute accuracy is impossible in such a compilation as this, the effort has been to secure as complete and reliable a list of enlargements and new enterprises as possible. The results since January 1, 1899, are as follows:

| | Projected spindles. | Enlargements, spindles. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 155,500 | 82,100 | 237,600 |
| Arkansas | 3,000 | ..... | 3,000 |
| Georgia | 240,246 | 139,908 | 480,154 |
| Louisiana | 22,000 | 1,600 | 23,600 |
| Maryland | 4,000 | 7,400 | 11,400 |
| Mississippi | 76,000 | 25,274 | 101,274 |
| North Carolina | 585,150 | 120,326 | 715,526 |
| South Carolina | 445,246 | 396,700 | 841,946 |
| Tennessee | 53,000 | 2,500 | 55,500 |
| Texas | 60,000 | 4,056 | 64,056 |
| Virginia | 1,500 | 29,500 | 31,000 |
| West Virginia | 2,500 | ..... | 2,500 |
| Total | 1,648,242 | 819,424 | 2,667,666 |

Unquestionably many of the new enterprises will prove visionary affairs. If, therefore, only half of them materialize there would still appear an approximate addition of 1,700,000 spindles undertaken during the 15 months ending March 31, 1900. According to the Chronicle, the total number of spindles in the South in August, 1898, was 3,670,290; so that these figures suggest an increase of over 45 per cent, compared with that date, the largest previous increase being 27 per cent, in 1896. The reports on enlargements come from responsible sources, and may be regarded as approximately correct. The new capital required for both enlargements and actual new enterprises may be put down at about $30,000,000.

Some of the new enterprises and enlargements included here have already been completed, and others are in a forward stage; but it may be taken for garnted that many months must elapse before even a considerable proportion of them are on an operating basis. The mills may be built, but the furnishing of them must be a matter of longer time. The machinery works of New England are crowded with orders, all are behindhand in deliveries on existing contracts, and, although reported working day and night, do not appear to be gaining ground in that connection.

It is noteworthy that this Southern expansion has, since the beginning of 1899, been helped but little by extensions of Northern concerns. Two only of any note are included in the returns; the Merrimack Manufacturing Company being credited with a 200,000-spindle plant at Huntsville, Ala., and the New York Mills with a 25,000-spindle plant at Rockmart, Ga. Two years ago the migration of Northern manufacturing interests southwards was a foremost topic of discussion in the textile situation, and the small progress here shown is significant. It is hardly likely that the movement has been finally arrested; some Northern concerns are in fact reported to be still looking after Southern sites for extensions, but it is evident that general conditions in the North have improved to such an extent that the desire for Southern branches has cooled down materially.

The review of the returns might suggest that the activity in projecting new mills in the South and enlarging existing ones has reached its height, but it is noteworthy that the returns for last month (March) gave a larger total of spindles in new projects and enlargements than for several months preceding.

The question then inevitably arises as to how far the industry can stand a rate of increase in manufacturing facilities such as here shown probable if not assured. It is out of all proportion to any possible increase in home consumption. For several years prior to 1899 the cotton goods industry was in poor condition, and its improvement since then has been in no small degree due to an unusually good demand for export. The new enterprises include both fine and coarse goods mills, with the latter predominating. The fine goods mills of this country have no foreign outlets worthy of the name, efforts made to secure them meeting so far with little success. The new mills of the South on fine goods must, therefore, compete with the Northern mills for the home trade. The activity in business of the past 12 months has overshadowed the probabilities of such competition, but recollections of the preceding depression should carry with them warnings of what reckless expansion in productive capacity may mean.

The coarse goods division has before it greater possibilities. It is not altogether dependent upon home consumption. American cottons can command large foreign markets, provided these are assiduously cultivated and intelligently catered to; but it will take untiring efforts in both directions to justify the present rate of expansion in manufacturing and to prevent the evils of overproduction.

**Honest Comments Are Welcome.**

Oregon City Enterprise.

The Courier-Herald says that the Republicans are dissatisfied because Lewelling and Toole were formerly Democrats. We challenge the statement, and wish to say that paper cannot give one name of a Republican that feels disgruntled for this reason or any other over the ticket. These men left that party some years ago, just as hundreds have left, and are still leaving, because of bad principles and no principles. These two men are made of the material Republicans admire, and will not be used by any one or traded for any measure.

**Nautical and Statute Miles.**

PORTLAND, April 23.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly explain to me through the columns of your valuable paper, the difference between a nautical mile or knot, and an ordinary land mile? For instance: Sixty knots equal how many land miles?

A knot is 6080 feet; a statute mile in England and the United States is 5280 feet. It varies in other countries. Assuming your time is no more valuable than The Oregonian's, suppose you do the multiplying by 60.

**A Mix-Up in Marion.**

Brownsville Times.

In Marion County there is a "pretty kettle of fish." The Statesman, Republican, is urging the election of a Democratic-Populist fusion candidate for County Clerk, while the Journal, Democratic, is doing the same thing for the Republican nominee for Clerk.

**A View of Hon. H. R. Kincaid.**

Roseburg Plaindealer.

Any old thing! H. R. Kincaid, late Secretary of State, has been nominated by the Populists for County Judge of Lane County. Salary, $600. How the mighty have fallen!


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# FIRST CROP BULLETIN

**PROSPECTS GOOD THROUGHOUT THE STATE.**

**Some Small Fruit Damaged by Recent Frost—Early Grain Looking Well Everywhere.**

United States Department of Agriculture, climate and crop bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Oregon section, for the week ending Monday, April 23:

**General Summary.**

But little rain has fallen during the week, which opened and closed pleasant and sunshiny, with an intermediate period of from two to three days of cloudy and threatening weather. It has averaged about 4 deg. warmer than last week, and the gain has been made principally in the daytime, rather than at night, as in some sections the nights have been cooler than they were last week. The day temperatures in Western Oregon ranged between 64 and 80 deg., and in Eastern Oregon between 48 and 74 deg., while the nights over the entire state varied only between 34 and 49 deg. The beginning of the week was the warmest, and the coolest weather occurred during its closing days, which were marked by frosts in all sections of the state. How damaging these frosts will be it is too early to yet determine, but it is thought that they have not done very much harm, as in most sections they were light, and were followed by a fog, which shielded vegetation from a too sudden change in temperature. Spring seeding is now well advanced, and corn-planting has begun. The ground is moist to its surface, and everything is growing fast. Winter wheat and all kinds of grass continue thrifty and promising. Hops are doing nicely, and the training of the vines has begun. The fruit prospects continue about the same, the damage by the late frosts being confined mostly to peaches, cherries, plums and Italian prunes. The Petite and Silver varieties of prunes have suffered but little damage, and give promise of good yields. Apple trees and strawberries are in full bloom, and the latter will be in the market in a week or two. The wool clip is large and fine. Gardens are doing nicely.

**Coast District.**

Seal Rock, Lincoln County, O. D. Clark—The weather has been good most of the week. Planting progressing. Fruit is in full bloom and prospects good. Grain looks well. Showers Thursday evening. No cold winds this week.

Rural, Coos County, W. H. Wigant—Wheat, barley and oats look fine. Wheat and oats promise a good crop this year. Fruit is going to be light. Stock looks well, and grass is good everywhere.

Illahee, Curry County, E. H. Price—The weather is fine and everything is growing nicely. Grain of all kinds growing fast, and berries will be abundant if not damaged by late frosts. Stock picking up rapidly.

**Willamette Valley.**

Tangent, Linn County, J. H. Scott—Fall grain is looking fine, although the acreage is small. Little Spring grain has been sown up to this time, as cloudy and showery weather has prevented the ground from drying. Fruit prospects are excellent. Cherries and prunes are setting on the trees nicely, while apples and other late fruit are now in full bloom. Frosts did no perceptible damage.

Hubbard, Marion County, M. G. Smith—Weather favorable for all crops during last week. Fall and early sown Spring grain are making an extraordinary growth, and much seeding was done. Potato-planting is in progress. Fruit is doing very well, and promises to be a large crop. Apples mostly in bloom. Hops are high enough to train, and most yards around here will be worked as thoroughly as usual.

Eugene, Lane County, J. G. Stevenson—Fine growing weather for grain, meadows and pastures. Spring seeding going forward slowly. Fruit of all kinds has been badly damaged by cold rains; Italian prunes and cherries have been the most damaged. Apples are hurt some, but think there will be a full crop.

Liberal, Clackamas County, Silas Wright—Fall wheat is turning yellow, on account of rain. Wheat aphis is very bad on the blades; also a small black fly or flea, the same as that found on tomatoes. Spring seeding is progressing slowly on low land.

**Columbia River Valley.**

Hood River, Wasco County, P. D. Hinrichs—This Spring is uncommonly early and warm. Fruit trees of all kinds have been in bloom for over two weeks, and many are done blooming. Frost has killed many pears, peaches and prunes. Farmers are busy planting corn and potatoes; clover and timothy are also being extensively sown. Since we have water for irrigation, farmers are raising more hay and strawberries. Strawberry vines look very promising; they are blooming, and prospects for a good crop are above other years.

Lexington, Morrow County, Edwin R. Beach—Alternate sunshine and showers during the week. The ground is moist to the surface. Potatoes are up. No weather could be more favorable to growing crops of all kinds. Peaches and pears were damaged by the late freeze; all other fruit is in a fine and very promising condition. June grass has grown luxuriantly, and has been in blossom about two weeks; it is about one foot high.

Pendleton, Umatilla County, H. J. Taylor—The week has been favorable for farm work. Ground in fine condition for plowing. Rain fell on 19th. Wheat doing well. Grass fine in stubble fields. Stock in good condition. But little damage to fruit by the late frosts. Gardens doing well.

**Southern Oregon.**

Merlin, Josephine County, William Crow—The weather has been very favorable to growing crops. Grain and hay promise heavy yields. Grass is a month earlier than usual.

Williams, Josephine County, W. C. Stites—The few warm sunshiny days have been beneficial to growing crops. Farmers are well up with their work. Wheat and other grain in fine condition. Clover and alfalfa good.

Roseburg, Douglas County, Watson Davis—Italian prunes are a complete failure. Petites are also badly damaged. Apples, pears and peaches are all right, and the prospects are good for a full crop. Cherries have been injured some. Fall and Spring-sown grain are making slow, but steady, growth, and both are looking better than usual at this season. The ground is in good condition for cultivating.

**Plateau Region.**

Merrill, Klamath County, N. S. Merrill—The weather has been changeable. The 15th was very cold, heavy southwest wind for 24 hours on the 19th, with rain following. Snow fell on the 20th. Seeding is nearly all done, except alfalfa, which is well along.

Union, Union County, E. W. Davis—Conditions could not be better for the grain and fruit crops. Farmers have nearly finished seeding. The prospects point to the largest fruit crop in years.

Copperfield, Union County, A. C. Macpherson—The Spring has so far been very early, with fine growing weather. Peach and cherry trees are dropping their bloom. Nearly all garden vegetables planted. Range in fine condition and stock of all kinds looks well. Roads close to the Snake River in good condition.

EDWARD A. BEALS,
Section Director, Portland, Or.

# CAMAS PRAIRIE.

**A Prosperous Dairy and Stock Region in the Blue Mountains.**

The first number of the Sentinel has appeared at Ukiah, the leading town of Camas Prairie, Umatilla County, published by Hewett & Harrymun. Camas Prairie, or valley, says the Sentinel, surrounded by the high, rugged hills and mountains, is rightfully called the "paradise of the Blues." The valley proper is about nine miles wide from north to south by 15 miles long, and is crossed from east to west by Big Camas, Little Camas and Owings creeks. The soil of our valley is mostly a rich black loam, especially adapted to the raising of the hardy cereals, such as wheat, oats, rye and barley, while on the lowlands along the creeks timothy yields as great as three tons to the acre.

There are two thriving villages in the valley, Alba on the north side at the foot of the Yellowjacket mountain and Ukiah on the south side on Camas creek. Alba is the older town and dates its birth as far back as the early '80s. It was at one time a lively little city of some 300 or more inhabitants, but has twice had the misfortune to be almost wholly destroyed by fire, and the number of people residing there now is about 100. Its business houses consist of a store, saloon, blacksmith shop, livery and feed stable, hotel, and postoffice. Alba has the finest schoolhouse in Southern Umatilla County. The town is slowly but surely improving, there being a sawmill going up now, and several large dwellings will be erected as soon as lumber can be procured.

Ukiah is what might be called a new town, it having been established in the Summer of '90. It is the business center of southern Umatilla and the extreme northern Grant counties. The business houses consist of three general merchandise stores, drug store, confectionery store, hotel, blacksmith and wagon shop, butcher shop, livery and feed stable, Sentinel office and the postoffice, besides the large steam creamery owned and operated by I. M. Helmick. This is the largest creamery in Eastern Oregon, if not in the state. The making and exporting of butter and cheese is one of the leading industries of Camas Prairie, there being no less than eight creameries, some large and some small, within a radius of seven miles from Ukiah. Besides that turned out by the creameries, there is a large amount of ranch butter made and shipped direct to the markets of Pendleton, Portland, Walla Walla and Seattle. Taken altogether, Camas Prairie is the greatest butter producing district, of its size, in the state.

On the hills adjoining the valley can be seen large herds of fat, sleek cattle quietly cropping the nutritious bunchgrass, with which the hills are covered. Almost every rancher, each year, sells from five or six to 50 head of beef cattle which are shipped to the markets of Portland, Seattle and Omaha.

The farmers and ranchers of Camas Prairie have an exceptionally good lot of houses. The horsemen find the great wheat belt extending from Pendleton to the Palouse country to be a good market for their stock, it being near and having an almost steady demand for large draft horses.

There are about 200 families in Camas Prairie and adjoining foothills and room for some more, there being a few good ranches to be taken up yet. There are five schoolhouses in the prairie, each one having from six to 10 months of school per year. At Alba the Methodists have a fine church building and at Ukiah the United Brethren have a new church completed two years ago at a cost of over $1000.

Twelve miles south of Ukiah is the North Fork of the John Day River, on which gold is found in good paying quantities from the mouth of Desolation Creek to the Granite district. The miners in that section do most all their trading with the merchants of Ukiah and Alba. Pendleton, 44 miles north, is the nearest railroad point. Some day, and it may not be far distant, the Sentinel thinks, there will be a new county formed from the southern part of Umatilla County and the northern end of Grant County with the county seat in Camas Prairie.

**Avoid Contact With Sick Pets.**

Ladies' Home Journal.

Dogs and monkeys are subject to tuberculosis and are said to be capable of communicating the infection to human beings. A large number of the canaries that die in captivity fall victims of the same disease. Parrots suffer from a malady peculiar to themselves. The bacillus that causes it is thought to originate pneumonia in man. Cats have been known to be carriers of diphtheria, and possibly of scarlet fever and other infectious diseases. Great care should be taken during an epidemic to keep pet animals out of the reach of infection, or else away from the children, and at any time a bird or animal that seems ailing should be at once isolatte.

**Italic Name For Kinnikinick.**

PORTLAND, April 24.—(To the Editor.)—In his very interesting and instructive article on "The Wild Flowers of Oregon" F. E. B. requests some one to give him the botanical name of Kinnikinick. The only plant I know of by that name (or spelled also Killikinic) is a shrub belonging to the genus Rhus, the leaves of which were utilized by the Indians for smoking, probably on account of the medicinal properties of the plant.

JULIUS ADLER.

**Jar Factory Burned.**

FAIRMOUNT, Ind., April 24.—The warehouses of the Wilson & McCullough jar factory were destroyed by fire today. The loss is $150,000; insurance, $70,000.


## How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand 24 hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen, it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

**WHAT TO DO.**

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50-cent and $1 sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. When writing, mention that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

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