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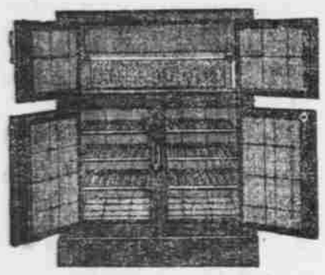
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The shop and the farm are getting the honors. Our agricultural colleges, instead of being adjunct, must be at the core of the university system.—New York Independent.
Graduates from agricultural colleges are the only graduates for whom there is any special demand in the business world of today.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WHEN HAMLET EXCLAIMED "AYE, THERE'S THE RUB!" COULD HE HAVE REFERRED TO
SAPOLIO

VICTORY FOR HANNA

Gains Full Control of Ohio Republican Convention.

TICKET WILL BE NAMED TODAY

Feature of the Brief Session Was the Strong Address of Senator Foraker—Hanna Will Be Permanent Chairman.

COLUMBUS, O., June 24.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and other state officers met here this afternoon. The feature of the brief session was the speech of United States Senator Foraker, the temporary chairman. After he had spoken and the several committees had been appointed, the convention adjourned until tomorow morning. The vital issue today was not in the convention proper, but in the election of a State Central Committee. The delegates representing each of the 21 Congressional districts met separately, and a committeeman was named for each district. The result was a decided victory for the so-called Hanna men, for they made a clean sweep, controlling districts that heretofore have been nominated by the "insurgents." The result insures the election of Congressman Dick as chairman of the state executive committee.

Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, for many years a delegate-at-large to National conventions, was defeated for member of the State Central Committee from the Thirteenth district because of his opposition to Senator Hanna. After his defeat, Mr. Foster vehemently addressed the delegates of his district on cliques and intrigues, and on the danger of local imperialism. Ex-Governor Bushnell had been elected as a delegate, and had been made chairman of the Clark County delegation, but at the meeting of the delegates of his district it was announced he would not attend the convention. His friends gave some pointed reasons for his absence.

The Hanna men have never before been able to control the party organization in the Columbus district, but today they secured everything. It was thought, after the Cuyahoga County Convention in Cleveland last week, that Senator Hanna would not get the solid support of his home delegation, but he secured both of the state committeemen in the Twentieth and Twenty-first districts. While the Hanna leaders were making their fight for state committeemen, they did not overlook the committee on credentials, and it assured tonight that none of the Daugherty men who are here as contesting delegates can be seated.

The state committee fight having been settled, the interest tonight centers in the platform to be reported. Senators Foraker and Hanna were loudly cheered as they came upon the convention stage together. Senator Foraker was introduced as temporary chairman of the convention. He was enthusiastically received and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention:

"Our approaching election will be the most important to be held this year in the United States. It is but a state election in name, but it will be distinctively National in both character and importance.

"The administration of Governor Nash has been so wise, so economical, so just, and so efficient that it stands absolutely without criticism. There is no issue with respect to it, and none can be made. The last General Assembly was a model. It enacted only wise laws, and in every way guarded the public welfare.

"Our state institutions are all in excellent condition, and the financial affairs of the state were never more satisfactory.

"If, therefore, only state officers and state questions were involved we could be content and safely point to the record and claim the people's verdict.

"But more is at stake, vastly more, and therefore we see the signs of coming battle and must expect determined opposition.

"The Legislature chosen this year will be charged with the duty of electing a United States Senator and redistricting the state for representation in Congress.

"We now have two Republican Senators and 17 Republican members in the House of Representatives. If the next Legislature should be Democratic, we will have but one Senator and not more than 12 Republican Congressmen, and probably not more than 10, the number we were allowed the last time a Democratic Legislature gerrymandered the state. This reduced representation in the National House of Representatives would be fastened upon us, not simply for the next Congress, but for the next 10 years, making a net loss to us of not less than 25 votes in Congress for the next decade. It is this fact that gives the campaign upon which we are entering its National character.

The Democratic Party.

"What has the Democratic party done that entitles it to a new hearing in the people's court? Has it turned a new leaf? Has it abjured free trade? Has it forsaken free silver? Has it cast out Populism? Has it followed Aguinaldo's advice and taken the oath of allegiance? Has it denied any article of its platform? Not one. If it has done nothing, what then does it propose to do? Can any man tell? Does any Democrat know? Great questions concern us. How will it deal with them? What about a merchant marine, the Nicaragua canal, Cuba, Porto Rica, the Philippines? These are stupendous problems. They are worthy of the highest and best thought of the greatest men of America. Our power as a nation, our prosperity as a people, our good name, and our honor are all involved. We cannot afford to grope in the dark, or guess, or experiment, or halt, or hesitate about such matters. If we are to send an additional number of Democrats to Congress, how will they speak and vote on these questions? Are the policies of McKinley to be continued or discontinued? Is our flag to come down or stay up? Where, my Democratic friends, do you stand? We know where you stood last year, but where do you stand this year? What answer do we get?

"We are told that although our election has direct reference to our representation in Congress, and those great National and international questions, yet we are not concerned about them at this time; that the next election is to determine only whether 3-cent fares shall be charged on street railroads, and whether the field and opportunities of the political boss shall be enlarged by municipal ownership of public utilities, and whether in the name of single tax the farmers and other real estate owners and holders shall be compelled to bear all the burdens of taxation, while those who hold mortgages and stocks and bonds shall be made a privileged class, and be exempted from all the expenses of government. These are not the questions we are to settle. They are brought forward only to divert attention from the real issues and because they appeal to the discontented and anarchistic classes.

"The Democrats have made a great many serious mistakes, but they will scarcely commit the folly of adopting such doctrines. The wise, conservative and patriotic men of that party are protesting against such a course, and their voice will most likely be heeded. But what then? The party will have recoiled from a precipice, only to fall back upon itself. And what is that? 'The leopard cannot change his spots,' neither can the tiger. The controlling spirit of Democracy means this year just what it meant last year. We could not endorse it then; neither can we endorse it now. If we would continue our prosperity we must uphold the policies that gave it to us. If we would maintain our National credit, and preserve our financial honor, we must keep out of power the party that destroyed the one and threatened the other. This is no time to dally with free trade, revive free silver or pet Populism.

Appeal for Colored Voters.

"Neither is it a time to show indifference to the wrong the Democratic party is committing today in the Southern States against the black men, whom it is robbing of his suffrage under the forms of constitutional amendments and legal enactments that are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. This is worse, if possible, than the inhuman lynchings of which we read almost daily, because it is without provocation, and is a blow aimed both at a class and the government of a nation. Constituted authority must find a way to suppress these wrongs, or the Government will deserve to lose the support of a race that has shed its blood for our flag in every war. Brave, heroic, gallant men have been they who, side by side with their white comrades, have borne our flag to victory in all our wars. They helped us to gain our independence; to form our Union; to preserve our National life; to carry liberty and freedom to Cuba, and to plant our banner in victory on the islands of the seas. They are entitled to the protection of the government for which they have so bravely fought. As they have shared our labors and perils, so must they share our rewards. In what way their rights will better be secured is an unsolved problem, but until they are fully protected, and Democratic persecutions and denials of Constitutional rights have ceased, there should not be any restoration of the Democratic party to power.

"But there are other questions of the highest importance. We are beset with new and untried difficulties. We have had a war. We have changed the map of the world. We have acquired new territory, and with it have come to us new duties and new responsibilities. We have assumed them, and must faithfully discharge them or stand discredited before the nations.

"The Republican party has an intelligent policy on this subject. It has been proclaimed to the world. We have acted upon it. We have legislated to carry it into effect. We are executing it with successful and triumphant results. It should have universal support, but instead it has fierce opposition. It was attacked last year as unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has answered that assault, and now they are attacking the Supreme Court.

"Mr. Bryan declares that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Porto Rican cases is as infamous as the decision in the Dred Scott case, and calls upon Democrats everywhere to rally for its overthrow. Senator Tillman denounces it as damnable, and says we are to have a battle to the death before it is finally accepted. Other Democrats, both great and small, say it means the end of the Republic; that McKinley is Emperor; that our liberties are lost; and all join in declaring that the next great political contest will be as to whether this decision shall stand. If they make such an issue we can afford it. It will be the President, the Congress and the Supreme Court—all the departments of the Government on one side, and the Democratic party and its allies on the other. It will not be the first time we have had such an alignment of forces, and as always heretofore, patriotism and Americanism will triumph.

Porto Rico.

"When we came to legislate for Porto Rico we found there a million people, more than five hundred thousand of whom did not own one dollar's worth of any kind of property, and more than eight hundred thousand of whom could not read or write in any language. None of them knew anything about our institutions, our laws, our judicial system, or anything else connected with the practical administration of free popular government. They had no system of property taxation, no school system, and scarcely any kind of social order or organization. They had been wasted by war and devastated by hurricane. They were helpless as children. From the first moment of our occupation it was necessary to feed and

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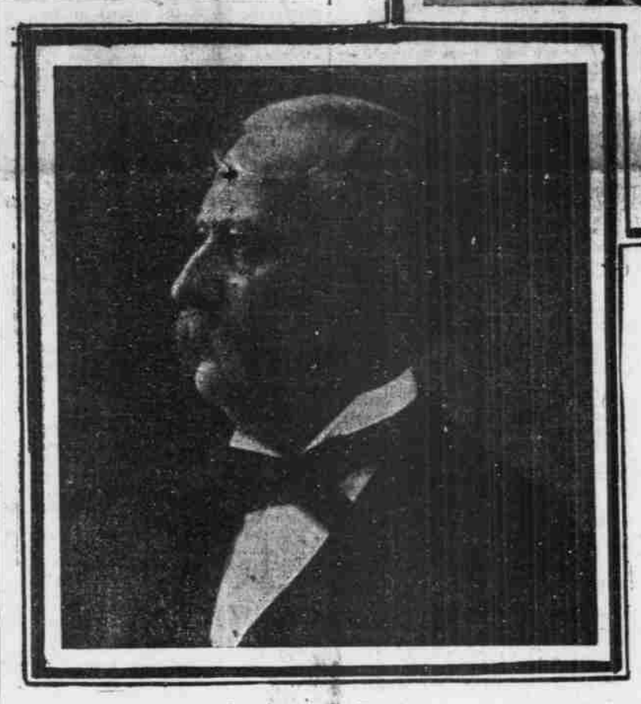
CANDIDATES BEFORE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Governor George K. Nash.



Senator J. B. Foraker.

Practically no doubt exists that the State Republican Convention of Ohio, in session at Toledo, will today, for a second time, nominate George K. Nash for Governor of Ohio. The platform, which will be reported today, will contain a plank in favor of Senator Foraker succeeding himself. The convention is one of the most important in the history of the State of Ohio.

SEATTLE PROGRESS

Not a Heavy Grain Exporter, But Still Prospering.

ALASKA GOLD A GREAT FACTOR

New Steamship Lines From Puget Sound to Europe May Affect Grain Trade—Great Northern May Increase Her Wheat Traffic.

SEATTLE, June 24.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The Alaska mining boom gave Seattle such a start on the high road to prosperity that she will not easily be headed by any port on Puget Sound. The visitor to this city a year or two prior to the Klondike discoveries will remember the large number of four to six-story buildings all over the city with "for rent" signs in every window above the ground floor. A ride over the suburban car lines would also give the impression that about four-fifths of the residences in the city were for rent and the rest of them for sale. All this is now changed. Seattle has not only caught up with herself and banished all of the "for rent" signs, but she is forging ahead at a gait fully equal to that which she exhibited in the height of her boom in the '80s. Dwellings are going up all over the city, and big business blocks are again going skyward all along the principal streets.

With new docks under construction at a number of points along the five-mile frontage of the city, great difficulty is experienced at times in making room for the numerous steamers which make this port their headquarters. The Klondike boom reached its height two years ago, but while it was on it poured so much money into Seattle that her people will not get through spending it for several years yet. Cape Nome was not a very good second for the Klondike, but it also dumped a good many millions into the pockets of the merchants, hotel men and transportation companies operating at this city. Cape Nome had hardly begun to line up with the "has-beens" when Uncle Sam came to the rescue with a transport business that has added millions to the wealth of Seattle. Ships which a private corporation could charter as long as they were needed at $400 per day, cost the Government from $600 to $800 per day, and about half of the sum was added to the circulating medium which kept the wheels of trade moving in Seattle. The big fleet of transports chartered at Seattle figures also required cargoes, and none of the Seattle merchants went into bankruptcy in filling orders from the Government. Repairs were also necessary on many of these transports, and most of the jobs were more profitable than the building of battle-ships from patriotic motives. The combined influences of the Klondike, Cape Nome and the transport business have placed Seattle on pretty firm footing again, and her energetic, rustling population will probably keep her there.

Grain Exports Small.

Seattle as a grain-exporting port is still in her infancy. The year just closing is about the first in her history when she has had anything like good facilities on the east side of the bay with which to handle wheat, and the benefits which otherwise might have accrued from these facilities were offset by a heavy movement of wheat from Seattle territory to the East by rail. This city has the same kind of a "cinch" on any traffic originating in Great Northern territory that Tacoma has in any particular field where the Northern Pacific is in full power. Up to the present time but a comparatively small amount of wheat has come out of the country traversed by the Great Northern in the State of Washington, but grain men are very enthusiastic over the future of the business. According to men who are well posted on the productive powers of the territory in question, a yield of 10,000,000 bushels on the lines of the Great Northern in Seattle territory is not beyond the range of possibilities within the next five years. Seattle is also inclined to demand some of the wheat trade which has heretofore been monopolized by Tacoma, and as this city is famous for getting about everything it goes after, she will probably even up matters with Tacoma in a few years.

European Steamship Lines.

The establishment of the new steamship lines from Tacoma and Seattle to Europe by way of the Orient and Suez Canal is exciting much attention from the grain men on Puget Sound, and if the lines become permanent fixtures there will eventually be a big change in the method of shipping wheat to Europe. The China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, well known in Portland, has arranged a regular schedule of sailing dates from Seattle and Tacoma, and Dodwell & Co. are also operating a line from the same ports to Europe. Both of these lines do way business at all Oriental ports, calling wherever they are offered 500 tons of freight. As the steamers are large carriers, they can take in half a cargo of wheat for Europe at a comparatively low rate and fill up the rest of their space with freight for the Orient, which is not always offering in sufficient quantities to fill up a big carrier. Trans-Pacific freight is discharged at Yokohama, Kobe, Hong Kong and Colombo, and at each of these ports the vacant space on board is filled with freight for Europe, so that the steamer carries a full cargo the entire distance. Some idea of the inroads which these liners may make on the grain trade is shown by the manifest of the last China Mutual steamer to leave Tacoma and Seattle. This steamer, the Ping Suey, loaded at Tacoma 7000 tons of wheat for Kerr, Gifford & Co. and Balfour, Guthrie & Co., who are among the heaviest shippers in Portland. This amount is equal to two large-sized sailing ship cargoes, and on top of the wheat the steamer loaded 2000 or 4000 tons of Oriental freight. The wheat was carried at 35 shillings per ton, which was a lower rate than sailing ships would accept at that time.

There is still a question about the permanency of this new wheat route, but if it should be continued it will offer exporters great inducements to operate at either Seattle or Tacoma. The Tacoma papers have indulged in such a vast amount of bombast about her great dock facilities that the impression gained by an outsider is that they are vastly superior to those of Seattle. This is not the case. The storage capacity of the Tacoma docks used exclusively for wheat may be greater than that of the Seattle wheat docks, but taking all of the docks from the Great Northern's big holdings right around the front, and including the West Seattle elevator, and Seattle has facilities for handling about as much freight as can be handled by Tacoma, and, owing to the superior arrangement of her docks, a much larger fleet of vessels can be accommodated than can find a place to make fast at Tacoma. All of the Seattle docks are so arranged that vessels can lie on three sides of them, while with the Tacoma docks, as in Portland, all freight must reach the ship from the front of the dock, there being no side slips. A large number of new docks have been built at Seattle within the past two years and others are now under construction, and yet there is a demand for more.

Local Steamboat Traffic.

When the hard times struck Seattle in the early part of the '90s, it drove a large number of men out of the city. Tiring of the soup-house and the hand-out, they went to the country, and scattered along Hood's Canal, the rich valley of the Skagit, Vashon, Whidby and a number of other fertile islands, over into the coast counties, where a few pioneers had already demonstrated the possibilities of the country. By force of circumstances, hundreds of these idle men became engaged in farming, gardening, fishing, logging and kindred occupations. Hundreds of other settlers came into the same territory about that time, and around them have grown up prosperous communities which collectively swell the local steamboat traffic of Seattle into enormous proportions. This mosquito fleet swarms around the docks of Seattle at all hours of the day and night, and it is not an uncommon sight to see half a dozen of the steamers loading or discharging at

(Concluded on Tenth Page.)

BIG EAST SIDE FIRE

Block of Business Buildings Destroyed.

STANDARD OIL PLANT ESCAPES

Wolff & Zwicker's Iron Works in Danger for an Hour—Loss Above $60,000—Absence of Wind Aided the Department.

Fire last night destroyed a block of warehouses and business buildings bounded by East Hawthorne, East Madison, Water and First streets, involving a loss of about $60,000. The Standard Oil Company plant and the Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works narrowly escaped destruction. Principal losers are: Dr. James Surman, $35,000 on buildings, insurance $12,000; Parlin & Orendorff Company, agricultural implements, $15,000 to $20,000; the H. C. Albee Company, machinery, $7000, insurance $3000; S. & L. Friedman's storehouse and second-hand machinery, $2000; J. D. French, stables and furniture, $2000; P. Breuer, Baltimore saloon, $1000; Baltimore House, $500; M. E. Heacock, blacksmith, $500; The Hammond Manufacturing Company, $400, and other light losses amounting to about $1000.

The first started about 11, and the alarm was sent out from box No. 214. From the best information obtainable the blaze broke out in the rear of the stable of J. D. French, on East Water street. Watchman John McGarlane, of the Wolff & Zwicker Company, and J. W. Martin, of the H. C. Albee Company, were among the first men to arrive on the scene. By that time the blaze has communicated to the hay in the barn, and the flames had broken through the roof of the frame structure and were spreading rapidly. Engines 1, 4 and 7, hose-carts Nos. 2 and 3 and truck No. 2 responded. When Chief Campbell, Assistant Chief Laudenklos and District Engineer Holden arrived, orders were given for the second alarm, to bring the additional fire apparatus into service.

By this time the blaze had spread to J. B. Halliwell's place and to J. D. French's stable. Breuer's saloon caught next. Fortunately a light northeast breeze was blowing at the time, and the sparks were prevented flying into the shipbuilding yard of Wolff & Zwicker on the opposite side of Water street, and the tanks of the Standard Oil Company, on the northward of the blazing pile.

The heat in front of the fire on the Water street side was intense, and in several instances firemen seized hose and sent streams of water on their comrades, who worked close to the blaze. At 11:35 the cornice of Wolff & Zwicker's sheds caught fire, but Chief Campbell saw the danger and directed a stream of water toward the sheds. In a very short time all chance of the fire spreading in that direction was averted. It was an exciting scene, and fire engines dashed up here and there, while lines of hose were swiftly uncoiled, and away the horses raced for more hose.

At this point, the fire started to creep up Hawthorne avenue, and it swallowed up Finnell's shoe shop, Schwind's grocery, and at last licked up the brick factory of the Parlin-Orendorff Company, where it was stopped by the railroad track. The stores and warehouses along the railroad

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Philippines.

General Cailles and 650 men surrendered. Page 2.

Cailles and followers take oath of allegiance. Page 2.

American deserter who acted as Cailles' Lieutenant placed in irons. Page 2.

Foreign.

DeWitte says Secretary Gage's explanation of petroleum question is not to the point. Page 3.

Americans do not think question can ever be settled to satisfaction of United States exporters. Page 3.

Federal Government.

Natives of Island of Guam will starve unless Government helps them. Page 1.

Secretary Hay has firm foundation for another canal treaty. Page 2.

Domestic.

Senator Hanna won a sweeping victory in the Ohio Republican convention, and is in complete control. Page 1.

Loss of life in Western Virginian flood not as large as reported. Page 2.

Property loss will be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Page 2.

West Virginia strikers fire on posse of Deputy United States Marshals. Page 5.

Ex-Consul Adelbert S. Hay will be buried today. Page 3.

Sport.

Annual tournament of Northwest Sportsmen's Association opens at Walla Walla today. Page 3.

American oarsmen did best in trial races at Henley. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Governor Rogers has appointed two members of the Washington Library Commission. Page 5.

Dawson, Alaska, is stirred up by the murder trial of George O'Brien. Page 4.

The annual convention of the Willamette Baptist Association is now being held at Salem. Page 4.

George W. Davis has engaged attorneys to appear for him in the suit brought by Oregon to recover on his bond. Page 4.

Commercial.

Portland market quotations. Page 11.

Domestic and foreign commercial news and quotations. Page 11.

New York stock market transactions. Page 11.

Marine.

Steamship Tyr will return to Portland from Vladivostock. Page 10.

Schooner Volunteer makes a fast passage to San Francisco. Page 10.

Big cargo of steamship Palatinia. Page 10.

Steamer Astorian may run on the Astoria route. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Fire destroyed business buildings and warehouses at East Water and Hawthorne; loss, $60,000. Page 1.

Mount Tabor School District refunds bonds at 4 per cent. Page 10.

Inland Empire cities protest against rivers and harbors committee abandoning the Celilo trip. Page 8.

Oregon apples certain of first prize at Buffalo. Page 8.

White girl babe, sold by her mother, rescued from Chinese den. Page 7.

Fred Rehorst committed suicide by drowning. Page 12.

Fourth of July fireworks will be exploded on the East Side. Page 12.