

THE CONGRESS A GRAND SUCCESS

Farmers and Citizens Enthusiastic Over Farm Subjects.

CLATSOP IS A DAIRY COUNTRY

Interesting Lectures Fully Appreciated by the Crowds at Opera House—Cows, Cream, Silos, Grasses, Fivers, Butter, Cheese, Etc.

The first day of the Farmers' Congress was a decided success. What the audience lacked in numbers was more than made up by the interest manifested in the various subjects discussed.

Members of the Push Club were out in force during the day and in attendance at the convention. They did not allow their friends from the country to feel lonesome, for each and everyone of the visitors was furnished with a badge the same as the Push members wore.

Prof. W. J. Spillman of the Washington State Agricultural College was unanimously chosen chairman, and Harrison Allen secretary.

Prof. W. J. Spillman followed with a response on behalf of visiting delegates. He spoke of the delightful time members of the association together with citizens had given their party yesterday, and was astonished at the beauty of the surroundings of Astoria. The trip down the bay, he said, was one long to be remembered with pleasure.

Prof. Spillman then followed with an address on "A Dairy Cow." He told with a great deal of interest of the way the farmers over in Eastern Washington had taken hold of the dairying problem. In that section of the state wheat had long been the main product of the farm, but gradually the farmers are beginning to understand that there is a larger profit in butter and cheese than in wheat. He urged the farmers of this section to advise their frequently with professors of the state agricultural colleges. He assured the audience that information would be cheerfully given, and if they would give them a chance over at Pullman the dose would be repeated.

He spoke of the fabulous riches of the Klondike and how people became crazed over that land of gold. They do not stop to think, however, that we have far richer Klondikes all over the northern half of the United States where one can delve for gold without freezing to death. He called attention to the dairy output of Iowa for the year 1897, \$40,000,000, and contrasted it with the potato output of the whole of Alaska's gold belt. Why, then, did the people rush away to these dreary regions in quest of gold when far richer fields were near at hand? It was because they did not understand that conditions were fast becoming known, and it was principally due to the teachings of conventionalists such as was being held here this week.

No method of farming would retain the fertility of soil as long as that of dairying and live stock. It means not only the milking of cows but the raising of proper feed for the maintenance of the stock. Speaking of this locality as a dairying country, Professor Spillman became enthusiastic. He said we are in the very heart of the richest dairying country in the United States. The belt extends along the northern border and widens as it comes up to the Pacific coast. The climatic conditions here are ideal for dairying, and results thus far have proven this fact. He advocated the establishment of first-class creameries, for a good illustration of this kind will take the entire product of the section in which it is located.

Professor Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, followed with a most interesting paper on dairying. His early experience had been in Ontario, and he well remembered when the industry was in its infancy the farmers used to send across the line into New York state for information as to the most successful manner of conducting a dairy. They profited by the information, and later with the aid from the legislature were able to establish a thorough system of creameries. Last year Canada exported \$15,000,000 worth of cheese, the bulk of which came from the Province of Ontario. He urged the farmers of this state to seek aid of their legislatures in disseminating knowledge of dairying.

In Minnesota there are now over 60 creameries, mostly run on the cooperative plan. This system has proved a success in that state and advised that the farmers look into it with a view of adoption here. The Minnesota legislature, he says, has made a liberal grant to the dairymen of that state, which has enabled them to bring the industry up to its present magnitude.

On being questioned as to the sheep culture in Minnesota Professor Shaw said that when he first went to Minnesota the farmers were not inclined to embark in the venture, but through practical experiments in culture of soil and systematic feeding the results were so encouraging that it was followed up to the extent that now sheep raising is one of the principal industries.

Professor H. T. French, of the Oregon Agricultural College, followed with a short address on "Silos and Their Use." He gave a history of the silo from its earliest known inception, and went into details of what the modern silo should be. The subject was taken up with great interest by the audience, and for an hour or more Professor French was kept busy answering questions. The result was certainly a much better knowledge of this most useful adjunct to the dairy.

The last paper of the afternoon, and one of the most interesting read before the congress, was that of Dr. James Whitney, Oregon State Veterinarian. It was as follows:

PROPER SANITARY CONDITION OF DAIRY COWS.

No branch of science has more extensive or important field for investigation than sanitation.

The All Wise Creator devised in nature's laws a complete and elaborate system of sanitation, and the physical ailments of man, as well as the lower animals, none cases out of a hundred, are either directly or indirectly due to a violation of these beautiful but simple laws. The physical world, as it were, is one vast laboratory, wherein chemical changes unceasingly occur, but perfect equilibrium in the end prevails.

The elements being mediums whereby developments in animal and plant life are made possible. In this vast workshop the student of nature is brought to realize the value of harmony, an accuracy in its completion sense. Harmony is an indis-

pensible requisite in all the details connected with plant and animal development. Plants must enjoy the exhilarating influence of the warmth and the light of the sun, as well as the moisture from the rains for their successful growth. They are really the portion of the great physical body which supply the connecting link between inanimate and animate bodies. The natural growth of plants and animals is governed by the law of the survival of the fittest, but man, through the influence of civilization interposes what he is pleased to term domestication. By this he means to supplant nature's laws in many respects by substituting therefor artificial methods.

Domestication is responsible for wonderful transformations in the development of plants and animals, through its influence in introducing sub-varieties of plants and animals have been involved, their period of maturity greatly reduced, and their productive capacity in many instances increased one and two hundred fold.

These developments are beneficial to man, but it seems as if nature cannot be successfully grown without thorns, neither has the influence of domestication been free from attending evils, the principal one being the introduction and development of diseases in our herds and flocks.

This being a dairymen's convention it is appropriate that we confine our remarks in this article to the cow, and the influence wrought on her physical condition by domestication.

The skill and genius of man in the development of our domestic animals in no instance have been more accurately illustrated than in the dairy-cow of today. Her conformation and productive capacity so far outshines her primitive ancestors that the family relationship is scarcely recognizable. This improvement has advanced to such a degree which necessitates in many instances, the culling of a herd, and before we venture further we should place danger signals along the way. Domestication has given us, as it were, a most wonderful machine in the modern dairy cow. She is simply the marvel of the age, for her capacity to transform the crude products of the soil into an almost incredible amount of delightful nutrients for man. But alas man in his great effort to attain the highest possible development of the modern dairy cow, has made a grave mistake in pushing artificial conditions too far and apparently ignoring the laws of nature and its sanitary effects upon animal development. The two greatest evils in the management of the dairy cow is too close confinement, and the want of exercise. Close confinement is meant that she is compelled to spend too much time in doors, and while there she is restricted too much in space. When confined in the stable she should be permitted to have at least 1,000 cubic feet of space, supplied with rapid and complete ventilation.

Cows giving large quantities of milk require more air than those giving a less quantity, as there is a larger amount of tissue changes taking place in the former than in the latter, hence a corresponding increase of oxygen is required to maintain a normal condition. Confinement is the bane of animal life, it is exceedingly conducive and perhaps is almost entirely responsible for the development of tuberculosis. This disease, although the scourge of domesticated animals and the civilized man, is practically unknown among the undomesticated animals. Man alone is largely responsible for the perpetuation of this malady, through his failure to observe the laws of nature.

We have no better illustration of the self effects of indoor confinement upon the health of animals than we have in the wild animals kept in captivity. Take, for example, the lion and the tiger in the jungle of Africa, where they are magnificent specimens of animal development, entirely free from any taint of tuberculosis. These animals in their native haunts probably possess the maximum of animal strength, and full of energy, with eyes like balls of fire, but all this is largely changed under confinement. They soon become languid, and the eye loses its fire, the muscles and tendons its tenacity, atrophy ensues and death soon closes the scene.

The autopsy reveals that a very large percentage of such animals are victims of tuberculosis. Cattle kept in the open range with nothing but the canopy of heaven for a shelter scarcely, if ever, develop tuberculosis. This plainly indicates that ventilation in temperature, extreme exposure, the pinch of hunger, with consequent emaciation, is not responsible for bovine tuberculosis. The question is often asked, why are highly bred cows more predisposed to tuberculosis than are common scrub cattle? It is largely due to the fact that the former are more generally kept under unfavorable conditions. The owners of such great quantities of animals go to immense lengths in their anxiety to have their animals in superb show condition, confine them in the stable to prevent the sun from bleaching their hair, and to aid in the laying on of a coat of flabby, unhealthy, overabundant issue, to give the animal a most unsymmetrical appearance, thereby completely ignoring and disregarding the harmony of nature's laws, under which exercise and sunshine are as essential as food and water to maintain life and vigor.

The highly specialized dairy cow is susceptible to disease on account of the heavy drain upon her system and to her extreme sensitiveness to atmospheric changes. This type of a cow is what we might term a very delicate and complicated piece of animal machinery, requiring great skill and care to manage successfully. She readily responds to good care and feed, but exposure and neglect is quickly noticeable in the pail and churn.

Her stable should be capacious, well ventilated and furnished with all the sun light possible, without uncomfortable heating sunlight and pure air are nature's destructive agents, as the result cannot survive long under these conditions.

Breeders should endeavor to eliminate from the herd all extremely delicate animals, as they should be permitted to propagate their kind to increase susceptibility to disease.

Consanguineous breeding should be discouraged, because of its tendency to lower the vitality of the herd.

Just before the afternoon session Professor Shaw gave a practical lecture in front of the opera house on the various points of a dairy cow. Two live animals were present with which to illustrate them.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the congress the Crispin orchestra opened with a selection that received a hearty response from the audience. It was followed by a selection by the Astoria quartette—Belcher, Allen, Smith and Garner. They received a most vigorous encore and responded with another pleasing selection.

In a few brief remarks Prof. Spillman introduced Governor-Elect Geer, who responded with a short but happy speech. Governor-Elect Geer stated that when he finished milking the cows on his farm last night he almost made up his mind to give up the trip to Astoria. He had been so busy farming the past few weeks that he felt that he could hardly afford to come down here and talk farming. But then he thought of again visiting Astoria for he had been here but once before and that time at night and meeting with his farmer friends and going

over topics of which he was very fond, decided the question and he came. Regarding the subject of dairying, he confessed that he was not an expert, as it was somewhat out of his line. He could milk a cow and knew good milk and butter when he tasted it. He had the greatest faith in the future of Oregon as a dairying state and thought that time would demonstrate that the future of the union had such bright prospects in that line. He thought it was important that the people of this state should advertise their advantages as a dairying country so that easterners would have a better conception of the real facts.

As the governor-elect concluded the Oregon naval reserve marched into the theater and lined up in front of the stage presenting arms in compliment to Oregon's new governor. Mr. Geer arose quietly and made a graceful bow in acknowledgment.

Prof. Spillman then introduced A. H. Leckley, U. S. botanist of Tacoma, who occupied the balance of the evening in an interesting and instructive lecture on Grasses and Flowers. He went to some length to show the farmers which among the many varieties of grasses were most adapted for dairying purposes, and answered many questions from the audience relative to the same.

An amusing incident occurred during the discussion on grasses, in which the speaker characterized the velvet grass as an enemy to the brute creation as well as to mankind. Mr. West of Clatsop finally arose and stated that if the speaker would permit him, he would say a few words in defense of an old friend. He thought a man was a coward who would sit by and hear a friend slandered and traduced. For the past 27 years he had grown from 20 to 75 acres of velvet grass on his Clatsop farm and his horses and cattle had thrived on it. If he was allowed to defend a little he would state further that he had paid for 2,000 acres of farm land with velvet grass, had raised a sturdy family of nine children on velvet grass, and not one of them had sent for a doctor. His statement created no little merriment. Mr. Leckley remarked that what Mr. West had said was doubtless true, but he would venture to say that had he used a better quality of grass his 2,000 acres would have been acquired sooner and he would have probably raised a larger family. The laugh that followed was certainly on Mr. West. Mr. Leckley closed with a most eloquent plea for the family of flowers, stating that no man was fit to conduct a farm who failed to surround his home with these gifts of heaven. His lecture throughout was interesting in the extreme.

The evening's exercises closed with a song by the quartette. Today's advertised program will be slightly changed. There will be tests on cream separators and the Babcock test gauge in the morning, and prior to the assembling of the convention there will be an exhibition drill by the fire company on Bond street.

The illustrated lecture at night promises to be one of the very best features of the congress.

SPANISH PRISONERS TO GO HOME

(Continued from First Page.)

Two miles distant, admits vessels of 25 feet draught, and its climate, though warm, is never oppressive. Yellow fever has never been known there. Mayaguez, the third city in importance, faces the eastern shore of the western part of the island, and another railroad runs to Lorez, half way toward Acetibo, which is on the north coast, 50 miles west of San Juan, with which it is connected by rail. Mayaguez will probably be the first town occupied by General Miles.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Atlanta, July 20.—Ten thousand confederate veterans and friends completely filled the vast auditorium at Piedmont Park today and cheered to the echo speeches which eulogized the confederacy, extolled "one nation," and cast glowing tributes upon the records and achievements of the soldiers of the south in the war with Spain.

General Gordon delivered a splendid speech which thrilled the hearts of his auditors and sent the famous rebel yell echoing into the rafters. The oration of the day was delivered by Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi. Fully 8,000 veterans and visitors are in the city.

Before the gathering was called to order three cheers were given for "The gallant son of Alabama." Lieutenant Commander Hanson, followed a moment later by three more for General Joseph Wheeler.

FAVOR HOLDING PHILIPPINES.

English Leaders Outspoken in Their Sympathy for the United States.

New York, July 20.—The London correspondent of the Tribune, writing under date of July 6, says: "There is no reason to doubt that nearly all the influential leaders in England are of the opinion that the occupation of the Philippines by France, Germany or Great Britain would subject the relations of European powers to a dangerous strain and they favor American control in the interest of peace. They are also sensible of the advantages which England would derive from the moral and diplomatic support of the United States in all questions relating to China and the far East, if the American flag were raised at Manila for all time."

As Englishmen with practical instincts, and influenced by considerations enlightened by self-interest, they are outspoken and emphatic in expressing their hope that America will enlarge her sphere of activities in the world's diplomacy and work.

Lord Kimberly has been at the head of the foreign office and is one of the most cautious and sagacious leaders of the liberal party. The speech which he made at the American dinner this week was of great significance, and has been widely discussed here. He said in part: "Common language, although a very strong bond between peoples, was not the strongest bond. A far stronger one was a community of interest. The interests of the two peoples run largely on the same lines."

SPANISH WOUNDED IN MANILA.

Owe Their Lives and Return to the City to American Surgeons.

San Francisco, July 20.—A Chronicle special from Cavite of June 19, says: "One hundred and eighty-five wounded Spanish troops went into Manila tonight under the Red Cross flag. They were part of the fruits of the campaign that the rebels have conducted against Manila

for seven weeks past, and their removal was a relief to themselves and their captors. That many of them lived to get back to their beloved Manila, is due almost entirely to the skill and sacrifice of the surgeons from the American cruisers. Dr. Brownell of the Petrel, Dr. Carpenter of the Raleigh, Dr. R. G. Broderick of the Concord and Dr. J. H. Green of the Melchug, who gave up much of their time to the Spaniards under orders from Admiral Dewey. Other fleet surgeons also assisted.

CAMP MERRITT NEWS.

General Improvement in Health of Troops—The Red Cross Society.

San Francisco, July 20.—The latest report of the health of Camp Merritt shows considerable improvement in the condition of the troops. There have been discharged from the field hospital 11 cases and 18 entered from the various regimental hospitals, leaving a total of 187 men on the sick list. There has been a decrease of 25 men on the average since the location of the camp has been changed.

Red Cross members bitterly complain of the want courtesy shown them by Col. Keiser of the Montana volunteers. The first detachment of the New York volunteers will probably sail for Honolulu next Tuesday on the steamer Humboldt. This party carry 20 men besides Col. Barber and his staff. The remainder of the regiment must be sent to Hawaii by August 10 according to the terms of the contract with a local company.

H. O. J. Bilot of Los Angeles, has been selected by the Red Cross society to act as field agent in the Philippines. Sergeant Mowery of the First South Dakota has been promoted to the grade of second lieutenant.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Washington, July 20.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the treasury department has made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any heretofore made since the passage of the Chinese exclusion act.

This action was in accordance with the opinion of the attorney general who holds in effect that exclusion applies to all classes of Chinese persons other than those specifically named in the act. The only exceptions thereto are: Officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure. It is estimated that a number of persons hitherto admitted but heretofore excluded will aggregate several thousand a year.

TO SAIL SATURDAY.

San Francisco, July 20.—Orders have been issued by Major General Merriam directing the troops designed for the Rio de Janeiro to embark Friday afternoon and to sail Saturday. Sixty officers and 300 men have been assigned to the Rio de Janeiro.

A RECORD BREAKER.

Fargo, July 20.—The republican state convention today made fourteen nominations in 22 minutes, which is said to be the quickest work on record. F. H. Fancher was nominated for governor.

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W. F. SCHEIBE, Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE CIGARS! 474 Commercial St. Beware of Imitations LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE Worcestershire SAUCE. J. M. THE SISTERS OF THE Convent of the Holy Names ASTORIA, OREGON. WHO SHALL BE QUEEN? FOR reasons that will occur to everyone, the committee having in charge the fifth annual regatta proposes, it possible, to make that event the most successful and memorable in the series so far given. To that end it desires to enlist the active aid of every merchant and business man in Astoria. Among other methods which have been adopted to make the necessary initial expense of the entertainment bear as generally and evenly as practicable upon the people of the entire community, it has been decided to select the Queen for 1898 by popular ballot. Below will be found a blank form which every merchant willing to lend his assistance to the committee (and at the same time contribute to the upbuilding of his own business) is requested to cut from the paper, fill out and forward at the earliest convenient moment to W. L. Robb, secretary. To every merchant responding to this appeal a regulation-sized and arranged ballot box will be distributed on Monday, July 25, the same to remain in his place of business until the ballots are collected and counted under arrangements to be hereafter announced by the committee. All details proper to an understanding of the proposed plan will be readily understood by reading the blank. Let every merchant thus help the regatta by helping himself. Astoria, Oregon, July 1898.—To the Managing Committee of the Fifth Annual Regatta—Gentlemen: For the purpose of promoting interest in the coming regatta and carnival, the undersigned hereby agrees to pay to said committee on the 11th day of August, 1898, per cent of all sales that may be made at or from my place of business, situated at..... Astoria, Oregon, by firm and employes, from and including the 25th of July, 1898, to and including the 10th day of August, 1898, to all purchasers desirous of voting and who may request the privilege of voting for the selection of the Queen for the coming regatta and carnival. To each of such purchasers the undersigned will give a number of blank votes for each purchase so made, the number of blank votes so given to be determined and computed at the rate of one vote for each ten cents comprising each purchase. Said blank votes thus delivered to each purchaser and then to be deposited in a ballot box to be placed in a convenient position at my place of business. The voting to be done under the direction of the managing committee aforesaid, and under restrictions and limitations which the said committee may desire to impose. The managing committee shall have the right to open the said ballot boxes in my presence once or twice a day for the purpose of ascertaining the number and character of the votes deposited. The undersigned also agrees to sell blank votes to those desirous of voting at the rate of five cents for each vote, the same to be deposited in the ballot boxes as aforesaid. It will be necessary to use some distinguishing color for the blank votes in order that the purchased votes deposited may be easily separated from the votes given to purchasers. Very respectfully yours, Sign here.....