

# SUGAR-BEET CULTURE

## Historical Sketch of the Industry in America.

### FIRST ATTEMPT A FAILURE

It Was Established Near Philadelphia in 1830—Factories Now in the United States.

Mr. Albert Gerberding delivered an address before the Chit-Chat Club, of San Francisco, which contained a brief history of the beet-sugar industry in this country. As the subject of starting the industry in the Northwest is being agitated, it is thought information from its perusal may be obtained. The historical sketch of the industry is as follows:

"Europe has 3,000,000 acres of fields, producing say, 4,500,000 tons of sugar annually, and of this amount is selling to the United States sugar to the value of \$20,000,000 a year. Although the industry has been established in European countries for years, it has been slow to gain a hold in America. Its history on this side of the Atlantic is short, although the same climatic conditions prevail.

"Our first commercial experiment in making sugar from beets was near Philadelphia, in 1830, contemporaneously with the final establishment of the industry in France, but with widely different results. Intelligent pursuit in that country brought success; ignorance in our own, disastrous failure. The experiment was tried again in 1838 by a man in Massachusetts. His sugar product cost him 11 cents a pound. He was the victim of the theory that beets must be dried before processing. He had his experience, and those who came after him profited by his failure.

"For twenty-five years thereafter America made no attempt to manufacture beet sugar. In 1863 a factory was established in Illinois. The land was unfavorable to beet culture, and after six years of unintelligent endeavor, the factory was moved to another part of the state, not more favorable, and failure was again the result. Again the machinery was moved, to Wisconsin this time, where both the soil and climate were unsuitable, and since 1871 nothing has been heard of the establishment. A factory was afterward started in Fond du Lac, Wis., and attracted much attention.

"In 1869 the owners, two German chemists, came to California to superintend a new enterprise of the same sort at Alvarado, started by Mr. Dyer, who is entitled to the credit of inaugurating the beet sugar industry in this state. He still resides in close proximity to the Alvarado factory, and we are pleased to note that he is yet a stockholder in what is now a dividend-paying enterprise, the ultimate result of his long years of persistent effort. After years of indifferent success the company was reorganized in 1889, the plant enlarged, and since then the business has been a success.

"Sacramento started a factory in 1869, with machinery costing \$160,000. In 1875 it was sold for \$45,000, and used to re-equip the Alvarado factory, which from that time until 1889 was the only beet-sugar factory in America.

"In 1889-90 the Western Beet-Sugar Company erected its factory at Watsonville, Cal. Chino, Cal., was the scene of the next factory, started about 1891, and about the same time factories were built at Lehi, Utah; Grand Island, Neb., and Norfolk, Neb. New Mexico and Virginia also claim a factory each now.

"A new factory is now being constructed at Alamantis, in the vicinity of Anaheim, Cal., and one has been commenced at Salinas. Thus we have at present eight factories in the entire United States, three of which (with two more in process of construction) are located in California. In this vast state of unlimited acreage, favorable climate and soil, there are perhaps today about 60,000 acres, or one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the area of California, devoted to beet culture, and yet we are paying annually \$6,000,000 to our friends across the water for what we could as well and better produce ourselves.

"This sugar beet has been bred, and bred for desirable points, such as shape, color, size, soilage and saccharine contents, until, by careful selection, these qualities have become fixed. The seed planted in California has been imported from France and Germany, but, under the influence of the climate and soil, a higher percentage of saccharine matter has been developed than in any other known place. Beets are known to grow in this state on about 22,000 acres in four counties, and, while we know they flourish in the neighborhood of three factories, it is interesting to describe the method of testing and bringing to public notice a new territory. It has been the experience of all the factories that for the first few years the greatest difficulty has been in securing a sufficient quantity of beets, but as soon as the farmers begin to understand the business, the supply taxes the utmost capacity of the factory.

Beets, as a crop, are of but little use without the factories, and factories are valueless without the beets. The farmer has the land, which he knows will produce good beets, but the capitalist will not venture his wealth until he sees the beets growing, and unless the capitalist is also the landowner, and appreciates the advantages of the sugar enterprise, it is most difficult to inaugurate the business."

News comes from Round Valley, Cal., to the effect that an Indian named Dir. Bell had killed a man named Thomas Steele. Bell has been arrested. Steele was shot in the back.

## A SECRET CONFERENCE.

Thirty-one Were Present, But Accomplished Nothing.

Thirty-one members of the Mitchell joint assembly met at the capitol in Salem Monday and discussed the senatorial situation at length and in all its phases. It was a secret conference, but it is known that no formal action looking either to continued support of Mitchell or his withdrawal was taken. Driver, Sommers, Patterson of Marion, Taylor, Reed, Gowan, Noeler, David, Veness and others spoke. Some of these advocated supporting Mitchell to the end.

Taylor made several earnest talks. It was to the effect that the interests of the Republican party were higher than those of any one man; but he added that the members of this conference ought to have the right to name the candidate, if it is seen that Mitchell cannot be elected.

Reed wanted to fight it out on this line if it took all summer. He did not believe in allowing the minority to dictate to the majority.

Senator Patterson, of Marion, thought the thirty-one could afford to hold out in their present attitude, and he invited the opposition to "lay on, Maeduff." There was some talk Monday that it was the purpose of the opposition to come in and organize the hours during the afternoon. But it was without foundation.

While the number of absentees from the Mitchell joint assembly was six, there was just one voluntary withdrawal. That was Representative Mitchell, of Marion.

Mr. Mitchell is no orator and did not think it necessary to set off any fireworks in joint assembly, announcing his purpose. He simply stayed out, which is quite as effective as any way of getting it.

The Mitchell cause has suffered severely through sickness. Representative Hudson, of Washington, who had been in bed since last Wednesday, was sent to the Salem hospital. His physician says he has typhoid fever in a mild form, and that he will probably not be able to leave his room for several weeks. Representative Wagner is ill at his home in Portland, and it is said that it will not be safe for him to venture out for several days, if, indeed, he can be here during the week. Representative Vaughan is still quite sick, but he may be able to answer roll-call tomorrow, though this cannot be stated with certainty.

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The Davis house met at 11:45 Monday night. Sixteen members were present. Adjournment was taken till five minutes after 12. When that time arrived, the house was again called to order, and adjourned till 9:30 A. M. Wednesday.

### Thirty-three in Joint Assembly.

Monday's session of the joint convention developed nothing new. Chairman Brownell called the joint assembly to order at 12 o'clock. He at once submitted letters from Vaughan, Hudson and Wagner. They were not read, but the clerk was directed to mark them executed.

The roll was called and showed the following thirty-three in attendance:

Senators—Brownell, Driver, Dufur, Gowan, Harmon, Hughes, Johnson, Patterson of Marion, Price, Taylor—10. Representatives—Benson, Bridges, Brown, Chapman, Conn, Crawford, David, Gratke, Gardane, Hogue, Hope, Jennings, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Nosler, Palm, Rigby, Smith of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson—23.

Absent—Senator Reed. Representatives Hudson, Mitchell, Vaughan, Veness, Wagner—6.

The absence of Representative Mitchell of Marion, was significant. It is known that he has definitely declared that he will not return. It was expected that Mitchell would formally withdraw, but he appears to think a speech unnecessary. Representative Veness, of Polk, was probably not able to return from his home, whither he went Friday, on account of the storm. Senator Reed remained in the senate chamber during the entire time the convention was in session. It is not known that his absence indicated an intention to stay out hereafter. There were no speeches. After the reading of the journal had been dispensed with, the convention, on motion of Senator Harmon, adjourned.

A number of Republican members of the opposition have received the following self-explanatory dispatch:

"New York, Feb. 15.—Hon. George H. Hill, Salem, Or.: Failure to elect a Republican United States senator will jeopardize Republican reorganization of the senate March 5, and endanger tariff legislation. Oregon then would be responsible for continued hard times and the embarrassment of the incoming administration.

"American Protective Tariff League.

"Cornelius M. Bliss, President."

The senate committee, appointed to examine the ground of the proposed portage railroad between The Dalles and Celilo, was shown over the ground Monday by a committee from the Commercial Club of The Dalles.

From now on to the close of the present session of congress it is expected that everything not on the active list will make way for the appropriation bills, which must be passed before final adjournment on March 1.

The San Francisco police made a general raid upon the Chinese gambling joints of the city, rounding up a total of 320 Celestials, all of whom were found delving deep into the mysteries of the enticing game of fan-tan.

A report is being circulated in Washington, D. C., to the effect that Binger Hermann will be appointed general land office commissioner, as soon as President McKinley gets around to where he can make appointments. The office mentioned pays \$4,500 a year.

## ALL CLERKS DISPENSED WITH

Resolution Passed by the Senate—It Caused a Hot Fight.

A stirring and very personal debate took place in the senate at Salem Thursday afternoon. It arose primarily over the question of clerks, but it took a broader range, and covered the entire ground of the legislative hold-up and the candidacy of Senator Mitchell. Just after the senate met in the afternoon, Reed introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the organization of the legislature has not yet been perfected and public business is being retarded and necessary legislation, such as appropriations for public purposes, abolition of useless and expensive commissions and other legislation promised the people of this state by all political parties, is being denied by the refusal of certain persons elected to the house of representatives to qualify; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding the facts aforesaid, and the fact that this senate is practically transacting no public business and there is no work for senate committee clerks to do, there is, nevertheless now employed by the senate committees, at public charge, a large number of clerks; and

"Whereas, None of the said clerks are engaged in the discharge of any public duty, and there is no probability of their services being immediately required; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all clerks of senate committees be, and they are hereby, discharged, and no compensation shall be allowed any such clerk from and after this date, unless the employment be hereafter authorized by the senate after perfect organization of the legislature shall have been secured."

Senator Dufur made quite a lengthy speech in which he set forth his position on questions of economy. He was followed by Driver and Mitchell and a number of others, some of whom had amendments to the resolutions as presented. A vote was finally reached. The amendments were cleared away, one by one, and the eyes and noses being called on the original question, but one dissenting vote was cast. The president voted no, more in a spirit of jest than anything.

### The Joint Convention.

The joint convention has met daily, but at no time have more than thirty-nine been present. Each day developed some fiery oratory, accusing the opposing faction of blocking legislation.

Thursday thirty-seven members were present, eleven senators and twenty-six representatives. Senator Reed came in for the first time. Representatives Hudson and Vaughan sent letters asking to be excused on account of sickness. When the session convened it was the general expectation that it would be purely perfunctory, but the spectators were agreeably surprised. The first surprise was when Nosler's name was reached. Nosler arose and the house became intensely quiet, as everyone thought that Nosler was going to announce his withdrawal, but the sequel proved a contrary intention on his part.

Nosler first spoke of his having been in his seat ever since the session opened, answering every rollcall and ready to do his duty. Said he: "I am ashamed to see such child's play and must enter my protest."

Referring to Senator Carter's speech, he said: "Would it not have been better for him to have made the forty-first man instead of the forty-sixth?" Continuing, he declared that some one was responsible for the situation. The Republican party was not responsible for its recalcitrant members. The people would hold these responsible as individuals.

In conclusion Nosler said: "I am here to answer to my name and I expect to be here to the end."

Nosler's speech was of peculiar interest in view of the fact that his seat is to be contested when the house organizes. Nosler was elected as a Populist.

Senator Reed was the author of the next incident. He said that he was occupying the seat of Representative Hudson, who was ill, and he would continue to occupy the seat as long as he, Hudson, was absent. Reed then said:

"I don't come here as a Mitchell man, but I will vote for him if I get a chance. I don't propose to be held up by fifteen Populists, and I tell you I am going to stay here now."

Reed then said he would like to ask what doctors were attending Vaughan and Hudson. He suggested that they might be jobbed by the opposition. Chairman Brownell appointed Reed, Patterson and Chapman a committee to see who was attending the sick members. Reed's motion was not made seriously and was intended only as a "josh."

Chapman continued the speechmaking by saying he was here ready to redeem every pledge he had made.

The senate committee on judiciary, to which was referred Gowan's sweeping salary bill, has considered the suggestions of the various county delegations as to the salaries in their respective counties. The Multnomah delegation recommended that the same salaries be maintained for their county, but all fees and emoluments of whatever kind were cut off. The suggestion was adopted by the committee.

Senator Mulkey proposes an amendment to the road laws, providing that the viewers of a proposed road, when damages are claimed by persons residing in the vicinity, shall appraise damages at the same time they view the road. The notice of the proposed road is considered sufficient notice to all probable claimants, enabling such claimants to file their petition at the time of the hearing of the petition. The measure is thought to be practical and economical.

## THE BIG FIGHT LOCATED

Carson City Is Chosen by Dan Stuart.

### THE PUGS WILL MEET MARCH 17

Corbett Meets the Governor of Nevada and Exchanges Congratulations—Sharkey and Maher.

Carson, Nev., Feb. 15.—Dan Stuart has at last arrived and has announced that the big fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will occur in Carson, March 17. Although Stuart had reiterated all the way up from Texas that he had not decided where the fight was to be held, it did not take him long to make up his mind after he got here. The pugilistic impresario gives as a reason for the selection of Carson in preference to Reno, that the Carson people had worked hard for the passage of the prizefight bill, while Reno citizens were opposed to it. Stuart thinks that the facilities for the accommodation and transportation of a big crowd at Carson are fully sufficient, and says that he has made very satisfactory arrangements with the railroad.

If the matter can be arranged to suit him, Stuart will offer big purses for a live-bird shooting tournament, which he expects will be attended by all the noted shots of the country.

No announcement as yet has been made from any official source as to where the pavilion will be built, but it probably will be in the heart of the city, and a few minutes' walk from the railroad. A local agent gives it out that the first building, owing to the short time in which to erect it, will not be a permanent one, and therefore there will be many places in the heart of the city where it can be erected without interfering with anyone. There will be many other attractions at the same time, if present plans are carried out, and most of them will be in the pugilistic line. Just what men will meet in the ring besides Corbett and Fitzsimmons, Stuart will not say, beyond that two of them will be Sharkey and Maher, if these men can come to any agreement, and will fight for a reasonable purse.

Corbett and the Governor. Reno, Nev., Feb. 15.—There was a big crowd at the depot to meet Jim Corbett when he passed through on his way to San Francisco. Governor Sadler, of Nevada, was among those who came down from Carson to take a peck at the world's champion. Just as soon as the train stopped the governor clambered aboard and was introduced to Corbett by A. Livingston.

"I am pleased to meet you, Mr. Corbett," said his excellency, making a critical survey of Corbett's towering figure and broad shoulders.

"And I am pleased to meet you," replied Corbett.

"You proved by signing that glove-contest measure and giving the people what they wanted that there was no hypocrisy about you. It needed some governor with the courage of his convictions to break the ice in matters of this kind. It is to be hoped your example will be followed, and that there will be less hypocrisy about things of this kind in future."

### HARRISON'S REPORT.

Advantages of a Commission in Dealing With 'Clay Roads.' Washington, Feb. 15.—Representative Harrison, of Alabama, today made a report to the house from the committee on Pacific railroads for the settlement of the affairs of the Pacific roads by a commission. Mr. Harrison says that it has been demonstrated that it is impossible to place the questions involved in the government's relations with the railroads with all their technical details, before congress in such a manner that intelligent action can be taken. The report continues:

"The debts due to the government are daily growing larger and means of payment smaller. Foreclosure proceedings are pending against the Union Pacific, and this road is likely to be sold, and the government's claim against the same disposed of before the next regular session of congress. If this should occur, the most valuable and important part of this great line of railway across the continent will have passed to other hands without the preservation to the government of the many valuable rights and privileges it now has."

It is argued that a better price can be obtained for the Union and Central Pacific jointly, but that congress cannot conduct the necessary negotiations. The advantages of a commission consisting of secretaries of the treasury and interior and the attorney-general, are pointed out, one of them being that all information relating to the roads is in these departments.

### An Electric Blizzard.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 15.—The most peculiar storm ever known in this section set in at 11 o'clock tonight. The wind rose to almost a hurricane and snow began to fall. With the storm were the most vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder.

### The President's Last Reception.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their annual reception to the army and navy and marine corps at the White House tonight. It was the final state reception of the official term of Mr. Cleveland, and, with the exception of that given by Mrs. Cleveland to the public last week, the crowd was the largest of the season, and probably equal to that seen at any time during the incumbency of the president in the executive mansion.

## TARIFF REVISION FIRST.

McKinley Is Determined to Let Financial Reform Wait.

Washington, Feb. 15.—McKinley has determined to let financial reform wait upon a tariff revision. All he will expect of the extra session of congress in the way of legislation is that it shall speedily pass a new tariff bill. He wants it to put the machinery in motion for currency legislation at a later date, however, by making provision for a joint commission of senators and representatives and report at the regular session of congress.

A man recently in Canton said he talked at length with McKinley about the extra session, and he found the president-elect had determined to confine his message at the opening of that session practically to the tariff and currency. He will urge the speedy passage of a tariff bill for the double purpose of American interests and filling the treasury.

The informant said he understood McKinley would make no specific recommendations as to the policy which ought to be pursued in reforming the monetary system of the country, but would refer in general terms to the necessity of doing something, and advise congress to create a joint commission to sit during the recess and prepare a comprehensive scheme to be reported next December.

### The Treaty May Go Over.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The executive session of the senate opened today with a notice by Senator Blackburn that he probably would move a postponement of further consideration of the Anglo-American treaty until the next session. He said in explanation that he thought there should be an early understanding on this point in view of the fact that the present session is rapidly drawing to a close, but did not wish to take the responsibility for such a motion until there could be a somewhat general expression as to its advisability.

Hoar followed in a speech favoring the treaty. Stewart opposed it on general grounds, especially that the United States should not treat with Great Britain.

### In the House.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The house today resumed consideration of the postage appropriation bill immediately after the reading of the journal. It was arranged that the general debate should close in one hour.

Bromwell, Republican, of Ohio, resumed his argument against the appropriation of \$196,000 for special mail facilities from Boston to New Orleans. Replying to Swanson's remarks yesterday, he declared it was absurd to say that the Southern railroad carried more mail than any other trunk line in the country. There were, he said, twenty-five trunk lines, which carried more mail than the Southern.

After further debates, in which the old arguments on the Southern fast mail item were restated, the bill was taken up for amendment, and amendments were adopted reducing the appropriation for free delivery in the new offices from \$140,000 to \$90,000, while the appropriation for experimental rural free delivery was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

### Turn 'Lay Into Gold and Silver.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.—Benjamin Brazzelle, a scientist and inventor, well known among men of his class, claims to have discovered the key to electricity and the transmutation of clay into gold, silver and iron, and to have perfected his discovery to an extent that will revolutionize the science of chemistry.

His demonstrations have been so satisfactory as to enlist the cooperation of a company by a number of capitalists to put them into practical effect. The company has already started its plant at Fairlawn, in St. Louis county. It will soon be completed and ready, its projectors assert, to turn out aluminum, gold, silver, iron and many other metals not known to science, all manufactured from common clay.

By actual test, it is stated, Mr. Brazzelle changed silver to gold and gold into silver. The transmutation, he says, is an insignificant part of the discoveries he has made—a mere nothing in comparison with the changing of clay into gold, silver, iron, calcium, aluminum, glaucium and fifteen other metals not known to science and whose qualities have not yet been determined by the discoverer.

### Dolphin Ran the Blockade.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The blockade-runners at Charleston have scored first blood in spite of all preparations made by Admiral Bunce to detect any attempt to pass the long line of ships he strung out across the entrance to the harbor. The Dolphin, not by any means a fast boat, nor as invisible as a regular blockade-runner, slipped quietly around one end of the line on the 8th instant, and when the department next heard of her she was at the bar off St. John's river, Florida.

Officials of the department were puzzled when notified by Commander Clover by telegraph of his whereabouts, but private letters received here from persons on the squadron explain his movements as a successful running of the blockade.

### He Attempted to Kill the Captain.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—In a first-class cabin on board the steamer Alameda, which arrived yesterday from Australia, there sat a tall, powerful negro. Nashville Grant is his name, and he has been brought to this city to answer to a charge of stabbing Captain Killman, of the bark Topgallant, of this port, on the high seas on December 16 last. The incident took place some three hundred miles from any coast.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The wheat market in Chicago last week had a strong tone early, rallying 1c, and then breaking 4c, the close being at a loss of 3/4c from the close at the end of the previous week. The range on May was 73 1/2 to 77 7/8c, with the close at 73 1/2 to 73 7/8c. The foreign situation afforded but little substantial encouragement and the spot trade in America was not broad enough to force the upturn that the decrease in visible supplies warranted. The condition of the trade in England is shown by the failure of a grain house in Bristol, who were long floating California cargoes, the recent decline there of 15c from the high point being too much for them. Foreigners, both on the continent and in England, are long, and are placing great confidence in the strong statistical position. All the foreign papers are filled with bullish statistics, and have been for the past ninety days. Those sent out lately have been a rehash of what the trade has been stuffed with ever since the advance started. There have been at least ten official Russian crop reports, each differing slightly from the other. There also has been a fresh estimate on the world's wheat crop, the Corn Trade News' latest making it 96,000,000 bushels short of last year. A few months ago Beerholm was out with an estimate of 135,000,000 bushels short. It is generally conceded that the Argentine crop is short, as at this time of the year that country commences to ship heavily, but last week it only sent about 20,000 bushels, against 800,000 bushels last year. Bradstreet estimates that the world's available supply will be 75,000,000 bushels, against 105,000,000 bushels last year, and 131,000,000 bushels in 1895.

Cash wheat is being held back all over the world for higher prices, and occasionally a section is heard from that has a little that it desires to sell. Speculation with commission houses has increased slightly, but is still small.

### Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 16, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 80@81c; Valley, 82@83c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 39@40c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.

Hay—Timothy, \$13@13.50 per ton; clover, \$10.00@11.00; wheat and oat, \$10.00@11 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$20.

Butter—Creamery, 50@55c; dairy, 25@35c; store, 17 1/2@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65@85c; Garnet Chiles, 70@80c; Early Rose, 70@80c per sack; sweets, \$2.25 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, \$2.50 per sack.

Onions—\$1.50@1.75 per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$3@4; turkeys, live, 11c; ducks, \$4@5.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 15@18c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2@6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 5@5 1/2c; small, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$23 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.10; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.20; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 per ton; shorts, \$19.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oileak meal, \$29.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; select, 24c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 17c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18@20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35c@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.50.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8 1/2c; dressed, 9@10c; ducks, \$4.00@5.00; dressed turkeys, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18c; Eastern, —c per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton, sheep, 7 1/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 5@6c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5 1/2c per pound.

### San Francisco, Feb. 16, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@1.10; Early Rose, 75@85c; River Burbanks, 60@80c; sweets, Merced, \$1.50@1.65; Los Angeles, \$1.50@2.

Onions—\$2.00@2.55 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 15@16c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21@22c; do seconds, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14@15c.