

# WORK ON TARIFF BILL

## McKinley Rates Restored by the Committee.

### THE COALMEN ARE SATISFIED

#### The Coming Week to Be Devoted to the Schedule of Sundries—The Price to Be Paid for a Armor Plate.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee took an important step today in their work on the new tariff bill, by deciding to restore the McKinley rates on coal and coke. These rates were 75 cents per ton of 23 bushels on bituminous and shale, and 30 cents on coal slack, such as will pass through a half-inch screen. The present rates are 40 cents and 15 cents. Coke is advanced from 15 to 20 per cent ad valorem. The changes were made in response to a general demand from the coal interests, whose representatives declared the Wilson rates had increased Canadian competition so greatly that the American mineowners had been obliged to reduce wages to keep in the field.

The first conference of the week dealt with the tobacco schedule, and, although no final agreement had been reached, there is a practical understanding that the new bill will return to the McKinley rates on tobacco, except on the grade known as filler. The rate on this will be 70 cents a pound, double the McKinley duty, which was 35 cents. It was represented by the tobacco manufacturers that most of the tobacco imported from Cuba as filler was used for wrappings, and that this evasion of the law gave the Key West factories an advantage over those using Sumatra tobacco. The McKinley duties on wrapper tobacco were 30 per cent on stemmed and 25 per cent on unstemmed. On snuff the rate was 50 cents; and cigars and cigarettes, \$1 and 25 per cent ad valorem, and on tobacco not enumerated 40 cents.

The committee will devote most of the time this week to the schedule of sundries, which includes buttons, explosives, matches, musical instruments, furs, jewelry, gloves and miscellaneous manufactures, and on most of these the McKinley rates will be restored.

#### House Naval Committee.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house committee on naval affairs, which is working on the naval appropriation bill, spent most of the day in discussing the question of the price to be paid for armor plate. The question was finally disposed of by the adoption of an amendment to the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for steel armor, of domestic manufacture, for the three battleships now being constructed, and appropriating a sum not exceeding \$3,210,000 for the purpose. It is estimated that 8,021 tons of plate will be needed for these ships, so that this provision limits the cost to \$400 per ton. A substitute was offered by McCall, limiting the appropriation to \$2,808,750, which would have limited the price to \$350 per ton, but this was voted down.

Another proposition was made to strike the words "of domestic manufacture" from the armor clause, which also failed. Members of the committee who favored this proposition urged that the hearings showed there was no competition between the American firms engaged in the manufacture of armor-plate, and that the government did not have an opportunity of buying from foreign firms, as American firms were selling armor to Russia at \$350 a ton.

#### FOR A BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

##### Active Work of the Commercial Club of La Grande.

La Grande, Or., Feb. 22.—Recently Turner Oliver, in behalf of the Commercial Club, applied to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation officials to make a rate on sugar beets, in anticipation of establishing a sugar factory in this valley. The rate applied for was 50 cents a ton from all points within Union county. In response to this request, the railway company guarantees to establish the following rates:

Within 25 miles, 50 cents a ton; 25 to 50 miles, 75 cents; 50 to 100 miles, \$1.

This is equivalent to a rate of 50 cents a ton from all points within the county, except North Powder. A request will be made to have the latter point included in the 50-cent rate, the distance from North Powder by rail being 32 miles. A letter has been received from Engineer Silech, the constructor of a beet-sugar factory at Eddy, N. M., and in it he says that the factory at that place will be finished very soon. As soon as the work is finished and some minor details are settled, Mr. Silech and his associates will come to La Grande.

##### Czarovitch in Bad Health.

Batoum, Feb. 22.—Grand Duke George of Russia, the czarovitch, younger brother of the czar, and heir presumptive to the throne, who has been in bad health for a long time past, has started on a sea cruise. He will proceed to Constantinople.

##### Six Persons Murdered.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 22.—A report from Winona, 40 miles south of here, says Mrs. Waldron, Thomas Spieck and wife, their daughter, Mrs. Rouse, and the latter's two children were murdered at their home near that place.

##### The Treaty in House of Commons.

London, Feb. 22.—A copy of the general arbitration treaty and President Cleveland's message on the subject was issued to the house of commons tonight.

## THE JOINT ASSEMBLY.

### Both a Day and Night Session Held with the Usual Result.

The total number present at Monday's joint convention in Salem was thirty-six—twenty-six from the house and ten from the senate.

The usual formality of dispensing with the reading of the journal having been adopted, the joint assembly took a recess till 9 o'clock at night.

When the joint assembly met at night, thirty-three were found to be present. The absentees were Senator Hughes and Taylor and Representatives Edison, Thomas, Vaughan and Wagner. When his name was called, Senator Gowen made a speech and reviewed at length the situation from the standpoint of a Mitchell supporter. He laid the responsibility for the hold-up on the opposition, and said:

"We demand only what is right. We will never surrender to what is wrong. They charge that Senator Mitchell alone is responsible for this hold-up. We deny it; as a body of men and as individuals, we deny it on documentary evidence. I desire to read a letter which will forever set that statement at rest."

Gowen then read the following letter:

"Salem, Or., Feb. 23, 1897.—Hon. Samuel Hughes, Chairman of the Republican Conference, Salem, Or.—My Dear Sir: I understand there is a strong disposition upon the part of a majority of the Republicans to adjourn the legislature sine die, without further effort to secure the election of a senator. This would leave the state only partly represented in the senate of the United States, the effect of which, in all probability, would be to place the control of the senate in the hands of those opposed to the Republican party, in which event the defeat of tariff legislation at the coming extraordinary session of congress would be assured. It seems to me, therefore, there is a paramount duty resting upon you, to make one more determined effort, before final adjournment, to secure the election of a senator. There are many prominent Republicans located in different sections of the state, eminently qualified for the position—men who would do credit to the party, the state and the nation. I will cooperate with you and all other Republicans in the legislature in endeavoring to bring about the election of such a Republican as the Republican conference, to whom this letter is addressed, will agree upon. Yours very sincerely, John H. Mitchell."

Gowen then went on to discuss the letter, and said:

"A caucus of thirty-nine Republicans is behind John H. Mitchell, and we do not propose to change base at this time."

In conclusion, he said: "I give it as my opinion that we must adjourn without securing legislation, and without the election of a United States senator."

Brown stated that the letter which Gowen had read had been presented to the conference Republicans, and had decided by a standing vote, had declined to stay by its candidate, "whoever he is," until they got a chance to vote for him.

Senator Keel, of Douglass, made a speech, and introduced a letter, which he said had been presented to the Republican conference.

The paper was substantially an agreement to be signed by all sides, in which the members were pledged to organize and secure remedial legislation, and to vote for no candidate for United States senator in such manner as to elect him, and to co distribute their votes as to prevent an election. The full text of the letter was withheld from publication.

After several other speeches of minor importance the convention adjourned without taking a ballot.

#### The Senate.

The senate held a brief session Monday. The following motion was made by Mitchell of Wasco:

"In honor of the occasion, this being the 165th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, who was 'First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' I move that the senate now adjourn."

Reed of Douglas sprang quickly to his feet, saying:

"I have an amendment to offer. I move that the senate now adjourn sine die."

"The motion is not susceptible of an amendment of that kind," replied the president. "Besides, it is itself out of order."

Mitchell's motion carried, 15 to 14.

The Benson house met, and very soon thereafter adjourned.

The Davis house met in the morning with eleven members present. It immediately adjourned.

#### "The Sage of Essex" Dead.

Beverly, Mass., Feb. 25.—John Baker, "the sage of Essex," an abolitionist, and one of the founders of the Republican party, is dead, aged 85. He suffered a broken hip in a fall three months ago, and paralysis resulted and caused his death. He was born in Beverly, August 18, 1812, and has always lived there.

Mulhall, the noted statistician, spent over forty years in accumulating the material for this one volume of statistics.

#### Cause for Hostility.

"What is Bexton hustling around so in the interest of a curfew ordinance for?"

"His boy saw him coming out of a variety theater the other night and went home and told about it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Pearl divers remain under water on an average from fifty to eighty seconds. Cases are reported where they have remained as long as six minutes under water.

## END OF THE FORTY DAYS.

### The Senate, However, Decides Not to Adjourn Sine Die.

The senate at Salem failed to adjourn Friday, which ended the forty days. By a vote of 16 to 14 adjournment was taken till 2:30 P. M. on Monday. Senator Carter cast the deciding vote.

There was no debate on the question of adjournment as was expected. Selling moved that when the senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday. The yeas and nays were called for, and the vote resulted in a tie, as follows:

Yeas—Bates, Dawson, Gesner, Hobson, Holt, King, Mackay, McClung, Michell, Mulkey, Patterson of Washington, Selling, Smith, Wade, Mr. President—15.

Nays—Brownell, Calbreath, Carter, Daly, Driver, Dufur, Gowen, Harmon, Hasletine, Hughes, Johnson, Patterson of Marion, Price, Reed, Taylor—15.

Carter then changed from nay to yeas, making the vote 16 yeas, 14 nays. When Smith's name was called he said he would stay till Monday, but did not want it understood that he would stay here indefinitely.

After the result was announced Reed asked the president if the senate was to meet in the afternoon. He thought some of the senators who voted for the resolution misunderstood its import. Smith then moved to reconsider the vote. He was seconded by Daly. The president put the motion and it was lost. This settled the question of adjournment.

Gowen of the judiciary committee reported the Gowen salary bill with amendments. The amendments were adopted and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The following amendments were made in salaries of Multnomah county officials: County judge, \$5,000 per year; clerk, \$3,500; recorder, \$3,500; sheriff, \$4,500; treasurer, \$2,000.

#### Joint Session Accomplished Nothing.

Long before the time of the convening of the joint assembly Friday people began to enter the galleries of the house. When the noon hour arrived the galleries were crowded in the expectation that voting for senator would begin. Their anticipations were not realized, however. The proceedings were but a repetition of previous ones.

When Chairman Erownell called the convention to order he said that he was in receipt of letters from Representatives Hudson, Mitchell and Vaughan saying they are still too ill to attend. The roll was then called, showing that thirty-six members were present.

Representative Wagner was in his seat for the first time for several days.

#### The Benson House.

The Benson house met Friday morning and Crawford's resolution to declare vacant the seats of the twenty-seven unqualified members was called up. Somers argued the question from its legal standpoint and claimed that this act would not be to expel the members, but simply to open the way to fill their seats.

Huntington took issue with Somers. He did not think the house had a right to declare the seats vacant. It had a right to notify the governor simply that these men had failed to take the oath of office and let him act accordingly.

There was some further discussion by Nosler, Lake and Crawford, and it was decided by a vote of 19 yeas, 7 nays to defer the matter.

#### To Build a Portage Railway.

The feature of Thursday morning's session of the senate was the adoption of a substitute for the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell relating to the construction and operation of a portage railway from The Dalles to Celilo. The substitute was reported by Senator Harmon, chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation, which committee had made a visit to the scene and personally examined the ground over which the proposed road is to be built. The substitute bill differs from that proposed by Senator Mitchell in that provision is made for the procurement of truckage facilities from the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the sale of material now owned by the state in the event such truckage arrangement with the O. R. & N. Co. is made. It also reduces the amount of the appropriation from \$195,000 to \$130,000. Accompanying the bill was the report of Civil Engineer S. L. Lovell. He recommends that construction of the road commence at Big Eddy, which is the head of navigation. Mr. Lovell's estimates on the cost of the road are as follows:

Roadbed, \$74,025.50; ties, \$4,000; rails, \$20,000; joints and spikes, \$36,000; tracklaying and ballasting, \$9,000; delivering material, \$2,500; elevator, \$5,000; ten per cent for exigencies, \$11,800; total, \$162,325.50.

Representative Hudson, of Washington county, who is ill with typhoid fever at Salem hospital, is getting along satisfactorily under the care of Dr. Smith, representative from Marion. It was reported that Hudson was in a very critical condition, but Dr. Smith says he feels no alarm about him. Representative Kruse (Populist), of Clackamas, was yesterday taken to the hospital. He is quite sick, and it is thought he has typhoid fever. Representative Vaughan, of Lane, who has been ill with a gripe for a number of days, is convalescent.

#### The Davis House.

The Davis house met as usual and Bilyen of Lane created a diversion by calling attention to the action of the Benson house in seeking to declare their seats vacant. He wanted to know if this made their railroad passes unconstitutional. The chair would not decide the question. Bilyen then asked the chair to give an opinion on the Benson house. Speaker Davis replied that it stood in the same relation as a third house.

# A FACTORY IS NEEDED

## To Stimulate Cultivation of Sugar Beets.

### IN THE NORTHWEST SECTION

#### Farmers Will Have an Interest as Stockholders—An Expert Who Will Instruct Them.

M. Richard Kuhne, of Tignardville, Or., was in Portland recently, and showed much interest in the agitation for establishing the beet-sugar industry in the Northwest. Mr. Kuhne is a graduate of the National Agricultural college, of Berlin, and for the last twenty years has devoted his time to the study and work of producing sugar from beets. With an extended experience in Germany, and being one of the prime-movers in establishing the Grand Island sugar factory, in Nebraska, he is in position to furnish valuable information on the subject. Mr. Kuhne was connected with that factory until about three years ago, and during the period was for some time agricultural expert of the state. When interviewed on the practicality of the industry in this section, he was enthusiastic, and expressed great confidence that the movement on foot would result in some substantial benefits, as it was a similar condition of depressed markets that induced the Nebraska farmers to launch into the business. Several tests and experiments he said had been made in producing the beets were said to be most satisfactory. The Northwest needs an organization, he thinks, which will take hold of the matter in a systematic manner, and concentrate the minds of the people to the vast wealth that must follow intelligent cultivation of beets for the manufacture of sugar. He kindly offers his services gratis if expenses are defrayed, to give instructions to any collection of farmers that will take an interest in the matter. To a reporter, Mr. Kuhne said:

"The belief prevails that the dry weather we have for a period during the summer and autumn months will be injurious to beets grown for sugar manufacture. I have proven this to be not true by actual experiments. Beets require a deep soil, and careful cultivation. Given these, which the Northwest is more capable of furnishing than many other localities that are now immensely prosperous in the same business, beets require less rain than other vegetables. While I was connected with the Grand Island factory, in Nebraska, this quality of the beet was fully shown. In 1890 the season was so dry that the grains on ears of corn would not form; oats, barley and wheat, as well as vegetables, were a failure. Everything was dried up by the south winds, except the beets. They stood it finely, and yielded from six to ten tons per acre, with from sixteen to twenty per cent of saccharine matter. This was the only income the farmers had that year, and immediately the state gave the farmers a bounty, in recognition of the importance of the crop."

"Beets thrive best in sandy soil, with a little clay mixed, or in a clayey soil, with a little sand. This combination of soil has been proven to produce the best and richest beets. Bottom lands, along rivers, grow greater quantities, but the beets contain less saccharine matter. By careful cultivation, bottom lands can be made to produce beets yielding from twelve to fifteen per cent saccharine, while uplands will yield from sixteen to twenty per cent saccharine. The uplands have about averaged ten to twelve tons per acre, while bottom lands go much over this."

"During the three years that I have been in Oregon, I have each year raised some sugar beets, part of which have been submitted to analysis at the experimental station in Corvallis, and a few have been sent to other places for tests. My experiments with beets on the uplands has been a yield of twelve tons an acre, with saccharine contents from sixteen to eighteen per cent. This test of saccharine was made by the experimental station at Corvallis, and by careful cultivation the per cent could have been raised to twenty easily. The same beets, after many heavy rains, occurring about the 9th of November, still showed fifteen to sixteen per cent saccharine, with the great purity of ninety-one per cent."

"What we need is to get a factory started in some manner. The persons who will then be eager to engage in the business will surprise you. If the farmers are not able to pay cash for shares in a factory, arrangements could be made to have them pay them in beets. This method of obtaining sufficient support to start would have a double advantage. The farmer would reap a profit, and the factory would also receive a benefit, as it is necessary for them to have the beets anyhow. European countries have adopted the plan, and in Germany it is seldom that outside capital is used to erect a factory. There are 400 factories in operation there, and in nearly every one farmers are stockholders."

"The quickest solution is for each farmer to sow about a quarter of an acre with beet sugar, and demonstrate for himself what the ground will yield. In sowing this amount of ground, about five pounds of seed should be used. In getting seed it is very essential to obtain the best, for in this rests a large percentage of the sugar content."

The most approved kind I have yet used is a mixture of half Klein Wanslebener Original and half Wilmore's Blanche Ameloree. If farmers will procure seed, and get together in some kind of a meeting, I am willing to attend such and furnish them whatever instruction I may be able to give, provided my expenses are paid."

## CLIMAX IS AT HAND.

### Philippine Isla de Revolt Verging Upon a Collapse.

New York, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

General La Chamba, who has occupied Santo Domingo, is now advancing on Silling, Cornell and Marina and will attack the rebel forces within three days. The number of troops employed is not published. The batteries employed are two Krup batteries of eight centimeters, one battery of nine and two mortars of fifteen centimeters. With General La Chamba is General Marina, who takes one battery of artillery of eight centimeters.

From all reports it would seem that if the Spaniards are lucky enough to inflict a decisive chastisement upon the rebels in Cavite, the entire revolution will collapse. The absence of a real leader must tell upon the rebels, and all their principal men are either in the fortresses here or have been shot by the authorities. Francisco Rojas, the millionaire and friend of General Blanco; Rizal, the doctor and idol of the Philippine Indians; Luna, the artist whose picture won a gold medal at the Paris exposition, and every other native or half-breed of wealth or influence in the Catipuna or inner circles of conspiracy, which the natives created for their own purposes inside the lodges of Masonry, into which the Spaniards confidently initiated them years ago, are in the toils of the law and may be shot any day.

An immense amount of suffering has been inflicted on their families by these misguided men. In dozens of cases large estates of those implicated have been embargoed by the government, and people formerly opulent are reduced to poverty. Even some native Catholic priests are among the prisoners, seven at least having been tempted into the plot.

The machinations of the rebels seem to have permeated all quarters, and they have taken in their withering grasp natives and half-breeds in every station of life, from the millionaire property-owner, local governor, government clerk, official doctor or professor in college, to the most ignorant and poorest fisherman and domestic servant in foreign or Spanish employ. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a parallel for such widespread treachery.

If the rebels on the island can get rid of the Spaniards they can run the country and pay no more taxes. Every one will have plenty to eat, nothing to do and pay no "cedula" or other tax to anybody. This is the simple argument which the agents use everywhere to beat up recruits and get the peasants to join their ranks. Their ideas are largely socialistic.

As an illustration of these delightful tenets the washermen, who have mostly all turned rebels, walked off with half the wardrobes of male and female Manila, for every one uses white tropical clothing the year round, and consequently for a time the rebels were the best dressed gentlemen in the Philippines, while their luckless customers were getting new clothes together.

#### WAS ONCE A MARINE.

##### Murderer Butler Served as Seaman on Board U. S. S. Triumph.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—Butler has been a marine in her majesty's service, in addition to his other occupations. He has been identified by two of his former shipmates, John Conway and Thomas Collins, of this city, who were at one time sailors on board U. S. S. Triumph. There was a marine on board by the name of Ashe. When the old sailors saw the picture of Butler they recognized the face. Collins was positive the man was their old shipmate Ashe, and to make sure Conway went to see him a few days ago.

Ashe was with Conway and Collins in 1886, when the Triumph, while on her way out here from England, put into Chile. While there a detachment of men was put on board from the ship Liffey, which was then doing duty as a prison ship for the confinement of minor offenders. Ashe was among these. He had been confined on board the Liffey for stealing a ring.

At Victoria, Conway and Collins, whose terms had expired, left the ship and lost sight of Ashe. At the city prison Conway and Butler recognized each other immediately and talked for some time. To Conway it is understood Butler outlined his proposed defense when he returns to Australia, and said he has his reasons for being known as Weller.

#### SAVED BY THE PARROT.

##### People in a Burning Dwelling Warned of Their Peril.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 22.—Nine lives were saved by a parrot in Piedmont yesterday. The shrill screams of the bird aroused the Hume family from slumber to discover that their mansion on Piedmont avenue was in flames. George W. Hume, the well-known shipowner, was the first one alarmed. He and his son Edward got the ladies of the household safely out of doors. Edward tried to telephone to the fire department, but as he called he was compelled to leave the instrument, being driven out by smoke and flames.

The beautiful home, with much of its valuable contents, was totally destroyed. Within a short time after the fire was discovered, nothing was left but a blackened mass of ruins.

#### German Loans-Conversion Bill.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The German loans-conversion bill passed its second reading today in the reichstag, after several amendments proposed by Herr Richter, the people's party leader, had been rejected.

#### Galveston Strike Settled.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 22.—The street car strike was settled this morning. The men returned to work at the scale in effect prior to the trouble. The agreement is to last a year.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

### Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

Wheat advanced 3 1/2c last week and closed near the top at 76 1/2c to 76 5/8c, after touching 73 5/8c on Tuesday, showing a net gain for the week of 2 3/4c to 2 5/8c. The action the greater part of the time indicated that the market was a long one and that big holders showed little intention of selling out, as they believe the situation is as strong if not stronger than ever. Further talk on Friday and Saturday of trouble between Turkey and Greece added to the firmness of the situation. The news taken altogether would ordinarily be considered very bullish, much more so than was represented by such an advance as was in the end established.

While the foreigners appear indifferent to the comparative strength of the wheat on this side, it is possible because they have so much already bought for shipment hence. The daily clearances of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports certainly indicate that United Kingdom buyers have control of a large quantity of wheat and flour in this country which they are able to take at their convenience. If that is so, they must hold it in shape of May options, which they can change quietly as suits their convenience for the actual property. Either that is the case or those who do the buying for foreign accounts have been for some time carefully concealing their operations. If all that is supposed to be known as the facts about foreign requirements and sources of supply does not prove to be very far from what has been and is still claimed for them, the importing nations are narrowed down to Russia, the Danubian countries and North America for supplies until next January. The chief dependence, judging from present indications, must continue to be upon the country. It seems unavoidable, therefore, that the importing nations must continue to take up their present quota of about 3,000,000 bushels a week, and if holders of May wheat continue to hold it as firmly as they are now doing they should have the power in the end.

#### Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 23, 1897.

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

Wheat—Walla Walla, 79@80c; Valley, 81@82c per bushel.

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

Hay—Timothy, \$13@13.50 per ton; clover, \$11.00@12.00; wheat and oat, \$10.00@11 per ton.

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

Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 45@55c; dairy, 30@40c; store, 17 1/2@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Dubanks, 65@70c; Garnet Chiles, 70c; Early Rose, 70c per sack; sweets, \$3.00 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 6 1/2c per pound.

Onions—\$1.50@1.75 per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.25; geese, \$3@4; turkeys, live, 11c; ducks, \$4@5.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 13@14c 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—Green, 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, 6 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. 23, 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, \$20.

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

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.

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

Hay—Poget 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, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.50.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.25.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8 1/2c; dressed, 10@11c; ducks, \$4.00@5.00; dressed turkeys, 15.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; Eastern, — per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6 1/2c; cows, 6c; mutton, sheep, 7 1/2c per pound; lamb, 8c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; founders and soles, 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. 23, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Barbanks, 90c@ \$1.10; Early Rose, 75@80c; River Barbanks, 60@75c; sweets, \$1.65@1.75 per cental.

Onions—75c@82c per cental.