HOW TO GROW BEETS

Practical Information for the Northwest Farmer.

FROM G. W. SHAW'S REPORT

Difficulties Surmonated by Ploneer Growers-Comparisons Between This and German Climates.

The subject of cultivating sugar beets, and the manufacture of sugar from them, has been before the people at different times. When it was seen that the industry was a success in California, the prospect of its introduction seemed favorable. Persons agitated the matter with varying success, and at times individuals made experiments in producing the beets, some of which were submitted to analysis. Some of these experiments did not yield results as satisfactorily as was hoped, and gave many the idea that beets containing sufficient saccharine matter would not grow here. Other individuals also engaged in producing a few sample beets, devoting more intelligent care to them, and were rewarded with much higher percentage of sugar. Seed have been brought from foreign countries to be distributed among farmers in order that different soils might be tested. Of such efforts as these were those of Mr. H. C. Smith, of Portland, Or. About the year 1883, Mr. Smith imported some of the beet seed procurable from Cologne, Germany, and had some sent from Alvarado, Cal., where a factory is in successful operation. Both these quantities were distributed, with instructions in planting and cultivating accompanying. From some persons re-ceiving the seed no replies were ever obtained, and those who did take the. pains to plant at all, stated, in their report, that but little attention had been given them. Some simply sowed them, leaving the plants to struggle with weeds, etc., while others gave but the slightest cultivating. Of course, the roots yielded little sugar. Nothing else is to be expected, as the cultivating of sugar beets has reached a stage of scientific exactness that anything like best results cannot be obtained without certain care. This is a fair sample of other individual efforts, some of which have had the effect of conveying the belief that the industry is not profitable in the Northwest.

In 1890, the federal government passed a bounty law, offering 2 cents a pound for domestic sugar testing 90 degrees, and 116 cents for all testing between 80 and 90, which should be produced until July 1, 1905. In further aid, the agricultural department aided the several states in making experiments. Seed was furnished farmers who would agree to plant and care for them, and return samples for analysis, and with reports of other conditions.

The experiment station at Corvallis, Or., delivered seed to farms in different localities of the state in 1891, in accordance with this plan. In regard to this and on his return home will stop at effort, Mr. G. W. Shaw, chemist, re- Clatskanie and take Representative illetin No. 23, the following

TO BRING IN MEMBERS.

Drastic Measures Adopted by the House In Salem.

The temproray house has decided to adopt drastic measures to bring in absentees. Members of the original house present on Monday were sworn in by Chief Justice Moore, and a number of assistant sergeants-at-arms were appointed by Temporary Speaker Davis and dispatched to different parts of the state with warrants to serve on absent members. It had become evident that milder measures would not be effective.

Being certain that it had power under the constitution to compel the attendance of absentces, the Davis house, unlike the Benson house, does not fear the risk of having the constitutionality of its organization being tested in the courts. Besides, it is not altogether sure that any court has the right to pass upon the method and manner of its organization, or has anything whatever to do with it.

There is little doubt, however, that the courts will be appealed to by members of the late Benson house who have been served with warrants.

Four representives, Hope, Conn, Gurdane and Jennings, have been arrested in Portland. They will at once throw the matter into the courts on habeas corpus proceedings. It is said that Representative Smith of Marion. is prepared to resist, and when he is arrested will endeavor to secure his release on habeas corpus, and besides, will have the legality of the whole proceeding and its collateral issues tested.

The outlook now is that the entire matter of legislation must be held in abeyance until the courts determine whether it is or is not their business to interfere in the legislative muddle.

The expectation is that if a test case be brought to Salem, it would be heard immediately in the circuit court, and an appeal would be taken to the supreme court. There is no doubt Chief Justice Moore would cause it to be advanced on the docket.

If all expedition be used by both sides to the controversy, a final decision may be reached within two or three weeks. If either side fight for delay, a settlement may be deferred indefinitely.

Meanwhile it is scarcely to be expected that there will be a quorum in the and the situation was thoroughly canhouse soon, nor does it appear probable that other absentees will voluntarily come in, pending a judicial adjustment of the wrangle-if there is to be a judicial adjustment.

Portland. - Sergeant-at-Arms Holman and his staff of deputies arrived in Portland from Salem Monday afternoon, and little time was lost in placing Representative Jennings, of Wallowa county; Representative Hope, of Malheur county; Representative Conn. of Lake county, and Representative Gurdane, of Umatilla county, under arrest. All of these men had determined not to go back to Salem, and were preparing to go to their homes, but the interposition of the legislative officials changed their plans.

Deputy Cotton left Monday night for Astoria to arrest Representative Gratke, Norman Merrill in tow and induce him to return to Salem. Others of the deputy sergeants-atarms will go to Washington county and Eastern Oregon for the purpose of serving notice on the members who have gone away, and refuse to return.

ADJOURNED WITHOUT DAY .. LICENSE SYSTEM RECOMMENDED

The Benson House and Joint Convention Have Given Up.

A portion of the Oregon legislature has decided to quit. The Benson house and joint convention adjourned sine die Wendnesday. This leaves both the house and senate without a quorum to do business, but active measures to accomplish reorganization are well under way. The break-up of the joint assembly caucus was the first event of this very important day. The assembly met at 9 o'clock and discussed in a desultory way the question of the legality of the proposed adjournment. The matter of taking a ballot for senator, whatever number was present, was not even brought up. The outlook seemed discouraging and the members soon quit attempting to agree on any policy. The original house met at 9:30

o'clock, and, as usual, adjourned till next day at the same hour. The Benson house, senate and joint

assembly all convened at 10 o'clock. The first held intermittent sessions until the hour fixed for adjournment without day.

In the senate at noon President Simon declared carried a simple motion to adjourn, but the Mitchell men held that, under the resolution adopted the action by the governments, that a perday before, it was the close of the session, and many of them left the city.

The Benson house, after fixing the per diem and mileage of the members and the pay of clerks, dissolved at 1 P. M.

An afternoon session of the senate was held, but fourteen members answering roll call. This was six short of a quorum.

The attempts at reorganization will confined largely to the house. When it is ready for business, it is anticipated that there will be very little trouble in getting back enough senators to make up a quorum of twenty.

Renewed Activity in the Dayls House. Senator Mitchell has apparently given up the contest, as he returned to Port-

land Thursday. The Davis house had a morning and

afternoon session, and twenty-seven members responded to roll call. Three absentees, Kruse, Lee and Riddle, were accounted for. Immediately after the morning session a conference was held vassed. It was agreed that reorganization was not only possible, but probable, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Individual members of the late Benson house have given positive assurance that they would return if the opposition went at matters in earnest and in evident good faith. These promises have been so numerous that members of the house express themselves as entirely confident of success. It is the purpose merely to invite absentees to join in the endeavor to secure remedial legislation. The senatorial question being out of the way, the house has a very fair chance of organizing.

There were many new faces in the original house Thursday. For forty-five days the majority of the opposition has taken fugitive journeys to their desks to see if there was any mail, to answer letters, to read the papers, and to do all other things which might safely be done during a recess. Thursday it was different. They showed up with

The Only Practical Basis for International Fish Laws.

Washington, March 1. - The president has sent to congress the report of the commission appointed to examine into the condition and recommend the best method of protection of fish in contiguous waters of the United States and Canada. The two commissioners, Richard Rathbun, representing the United States, and William Wakeman, representing Great Britain, submit a separate series of recommendations in regard to the fisheries from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The recommendations cover the fishery resources and the means for their preservation, among others the Great Lakes, the Columbia river and the waters between British Columbia and the state of Washington. The commission found it impossible to consider fully all questions the subject presented, and have been unable in many cases to reach more than general conclusions. "Our observations," they say, "have

clearly demonstrated the inexpediency of attempting to regulate any of the fisheries described by a rigid code of enactments, owing to their constantly enactments, owing to their constantly Grow, Watson, McCreary, Sparkman, changing character and condition, and Hartman, McRae, Cooper, Cox and Mcwe therefore urge, in the event of joint Millan. action by the governments, that a per-manent joint committee, to be composed the arbitration of differences between

be empowered to conduct investigations and modify regulations as circumstances require."

regulations can be properly adminis-tered except by the licensing or regis-pectation of interesting developments. tration of fishermen, as a basis of restricting the character and amount of day that awakened more than passing apparatus employed in each locality.

ROCK CAUSED A WRECK.

A Freight Train Ditched on a California Road.

Decoto, Cal., Feb. 27 .- A little rock wedged between a crossing plank and a rail caused a trainwreck in a cut one mile west of Midway between Tracy and Livermore yesterday, in which an engine and six cars were derailed and three men narrowly escaped with their lives

An extra freight in charge of Con- the unusual expedient of a pardon by ductor E. Martin and Engineer J. Meade left West Oakland at 6:20 A. M. for Tracy, via Livermore, picking up and setting out several cars on the way. The train was running only about eighteen or twenty miles an hour when the obstruction was encountered. Engineer Meade, Fireman Seymour and Brakeman Brown were on the engine. As soon as Meade felt the shock he to tomorrow. The Sanguilly resolution shut off steam and set his air brakes, went to the callendar by general conbut the momentum carried the engine 100 feet along the ties. It then top-pled over against the high bank, while the cars in the rear were piled up in a heap. The bank carried the cab away and with it the head brakeman, Brown. The fireman was thrown from the cab several feet back. Fireman Seymour landed on his head in the bank and rolled almost under the toppling cars. Brown fell on his face, but was uninjured. The engineer kept his seat, and was not injured in the least, but

ONLY THREE VOTED NO.

House Passed the International Conference Hill.

Washington, March 1 .- The last six days of the session are suspension days. All the ordinary rules are suspended, and bills can be passed and resolutions adopted by a two-thirds vote of the ase. Today was the first of these six days, and the house celebrated it by passing the senate international monetary conference bill. Despite the sceming divergence of views on the money question, the bill was passed, after a lively debate of two hours, by a vote of 279 to 3. Those voting no were Henry, Republican, of Connecticut; Johnson, Republican, of Indiana, and Quigg, Republican, of New York. It was supported alike by Republicans, gold Democrats and silver Democrats. The silver Democrats and silver Republicans disclaimed any faith in the commission to secure bimetalism, but they expressed themselves as willing to have the test made.

Quigg and Johnson both made vigorous speeches in opposition. Those who spoke for the bill were C. W. Stone,

of competent experts, be provided, the carriers of interestate commerce which shall be charged with direct and their employes (known as the Erdand their employes (known as the Erdsupervision of these fisheries, and shall man bill); also the senate bill to prevent the importation of impure tea.

After the dramatic Cuban debate in the senate yesterday, the discussion to-The commissioners say no system of day was comparatively spiritless. The pectation of interesting developments, but there was no incidents during the interest. The Indian bill was considered up to 1 P. M., when for four hours a general discussion of the Sanguilly case and of the pardon occurred.

Frye said at the outset that the Sanguilly resolution should be retired. Morgan asked for the adoption of another resolution calling for information as to the imprisonment of George Aguirre. He also reviewed the Sanguilly case, declaring that the action of the senate yesterday had warned Spain against a collision with the United States, and had moved the queen to cable. The senator severely criticised the president and secretary of state for alleged inaction in this case.

Lodge and Call spoke on various phases of Cuban atrocities, and Hale and White deprecated the Cuban agitation. A resolution by Call calling on the president for information on behalf of the death of Ruiz in Cuba went over sent, which disposed of it as a matter of present interest.

The rest of the day was given to the Indian appropriation bill.

REPORTS OF PRIZEFIGHTS.

Bill for Their Suppression to Be Reported to the House.

Washington, March 1 .- The preliminary newspaper reports of the coming Corbett-Fitzsimmons prizefight were brought to the attention of the house committee

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The declining values for American wheat and flour during the last decade and half can be traced to known causes. The increased competition in supplying wants of importing countries by Russia, India, Argentine and Australia account for the major portion of the decline in values. The still further reduction in values can be accounted for by the decreased cost of production, owing to improved machinery and to some extent by the decreased cost of transportation and smaller intervening charges between the producer and consumer. The extreme low range of values during the last two crop years was due largely to widespread commercial disaster, consequent panic and lessened purchasing power. The present specu-lative contention is that vital changes have taken place in the known conditions which have produced previous low values. To begin with, India is no longer a competitor of America in the wheat export trade. Famine at home has stopped her exports more effectually than war or its attending blockades. The Argentine Republic, at one time . serious competitor, is suffering from two succeeding crop failures and her exportable surplus no longer exerts any depressing influence on values. Australia, owing to crop failures, has become an importer instead of an exporter of wheat. Only two remaining countries possess exportable supplies of wheat-America and Russia-a condition that cannot be changed for more than a year to come. Russian advices, always unreliable, still indicate that less than the usual amount of wheat is available for export. American supplies are known to be far below the average of recent years. In France the crop prospects are far below those of the prec ing two years. If we grant for the sake of argument (and it cannot be refuted), that excessive competition during recent years has decreased wheat values, the the present conditions warrant a return in part, if not wholly, to the normal range of prices before such competition depressed values.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., March 9, 1897. Flour-Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.25; graham, \$3.50; saperfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Wheat-Walla Walla, 79@80c; Val ley, 82@83c per bushel.

Oats-Choice white, 39@400 per bushel; choice gray, 88@40c.

Hay-Timothy, \$13918.50 per to lover, \$11.00@12.00; wheat and cat,

\$10.00@11 per ton. Barley-Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton;

brewing, \$20. Millstuffs-Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter-Creamery, 45@500; dairy, 80@400; store, 171 @800 per roll. Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 65@70c;

Garnet Chiles, 70c; Early Ross, 700 per sack; sweets, \$3.00 cental for Merced; new potatoes, 6% per pound.

Onions-\$1.25@1.50 per sack. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@ 8.00; geese, \$4@5; turkeys, live, 10@ 101/c; ducks, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen. ggs-Oregon, 11c per dozen Cheese - Oregon, 12%; Young

"Each year arrangements were made

with farmers in different portions of the station to cultivate a small plat of beets, the seed being furnished them by the station. Although there was a heavy and ready response by those who would agree to forward samples for analysis, accompanied by a report-blanks for which were furnished-there were many who never responded to a single inquiry after the seed had been furnished, notwithstanding that they had expressly agreed to report results."

According to Mr. Shaw's report, careful instructions were given in regard to cultivation. The kind of soil was specified and the degree of moisture best for the beets was also named.

The results of these efforts were convincing that beets could be grown with profit.

The succeeding year preparations were made to repeat with greater care the attempts of 1891-1892. Unavoidable delay in receiving the seed so that it could not be planted in April was the first discouragement. The rainfall during the season was below normal, and all reports showed "very dry," "extraordinary dry," and "weather unfavorable."

Mr. Shaw has made some interesting comparisons between the temperature and precipitation of Oregon and Germany and France. The era covered by the figures is from May 1 to October 1, the time between planting of seed and harvesting the beets. In France, the temperature May 1 was 57 degrees Farenheit, reaching 71 in June, and falling to 56 in September; in Germany, May starts with 50 degrees, which rises to 67 in June and falls to 49 in September, and the Willamette valley starts with 54 in May, reaching Daly. The speaker announced others 66 in June and falling off to 55 in September.

In Eastern Oregon the temperature is about five degrees higher than in the Willamette valley in the middle of the summer, but is not much different at the beginning and the end of the season. It will be seen that the mean temperature of Oregon is much less than that of either France or Germany, and if mildness of climate is favorable, this two heavy charges were fired into his section possesses an advantage over both breast. of those countries.

All well-conducted experiments have shown good products, although many who have made indifferent attempts have been rewarded with very unsatisfactory returns. Some of the latter have of the state is unsuitable to the industry. By devoting proper care, as is taken hold of the matter, this state's sugar beets are of superior quality.

Northwestern states are alike favorable. month of over \$17,300,000.

The Temporary House.

. The temporary house was called to order at 11:30 o'clock Monday. The roll was called, and the following twenty-one members answered present:

Barkley, Bayer, Bourne, Buckman, Davis of Umatilla, Davis of Multnomah, Dustin, Emery, Gill, Guild, Hill, Howser, Jones, Maxwell, Mc-Allister, Misener, Munkers, Ogle, Povey, Svindseth, U'Ren.

Hill moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform the chief justice that the members were ready to be sworn in. Hill, Emery and' Misener were appointed, and conducted Chief Justice Moore to the speaker's chair. The roll was again called, showing the same twenty-one members present.

Misener stated that he had been sworn in. The other members subscribed to the oath and were sworn in by Chief Justice Moore.

A resolution offered by Hill that the house take steps to bring in absent members was adopted. A resolution by Povey that the speaker appoint assistant sergeants-at-arms, if necessary, to bring in the absentees, was adopted. U'Ren then read an opinion by C. E. S. Wood, of Portland, to the effect that the organization has power to compel the attendance of absentees.

The speaker named as assistant sergeants-at-arms, J. J. Sturgill, L. H. McHahan, M. K. Cunningham, Frank Williams, C. L. Parmeter, J. E. Povey, D. H. Weyant, P. J. Cotton, John D. would be appointed if necessary. An adjournment was then taken.

Hunter Accidentally Shot.

San Francisco, March 3 .- Farnk A. Lux, a wealthy grain merchant and member of the Lux Brewing Company, while out shooting in Contra Costa county, accidentally shot himself, While drawing his gun through a fence, When found by friends he was dead.

The monthly comparative statements issued by the bureau of statistics at Washington, show that the amount of domestic merchandise exported during been circulated more or less, and leave the last month amounted to \$93,505. the impresson that the soil or climate 103, as compared with \$85,543,304 for January last year. The imports of merchandise during January last amounted shown where experienced hands have to \$51,357,081, of which \$27,296,703 was free of duty. During January,

1896, the total imports of merchandise The climatic conditions of the other aggregated \$68,647,000, a loss for last

pleased smiles on their faces, and were early in their seats.

At 9:30 Temporary Speaker Davis, who has performed the same duty for forty-six consecutive days, mounted the rostrum and called the house to order. several Persons Polsoned by Eating against prizefighting and against lot-Clerk Moody called the roll and the following responded to their names: Barkley, Bayer, Bilyeu, Buckman, Craig, Davis of Umatilla, Emery, Gill, Hill, Houser, Jones, Maxwell, Mc-Alister, Misener, Munkers, Ogle, Schmidtlein, Smith of Linn, Svendseth, U'Ren, Whitaker-21.

These were absent: Bourne, Davis of Multnomah, Dustin, Guild, Kruse, Lee, Povey, Riddle, Yoakum-9.

Also these of the Benson house: Benson, Bridges, Brown, Chapman, Conn, Crawford, David, Gratke, Gurdane, Hogue, Hope, Hudson, Huntington, Jennings, Lake, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Mitchell, Nosler, Palm, Rigby, Smith, of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson, Vaughan, Vences, Wagner-30.

The nine absentees belonging to the opposition were detained for various reasons. Kruse has been sick for two weeks with typhoid fever, and there is no prospect that he can be present during the session. Povey and Davis of Multnomah were at home, but are expected up. Lee was called to Junction City by the illness of his aged mother. It at death's door, at La Grange. Bourne, Dustin, Guild and Yoakum came in just too late. Riddle is in Southern Oregon, but will return when needed, it is said. The present mem- explosion of nitroglycerine today at the bership of the original house is thirty, or precisely the same as the Benson organization. Kruse being in the hos- and Eugene Ralston, employes of the pital, this number is reduced to twenty. Milliken & Leigh Torpedo Company, nine. It is, therefore, necessary to get were blown to atoms. A number of eleven members of the rival organiza- houses were damaged. tion to join before a constitutional quorum can be secured.

Members of the Benson house of the legislature have been presenting claims for serving the state to Secretary Kincaid, but the secretary has refused to issue warrants or certificates in recognition of any of the claims. The disappointed members say that if the secretary neglects or refuses to do his duty, he can be compelled by mandate of the court.

The senate met Thursday morning,

with thirteen present, as follows: Bates, Carter, Dawson, Gesner, Haseltine, Holt, Mackay, McClung, Michell, Mulkey, Patterson of Washington, Selling, Mr. President. Quite a number of mously that a board of arbitration be excuses were presented.

A Good Templar cycling corps for open air temperance work has been formed in Essex, England.

Henri Durant, the founder of the Red Cross movement, is in a Swiss mittee are a surprise to the minehospital, sick and in poverty.

it is miraculous how all escaped to tell the tale. Traffic was blocked several hours. The fireman had his leg somewhat bruised, but nothing serious.

WERE NOT MUSHROOMS.

Tondatools.

San Francisco, March 1 .- Richard Pastine, an Italian, went to Golden Gate Park Wednesday afternoon and picked a mess of what he thought were omit the details of pugilistic evenis mushrooms. He and his wife and four children partook of them for supper. Two of the children are dead and the prise of less scrupulous rivals. rest of the family are in a dangerous condition. The mushrooms turned out to be tondstools, and Thursday morning tically unanimous vote, instructed Mr. the entire Pastine family was very ill. Doctors were called in, but too late to house. The text of the bill follows: save the lives of the two young boys. Pastine and his wife and two children are in a dangerous condition, but will probably recover. The Pastine family had more mushrooms than they could consume, so they sent some to a neigh-

bor. Fortunately the neighbor did not use them that evening, and in the morning he was warned by the sickness of the Pastine family.

Modesto, Cal., March 1 .- As a result of eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms, John W. Watts lies dead at this place, and P. J. Roquet is near-

Blown to Atoms.

Steubenville, O., March 1 .- By an magazine of the Gould Oil Company, three miles south of here, Louis Crary

The Recent Guines Massacre.

Brisbae, Queensland, March 1 .- Further details from New Guinea of the massacre by the natives of Manbare, in which the governor resident was killed, say that in addition six miners and forty natives were murdered.

A notice has been placed at the entrance to the long walk at Windsor park, in London, prohibiting motor cars from passing either up or down the royal avenue.

Denver, March 1 .- The committe appointed by the legislature to investigate the Leadville strike, today submitted a report recommending unaniappointed to deal with the question, and the present scale of wages be in

force until such board reports. The mineowners shall recognize the union, and union and non-union men work together. The conclusions of the com-

Iorel commerce today by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, with the request for speedy and radical action by that committee. Mr. Crafts is secretary of the National Reform League, and has been instrumental in securing congressional action teries. He presented to the committee the draft of a bill to stop sensational reports of prizefights, representing that most newspapers would be glad to from their columns if they were not driven to publish them by the enter-

The committee made some immaterial changes in the bill, and then, Ly a prac-Aldrich, of Illinois, to report it to the

"Section 1. That no picture or description of a prizefight or encounter of pugilists under whatever name, or proposal or record of betting on the same shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States or by interstate commerce, whether in a newspaper or other periodical, or telegram, or in any other form.

"Sec. 2. That any person sending such matter or knowingly receiving such matter for transmission by mail or interstate commerce shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years at the discretion of the court, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

A Murderous Veteran.

Atlanta, March 1.-H. P. Cook, a one-armed Confederate veteran, who resides in this city, sent word to his wife, with whom he had parted on had terms a few days ago, that he was dying, and begged her to come to his bedside. She complied with his request, and as she leaned over his prostrate form he arose suddenly in bed and made a terrific lunge at his wife's throat with an open claspknife. The knife sank into the woman's neck below the jugular vein and made a gash six inches long under the chin. Mrs. Cook's chances for recovery are very elight.

Gas leakage in Philadelphia in 1895 amounted to over 1,000,000,000 cubic feet worth at \$1 per 1,000, \$10,000.

Cashier Hanged Himself.

Essex, Conn., March 1 .- William S. Whorter, cashier of the National Exchange bank of Hartford, hanged himself here today at the home of his father. The suicide is attributed to melancholia.

Steel Works Cut Wages.

Paeblo, Colo., March 1.-Notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages on all classes of labor, to be inaugurated today, was posted at the steel works Satowners, but satisfactory to the strikers, urday.

America, 18160 per pound. Wool-Valley, 100 per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops-9@100 per pound.

Beef-Gross, top steers, \$2.75@8.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@ 5% c per pound.

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5% @6e 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@51gc; small, 6@ 616 per pound.

Seattle, Wash., March 2, 1897. Wheat-Chicken feed, \$27 per ton. Oats-Choice, \$23@24 per ton.

Barley-Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.

Corn-Whole, \$19 per ton; cracked, \$20; 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; oilcake meal, \$29.

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

Butter - Fancy native creamery, brick, 26c; select, 24c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 21c.

Cheese-Native Washington, 121/c. Vegetables-Potatoes, per ton, \$18@

20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 40c; 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, 9c; dressed, 10@11c; ducks, \$4.00@5.00; dressed turkeys, 15. Eggs-Fresh ranch, 16c.

Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beef, steers, 61/2c; cows, 6c; mutton, sheep. 7e per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

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

Provisions-Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11%c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5% c per pound.

San Francisco, March 2, 1897.

Potatoes -Salinas Burbanks, 90c@ \$1.10; Early Rose, 75@80c; River Burbanks, 60@75c; sweets, \$1.75@1.85 par cental.

Onions-\$1.50@1.75 per cental. Eggs-Ranch, 12@13o per dozen.

Butter-Fancy creamery, 19@20c; do econds, 16@18c; fancy dairy, 16c; seconds, 13@14c.

Cheese - Fancy mild, new, 9c; fair to good, 7@8%c; Young America, 10@11c; Eastern, 14@14%c.