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BEHRING SEA CLAIMS

Morgan of Alabama Makes the First Speech.

THE QUESTION OF LIABILITY

In His Reference to the Pamphlet of Pauncefote the Senator Was Scornful and Sarcastic.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The feature in the senate today was a speech by Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, a member of the Paris Behring sea tribunal, upon a resolution offered by him last week, instructing the foreign relations committee to investigate the question of liability of the United States for the seizure of British ships in Behring sea in 1890. Morgan took the position in the last congress that the settlement of these claims by the payment of a lump sum of \$425,000, as recommended by the president, was not wise nor proper. His remarks on that occasion were the subject of some sarcastic comment from the British ambassador here, in the latter's official correspondence with Lord Kimberley. The "correspondence" was printed recently from the British blue book, and most of Morgan's speech today was devoted to paying his respects to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

His resolution, which was as follows, was unanimously adopted at the conclusion of his speech:

"Resolved, That the message of the president received by the senate today (meaning December 3), relating to the payment by the United States of the claim of Great Britain arising out of the Behring sea controversy, be referred to the committee on federal relations, with instructions that said committee examine into the question of said liability to Great Britain and amount of, if any, liability on the part of Great Britain or Canada arising out of said controversy, and that said committee shall have authority to report by bill or otherwise."

DURRANT SENTENCED.

The Prisoner Is Denied a New Trial by Judge Murphy.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—Judge Murphy denied Theodore Durrant's motion for a new trial, and ordered the prisoner back to the county jail. In ten days he will be taken to San Quentin prison, there to await execution.

A large force of deputy sheriffs was necessary to aid the police in guarding the entrance to the courtroom. The crowd was as large as during the trial. Judge Murphy briefly overruled the motion for a new trial. He said he had twice reviewed all the testimony in the case and every ruling he had made during the trial. He had examined all the affidavits submitted and all authorities cited. He said if he thought an injustice had been done the prisoner or any error made which affected his rights he would not hesitate to grant a new trial whatever the consequences or what criticism might be made. But the court was satisfied no error had been made, and that Durrant's trial had been fair and impartial, that no right accorded to him had been invaded, and that the jury's verdict had been in accordance with the law and evidence.

Durrant was then ordered to stand up. The prisoner rose, pale and scowling, but as impassive as ever. The judge briefly reviewed the crime of which Durrant had been found guilty and expressed his entire concurrence with the verdict. He advised Durrant to seek repentance and forgiveness in a divine source, now his only refuge. The court then pronounced sentence, which was that Durrant be kept in close confinement by the sheriff in the county jail, and within ten days be delivered to the warden of San Quentin state prison, there to be kept in close confinement until such day, to be afterwards fixed, when he should be hanged in San Quentin until dead.

Durrant heard his sentence without a twitching muscle, staring at the judge defiantly. Then he sat down, made some remark to his father and smiled.

Dickinson for the defendant, took formal exception to the remarks of the court on the merits of the case, and said he would later give formal notice of an appeal to the supreme court. The courtroom was then cleared.

Satisfactory Test of Dynamite Guns.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—The three days' tests of the pneumatic dynamite guns recently erected at the Presidio reservation were concluded today, the members of the board of military examiners expressing their satisfaction with the tests of the guns, which exceeded the requirements in every test. The three 16-inch pneumatic dynamite guns were each tested for capacity, rapidity and distance. Four rounds of shells, each containing 100 pounds of dynamite, were thrown 5,000 yards, and five rounds of projectiles, each weighing 1,180 pounds, were loaded and fired in 8 minutes and 28 seconds.

To Consider World's Fair Matters.

Detroit, Dec. 11.—T. W. Palmer, president of the World's Columbian Exposition, has issued a call for a meeting of the commissioners, to be held at Atlanta, December 15, to consider matters connected with the World's Columbian Exposition as may come before it. Mr. Palmer says there is some business to be transacted, but he is of the opinion that a quorum cannot be had, and that the meeting will be in the nature of a reunion.

REPLY RECEIVED.

England Sends a Messenger to Secretary Olney.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The reply of Lord Salisbury to Secretary Olney's note of instructions to Ambassador Hayard relative to the Venezuelan boundary dispute, was delivered to Secretary Olney at noon today. Sir Julian Pauncefote presented the note in person, reading its contents to Mr. Olney as is the custom when important documents are presented. For some reason the state department officials took steps to prevent the fact that the note had been delivered gaining publicity, but without avail. At the British embassy there was the same indisposition to give any publicity to the proceedings.

All inquiry as to the nature of the note failed to secure a response from any official, and it probably will be preserved as an official secret, as far as the Washington authorities are concerned, until the president, upon his return, has had an opportunity to consider it and send it to congress. It is known the note is on the general lines indicated in the Associated Press dispatches this week.

NEW YORK BANKS.

The Weekly Showing of Their Holdings and Business.

New York, Dec. 10.—The New York Financier says:

"The statement of averages of the banks of New York city for the week ended December 7, shows a continuation of the liquidation on loans, which has been a marked feature of this statement for twelve weeks past. The loss in loans since September 14, has been no less than \$33,000,000. The loan item for the week ended December 7 is only \$9,000,000 in excess of the lowest point recorded during the present year, or April 6, last. Deposits, however, on that date were only \$500,000,000, against \$521,000,000 for the week just ended. If the gold receipts of Saturday had been figured in the statement, deposits would have shown a decrease, but the heavy movement from the interior is clearly shown in the gain of \$1,095,000 in cash by the banks. This expansion promises to continue for some time to come if the domestic exchange figures are a criterion. Of the cash balances it might be noted that \$1,220,400 of the total amount was in specie, the total now held by New York banks aggregating \$67,371,900, or a gain of nearly \$7,000,000 since October 12. The total gold holdings, however, are \$14,000,000 less than reported last Friday."

Insurgents Advancing on Santa Clara. Havana, Dec. 10.—In spite of the reported defeats of Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo by General Suarez, General Navarro and General Aldoca, the last-named being understood to be in pursuit of the insurgents, who were believed to be caught between the columns of troops commanded by these generals and that of General Aldave, it is now stated that Gomez and Maceo have united their forces and, instead of being in flight, in the province of Puerto Principe, are advancing through the province of Santa Clara. General Aldave, as already cabled, was said to be in pursuit of the insurgents after they had turned his flank and crossed the line between Ciego de Avilla and Morton, in the province of Puerto Principe, on their way to Santa Clara. Maceo and Gomez, it is now stated, have already passed the road from Igua, on the frontier, to Telucuo, a little north of Santa Espiritu.

The Irish National Alliance.

New York, Dec. 10.—John P. Sutton, general secretary of the Irish National Alliance, states that councils of the alliance are being rapidly formed in every city in the United States and Canada. Andrew Nolan, a member of the city council of St. Louis, has been elected president in that city of the municipal council, already consisting of 2,500 members. San Francisco, Boston, Lawrence and Lowell, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Detroit, Anacosta and Butte, Mont., have also formed large branches. Toronto and Montreal have inaugurated strong councils. The election of municipal executive councils will be held in New York and Brooklyn New Year's day. The other cities and towns, where more than one council exists, will also appoint municipal committees on or about that date.

Pacific Cable Company's Organization.

New York, Dec. 10.—A meeting was held today at the office of the Central & South American Telegraph Company for the purpose of completing the organization of the Pacific Cable Company. This company will be independent of the Mexican Central & South American Telegraph companies in its organization, but they will have relations which will be mutually advantageous. The projected cable will connect San Francisco with the proposed American naval station at Pearl river harbor, in the Sandwich islands, Japan and China, Australia and India. A committee on plan and scope was appointed.

Reducing the Force.

Sacramento, Dec. 10.—Orders have been given at the railroad shops here to discharge 500 men tonight. That will leave 1,400 men in the Sacramento shops. This is the heaviest lay-off the company has made here for many years.

The Southern Pacific Reduction.

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FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION

Daily Proceedings in Senate and House.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED

Appointment of Members on the Various Congressional Committees.—The Senate.

Washington, Dec. 7.—There was a good attendance when the senate met at noon today.

The first bill introduced was one by Senator Mills, of Texas, for the coinage of the silver in the treasury.

The bill introduced by Chandler of New Hampshire, for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, the bill to become operative when England, Germany and France pass similar laws was listened to with great attention by members of the senate.

Petitions from Florida for the recognition of Cuba and from the legislature of Montana, against the further issuance of bonds, were presented.

The resolution offered by Call of Florida was adopted, calling upon the secretary of state to send to the senate the correspondence relating to the case of General Sanguilly, an American citizen, sentenced to life imprisonment for alleged complicity in the Cuban revolution, and directing him to procure a copy of the record in the case if it is not on file at the department.

Gallinger of New Hampshire introduced a resolution declaring it as the sense of the senate that it was unwise and inexpedient to retire greenbacks. Mitchell of Oregon introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate why the construction of the public building at Portland, Or., for which an appropriation was made by the last congress, was not proceeded with.

Call of Florida addressed the senate in advocacy of his resolution for the recognition of the belligerent Cuban insurgents, and for strict neutrality of the United States in the war. He drew a graphic picture of the ruin, misgovernment and barbarous cruelty against which the Cubans were contending and their long struggle for freedom. He considered it an outrage that the United States should not hold out an encouraging hand to those struggling for independence. Instead of speeding Cubans on their course, he insisted that this government was actually retarding the revolution, in fact, furnishing aid to Spanish tyranny.

At 1:20 the senate went into executive session, and at 1:35 P. M. adjourned.

The senate in executive session confirmed Matt W. Ransom as minister to Mexico.

House.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Speaker Reed has begun, for the first time, definitely to outline his list of committees on paper. After receiving members of the house all day yesterday, he sat down at 9 o'clock and worked until a late hour putting on paper the assignments he had decided upon to that time. Today he gave more interviews to members and listened to the presentation of their claims. No information has leaked from the speaker's room, except remarks made by Reed to the friends of a member who asked for the chairmanship of the committee on labor, which seemed to indicate that he had decided to give the place to Phillips of Pennsylvania, whose name had been presented by the labor organizations.

Probably the strongest pressure being brought to bear upon the speaker comes from various candidates for the committee on ways and means. The Republicans will be entitled to eleven places in this body, if the party proportion of the last congress is maintained, and seven of the eleven will be new men. The influence of business interests of every class and section has been invoked, and many letters and petitions are pouring in. Next to the ways and means in their desirability from the standpoint of the members are the committees on appropriations and rivers and harbors, the two bodies which have charge of the distribution of the largest sums of money.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The new congress up to this time has been an unusually conservative one in the matter of proposing new legislation. Fewer bills than usual have been introduced, and most of those were for projects which failed to pass the last congress. Plans for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood have again made their appearance, the first being presented by General Wheeler, who was chairman of the committee on territories in the last congress, and the other two by the new delegates of the respective territories, Murphy and Catron.

The first bill introduced by McClellan of New York, who is one of the young Democrats and a son of General McClellan, was one to authorize the senate to confirm military nominations made by President Lincoln, which have never been acted upon, and the issue of commissions to the nominees, stating that they were nominated to the rank conferred by Lincoln. Other of the more important bills introduced were:

By Hicks of Pennsylvania—For the relief of persons who served ninety days or more in the various construction corps attached to the army or railroad operated by the military authorities during the war; also a bill granting medals to those who responded to and enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops.

By Overstreet of Indiana—To authorize the suspension of pensions obtained by fraud.

By Meikeljohn—To prohibit the sale

of intoxicating drinks to Indians, framed to meet the decision of Judge Bellinger, of Oregon, as to the sale of liquor to Indians who have become citizens of the United States.

By Wheeler of Alabama—To increase the pensions of the soldiers of the Florida war; also, providing an additional United States judge for Alabama.

By Harris of Ohio—Laying a duty on wools as follows: Wools and hair of the first class, 11 cents per pound; second class, 12 cents per pound; third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty is to be 32 per cent ad valorem. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value of which exceeds 13 cents per pound, the duty to be 50 per cent ad valorem. Wools on the skin are to pay the same rates as other wools.

By Barnham of California—To amend the act incorporating the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. One feature of the bill authorizes the issuance of bonds not exceeding \$150,000,000, with interest at 3 per cent, to secure the means to construct and complete the canal. All sums expended for material and supplies necessary to the construction are to be purchased in the United States, except such as may be grown or produced in Nicaragua or Costa Rica, and no Asiatic labor is to be employed.

By Flynn of Oklahoma—Providing for free homesteads upon public lands in Oklahoma; also, for the opening of Indian territory under the homestead laws.

By Hainer—Amending the act for the inspection of live cattle, etc., by giving the secretary of agriculture authority to have all carcasses, condemned as unfit for food under the act of March 3, 1891, so disposed of as shall effectively prevent their use as human food; also a bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors confined in Confederate prisons.

Washington, Dec. 9.—When the house met today Terry, Dem., of Arkansas, and Boatner, Dem., of Louisiana, belated members, were formally sworn in, and a motion for a committee to pass on the members' mileage accounts was passed.

Baker of New Hampshire asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to report whether he had expended the whole or any part of the appropriation made by the last congress for the distribution of farmers' bulletins. McMillin of Tennessee objected.

Walker of Massachusetts offered a petition in form of a resolution, from the naturalized Armenians of the United States, nine-tenths of whom, he said, lived in his district, and requested it to be printed in the Record. After reciting the alleged oppression and outrages of the Turkish government, it concluded:

"Resolved, That the people of the United States, through their representatives in congress assembled, hereby express their deepest abhorrence and condemnation of the outrages thus committed on their fellow-citizens as well as the Christian subjects of Turkey."

"Resolved, further, That this house, composed of immediate representatives of the American people, pledge its support to the government in every measure justified by international law and common humanity to vindicate the rights of our fellow-citizens and their families in Turkey, and to hinder and prevent, as far as practicable, the continuance of the outrages and massacres in that land."

The petition was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A large number of bills were introduced in the senate again today, the most important of which were:

By Berry—To provide a territorial form of government for Indian territory, with the usual staff of territorial officers, the territory to take the name of Indianola.

By Palmer—Giving a uniform pension of \$50 per month to all who lost a hand or foot in the late war, and \$60 to those who lost an entire limb.

By Allen—Disfranchising any citizen of the United States who shall solicit or accept a title, patent of nobility, or degree of honor from a foreign nation, and punishing this act as a crime by both fine and imprisonment.

By Voorhees—Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who were captured and confined in Confederate prisons during the war.

By Mantle—Appropriating \$55,000 for the purchase of sites for public buildings at Cheyenne, Wyo., Boise City, Idaho, and Helena, Mont., and providing for buildings at Cheyenne and Boise costing \$200,000, and at Helena costing \$500,000.

By Squire—For a gun factory for heavy ordnance on the Pacific coast.

House.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Among the bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Wilson of Idaho—Establishing United States mint at Boise, Idaho, also a bill establishing duties on wool similar to those in the McKinley law.

By Bailey of Texas—Prohibiting senators and representatives from soliciting or recommending the appointment of any person to any office, the appointment of which is vested in the president or the head of any department.

By Cobb of Alabama—Making all fast freight lines, express and car companies, whether operated by corporations, associations, receivers or individuals, each in connection with or independent of common carriers, etc., a subject to the act to regulate commerce.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Rejection of Bids for the Construction of the State Capitol at Olympia.—Oregon News.

The wool clip in Lake county this year exceeded 1,000,000 pounds.

The water works at Klamath Falls has at last been placed in operation.

The can factory, at Astoria, is receiving orders from all parts of the Northwest, for cans for next season.

A large amount of building has been done at The Dalles in the past summer. Over twenty-five residences have been built and a number of business structures, besides many additions and enlargements.

A remarkable discovery was made while digging a well near Eugene Junction recently. At the depth of 170 feet a cedar tree was found. The grain of the wood and knots are still plainly visible.

Lightning struck a Tillamook Rock telephone wire, during a recent storm; running along the wire; it went into the office at Fort Stevens, illuminating the place and scaring those who were in the office, but did no damage.

The price of cattle in Eastern Oregon is steadily going up, and those stockmen who have sold will be more than recompensed for the trouble they have had in keeping them. Horses are not so numerous as they were a few months ago. For a month or two they were dying with a fever at an alarming rate, in certain portions.

Three large ice storage houses are being erected at Perry for the purpose of storing ice with which to supply the market along the O. R. & N. Company's line. The O. R. & N. Company have put in a spur near Perry, and these storage houses are being erected so that ice can be easily taken from the river and then, during the warm season, to the cars for shipment.

Washington.

A new tannery is to be erected at Moxee, in Yakima county.

The name of the community of "Hog Heaven" has been changed to Okadale.

Walla Walla is agitated over a question whether it has a legal right to license gambling.

Camps of the new order, called the Native Sons of Washington, are being organized at Port Townsend.

The Oregon Improvement Company handled during the year, ending December 1, over 250,000 tons of coal.

A new wooden eave factory has just been started in Seattle, for the manufacture of gutters of all kinds, wooden conductors, etc.

A number of farmers along the Columbia river in Yakima county are building water wheels for the purpose of irrigating their land.

Sturgeon fishing is now taking the place of salmon fishing on the Columbia and Snake rivers for a few months. Nets will be used more this year than ever. They run from 600 to 900 feet in length, and the meshes vary in size from twelve to nineteen inches.

The agricultural college, at Pullman, now offers a short course in agriculture. The course includes a year of twenty-four weeks. Special attention is paid to agriculture, horticulture, botany, chemistry, entomology, mathematics and languages. The expense of the course is very slight. Tuition is free, room rent \$17 a year, board at the dormitory averages \$8.12 a month, and the expenses for books is small.

The state capital commission has again rejected all bids for the erection of the new capitol owing to the provisions in the bids which surround the payment of the warrants. The building is to be erected from the proceeds of the sale of 182,000 acres granted by congress for public building purposes, and the warrants so state on their face. No lands have yet been sold, and the bidders feared the warrants would not always bring par.

Idaho.

A mill is to be erected at the Viola mine in Black Horned district. It is said that State Treasurer Bunting is interested in this deal.

A company composed of young Indians of the Kamiah settlement are planning to engage in the general merchandise business at that place.

A hundred head of horses were recently sold in Jordan valley at \$75, or 75 cents per head. This is said to be the lowest price ever paid for horses anywhere.

antelope is rapidly drawing to a close. It is unlawful to hunt after December 15.

Montana, like Washington, has a capital problem to consider. Its legislature has authorized the issue of \$1,000,000 in warrants, secured upon the lands granted by the general government, to build the building, but there is no present income from the lands to pay interest on them, or is there likely to be for some time to come. So the warrants do not and the building cannot go on.

British Columbia.

A large corporation is being formed in the East to open the marble quarries of Chicagogoff island next season.

It is reported that the Kaslo & Slokan Railway have bought the Silverton town site and have decided to extend the road to that point.

The Fraser River Industrial Society has decided to secure a site as near the mouth of the river as possible for cannery purposes, and to accept one of the three lots offered by the city of Westminster, for wharfage, fish house, office, etc.

A new sealing company has just been incorporated under imperial charter as the Victoria Sealing and Trading Company, with a capital of \$100,000. The stockholders are all Victorians. Already a fleet of seven schooners has been secured.

The scheme to build an all-rail route through British Columbia into Alaska is again being discussed; this time it is to go by way of Kamloops, the North Thompson and Barkerville, through the heart of Cariboo. The distance to Barkerville from Kamloops is about 350 miles. Such a line would be of great advantage in opening up and developing the gold fields of Cariboo, which section of the country, it is believed, there still is to be found more wealth than has yet been produced. But if such a road is to be built it will be by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the construction of which line a charter is already held by parties in this city, but who are supposed to be acting for the C. P. R. people in the East.

EDITORIAL PITH.

The Third Term Idea—John Sherman and His Book. [New York Herald.]

Without Mr. Cleveland the Democrats cannot win; with him they may win. It was his great popularity, firmness, and wisdom that wrested the presidency from the Republicans four years ago, and had the Democratic leaders heeded his warnings and followed his counsel there would not have been a Republican tidal wave this year. His strength with the masses saved the party from defeat in 1892, and it is the only thing that can save it from defeat in 1896.

A Straight Republican. [New York Tribune.]

Bear in mind, however, that "national issues" mean Cleveland. Nothing more. He is the only "national issue" the Democrats have had in a dozen years. No principles. No platform. No leadership. Just Cleveland. And now wherever they "fight it out on that line" they get thrashed out of their boots. The moral of which is, "Rah for a third term!"

John Sherman's Book. [New York Mercury.]

What John Sherman lacks in magnetism he makes up in recollection.

Must Not Mexicanize the Office. [Chicago Times Herald.]

There is no written constitutional barrier against President Cleveland remaining president of the United States for as many terms as he can manage to get and keep office. Secretary Mcron is right. Yet it must also be true that the people of the United States are not disposed or prepared to Mexicanize the presidency of the United States, with or without law, no matter how able an official the president may be.

Not a Presidential Possibility. [Minneapolis Times.]

However sincerely we may admire Mr. Cleveland's many great and good qualities of backbone, brain, and heart we cannot and should not let that admiration blind us to the fact that he is no longer among the presidential possibilities. His has been a strong administration, you will say, a consistent administration, an administration with a policy and a principle, so far as Mr. Cleveland himself is concerned.

Unappeasable Rancor. [New York Sun.]

Mr. Sherman has had a continuously successful career, and it would seem that he ought to be grateful to the Ohio men who have kept him in office so long. The main object of his book, however, appears to be complaints. He records the events of his life, not with the kindly spirit of the philosopher looking back with tolerance from the summit of his career upon what he has achieved and what he has failed on, but with the unappeasable rancor of the man who is not grateful for winning much, because he has missed the great object of his heart's desire. A sore toe in print is not an alluring or a dignified spectacle.

The Strongest Democrat. [Chicago Record.]

It is patent that notwithstanding the popular prejudice against third terms, Mr. Cleveland is still the strongest Democrat who at the present juncture could be put forward for nomination. Supposing that he is willing to accept the honor, it is well within the lines of probability that the Democracy may pick him out—not, perhaps because of a positive preference but because of the force of a logical necessity.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE

Recent Experimental Work in the Northwest.

THE GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY

The Varieties to Grow and Suggestions as to Their Care and Manner of Cultivating.

The gradual awakening in the Northwest of the value of the beet, and an interest in its culture, is emphasized by the recent experiments made by Professor Charles P. Fox, director of the agricultural experiment station in Idaho.

"Table beets," says Professor Fox, "are either long or oval in shape, the colors vary from a deep blood red to a yellowish red. The round varieties are to be preferred, as they are the easiest to harvest, and the deep red ones give the best satisfaction when cooked. The representatives of the shape are the Long Red Eclipse and Crosby's Egyptian.

"The good dark red ones are the Matchless and Improved Blood. Good varieties of the yellow shades are the Leutz's Turnip and Favorite.

"Of fifteen varieties grown on the grounds of the experiment station in 1895, the Improved Blood gave the greatest and the Dark Stinson the smallest yields.

"The yield per ton of the different varieties was: Improved Blood, 26; Matchless, 21; Early Red, 18; Eclipse, 16; Early Blood Turnip, 15; Basorin's Blood Turnip, 15; Favorite, 15; Leutz's Turnip, 14; Edmonds, 13; Basorin's Half Long, 9; Crosby's Egyptian, 9; Long Smooth Blood, 8; Early Egyptian, 7; Dark Stinson, 4.

"The amount of sugar in table beets is of interest. The analysis made in 1894 furnished the following results: Dirego, 10.77 per cent; Round Yellow, 14.67; Black Queen, 12.69; Early Blood Turnip, 14.61; Eclipse, 18.05; Dark Blood, 18.14; Crosby's Egyptian, 16.74; average, 13.62.

"Another variety is the Swiss Chord beet, or Sea Kale. This one is not cultivated for its roots, but for its flesh leaf stems. These are used as greens and may be bleached as celery and used as a substitute for asparagus. In some sections the sales of this variety have been enormous.

"Spraying with Paris green or tobacco is recommended as a protection against insects."

Professor Fox deals with the origin and history of the beet, the preparation of the soil, the sowing and cultivation. In speaking of preparing the beets for market he observes: "Remember that, although engaged in the great strife for riches, customers, as a rule, do not appreciate real estate premiums with their vegetable purchases."

Experiments in California.

An organization to be known as the Yuba and Sutter Sugar Beet Association has been formed and will conduct experiments in beet culture the coming season. An effort is being made to raise sufficient funds by subscription to plant one-acre tracts in twelve different localities in these two counties, to pay the expenses of giving thorough cultivation to the same, and when the crop is harvested, to ship it to a factory where a complete test can be made to ascertain whether the quality of the beets is such as to justify their being used for sugar. The results of the work now planned will be watched with interest.

Suggestions by the Alvarado Company.

Beets demand a soil easy to till, loose and pliable, but not too sandy. It is indispensable that the soil should be prepared by deep plowing, which should be done a month or two before seeding. One deep furrow of twelve or fourteen, or with two plowings, one of about nine inches, followed by a deeper one of six or eight inches below the first. This work done in early winter has the advantage of allowing frosts and atmospheric influences to destroy the cohesion of the soil, and, at the same time, to destroy any insects that may be present. As it is desirable to have beets with as few roots as possible and of good conical shape, the point of the root must be allowed to penetrate the earth without resistance. The varieties considered the best and those most used in this country are the Vilmorin, white, and the Klein Wanzleben, white. The quantity of seed to the acre ought not to be less than ten pounds. In cases where the soil is cold, or when fear exists that the plants may be eaten by worms, it will be necessary to use a large quantity. The seed may be planted in rows ten, twelve or fourteen inches apart, if it is intended to weed out by hand, and sixteen, eighteen and twenty inches when it is desired to use the horse hoe.

The sowing machine or drill should be arranged in such a manner that the seed is placed where the moisture is, below the surface, the least covering of earth sufficient to sprout it. Bear in mind that seed planted too deep invariably gives a poor stand of beets, and to shallow do not sprout. As soon as the beets have from two to four leaves it is necessary to thin out so that there may be about twelve to sixteen plants per square yard. The sooner the thinning is done the better for the plants, as they suffer much less when this work is not delayed.

President Faure