## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New sdopt drastic measures to bring in ab-World and the Old.

Comprehensive Review of the Import-Culled From the Telegraph Columns. The anniversary of the coronation of

the pope was celebrated in Rome.

Spanish captain-general in Cuba, Wey- ever to do with it. ler, will step down. This time it is said desire to retire is the release of San- | been served with warrants.

which was the river and harbor appropriation. The attendance at the session

was large, only thirteen being absent. The national capital is elaborately decorated in honor of the inauguraiton of President McKinley. Flags float from every housetop, buildings everywhere are draped with bunting, and at night the city is all ablaze under the glare of countless brilliantly colored electric lights. Visitors throng the thoroughfares.

President Cleveland's last Sunday in the executive mansion was a rather busy one. There are a number of bills spent most of his time in examining their provisions. There are a number of bills, all said to be of minor importance, which have become laws without his signature, more than ten days having expired since they had been pre-

Mrs. Eva Rodriguez, wife of Briga-She tells of being subjected to the in- dicial adjustment. dignities of the Spanish soldiers and together with sixty other women she through Consul-General Lee.

for the district of St. Johns, Fla., as rest. All of these men had determined forfeited to the United States, under not to go back to Salem, and were presection 5,223 of the revised statutes. known as the neutrality act. The opinion fully sustained the position of the government, reversing the decision of the district court for the southern district of Florida. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the court. He defined neutrality to mean: Abstinence from participation in public. private, or civil war, and impartiality of conduct toward both parties, but manitenance of unbroken peaceful relations between the two, when the domestic affairs of one of them is disturbed, is not neutrality in the sense in which the word is used when the disturbance has acquired such head as to have demanded the recognition of belli-

A premature explosion of dynamite at a gravel pit in Murray, Ky., killed five negro laborers and wounded as

two men were burned to death. A number of others are reported seriously injured.

Eighty-two passengers, more than half of them outfitted with dogs, sleds and other paraphernalia necessary for the invasion of the Yukon country, crowded the steamer Al-Ki on her last trip to Alaska. This is said to be only a beginning of the vast numbers who will leave for that country the coming

Louis Mansfield, who was confined in the county jail in Baker City, Or., awaiting the action of the grand jury on a charge of robbery, committed suicide. He told his fellow prisoners some days before that he preferred to be dead rather than go to the penitentiary. Mansfield leaves a wife and two

The East has again been visited by floods, resulting in great loss of life and property. Many plants at Pittsburg are under water, and a cloudburst at the headwaters of the Monongahe'a has caused great damage. More than 10,000 men have been forced to quit work in Pennsylvania on account of the rapidly rising waters.

At the annual meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, held in Tacoma, the secretary was instructed to formulate an in- Lux, a wealthy grain merchant and for serving the state to Secretary Kinvitation to Eastern lumbermen to visit the Pacific Northwest next July. An while out shooting in Contra Costa executive committee was appointed to county, accidentally shot himself. tion of any of the claims. The disapmake suitable arrangement for entertaining the excursionists, who are to two heavy charges were fired into his be shown the great forests and mills of breast.

the Northwest. The corner-stone of the new school for the revival of the lost mysteries of antiquity was laid in San Diego, Cal. The theosophical crusaders, who have just returned from a trip around the world, were the central figures in the

The postoffice at Mount Angel, Or., January last year. The imports of merwas entered by burglars. The safe was chandise during January last amounted blown open and about \$100 in stamps to \$51,357,081, of which \$27,296,703 and \$75 in money taken. The same parties tried to gain entrance to two 1896, the total imports of merchandise other places the same night, but were frightened off.

A meeting was held at Senator Tel-. ler's house in Washington for the purpose of organizing the silver Republican party. It was attended by the senators and representatives favoring the white metal. An address was prepared and issued to the silver Republicans of the United States. A provisional national committee was named and instructed to meet in the city of Chicago on Tuesday, the 8th of June, 1897. The address was signed by H. M. Teller, Fred T. Dubois, Frank J. Cannon, R. F. Pettigrew, Lee Mantle, John P. Jones, Charles A. Towne, Charles S. Hartman, J. Shafroth, C. E. Allen, Edgar Wilson. health and must rest completely.

TO BRING IN MEMBERS.

in Salem.

The temproray house has decided to sentees. Members of the original house present on Monday were sworn in by Chief Justice Moore, and a number of OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS pointed by Temporary Speaker Davis and dispatched to different parts of the state with warrants to serve on absent members. It had become evident that ant Happenings of the Past Week milder measures would not be effective.

Being certain that it had power under the constitution to compel the attendance of absentees, the Davis house, unlike the Benson house, does not fear A cable dispatch from Manilla to the risk of having the constitutionality Madrid says over 2,000 insurgents were of its organization being tested in the killed in recent battles fought with gov- courts. Besides, it is not altogether ernment troops at Silang and Las Masure that any court has the right to pass upon the method and manner of Another report is current that the its organization, or has anything what-

There is little doubt, however, that the report is based on the very highest the courts will be appealed to by memauthority. The reason given for his bers of the late Benson house who have

Four representives, Hope, Conn The national senate held a Sunday Gurdane and Jennings, have been arsession, at which the principal business rested in Portland. They will at once transacted was the passage of certain throw the matter into the courts on items of the sundry civil bill, among 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 pro-

ceeding 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 suon his table awaiting action, and he Justice Moore would cause it to be adne court. There is no doubt Chief vanced 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 expectdier-General Alexander Rodriguez, of ed that there will be a quorum in the the Cuban insurgents, has arrived in house soon, nor does it appear probable Key West. Of her recent arrest and that other absentees will voluntarily treatment by Spanish officers she re- come in, pending a judicial adjustment lates a pitiful story of persecution. of the wrangle-if there is to be a ju-

Portland. - Sergeant-at-Arms Holwas driven handcuffed through the man and his staff of deputies arrived in streets of Santa Clara to a felon's pri- Portland from Salem Monday afterson. Her release was finally obtained noon, and little time was lost in placing Representative Jennings, of Wallo-The United States supreme court has wa county; Representative Hope, of rendered an opinion in the case of the Malheur county; Representative Conn, steamer Three Friends, seized Novem- of Lake county, and Representative

> interposition of the legislative officials changed their plans. Deputy Cotton left Monday night for Astoria to arrest Representative Gratke, and on his return home will stop at Clatskanie and take Representative Norman Merrill in tow and induce him

> 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.

to return to Salem.

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 Multnomany more.

A house of ill repute was burned near Wheeling, W. Va., and two girls and girls an

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 members was adopted. A resolution sistant 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 came in just too late. Riddle is in the organization has power to compel the attendance of absentees.

The speaker named as assistant ser-D. H. Weyant, P. J. Cotton, John D. would be appointed if necessary. An tion to join before a constitutional quoadjournment was then taken.

Hunter Accidentally Shot.

San Francisco, March 3 .- Farnk A. member of the Lux Brewing Company, 'caid, but the secretary has refused to While drawing his gun through a fence, pointed members say that if the secre-

The monthly comparative statements issued by the bureau of statistics at Washington, show that the amount of the last month amounted to \$93,505,-103, as compared with \$85,543,804 for was free of duty. During January, aggregated \$68,647,000, a loss for last Red Cross movement, is in a Swiss month of over \$17,300,000. The ex- hospital, sick and in poverty. ports of gold coin and bullion during last month amounted to \$378,944, as compared with \$10,566,526 during January, 1896. The imports of gold during January last aggregated \$556,-621, as compared with \$10,367,940 during January, 1896. Silver exports during last January amounted to \$3,997. 754, as compared with \$4,903,296 during the corresponding month of 1896. Imports of silver amounted to \$877,067

during January, 1896. It is reported that Miss Beatrice Okefenokee, in Georgia, boasts of a an American was among those arrested molished. The monks had to tunnel lain observatory, Denver, Col., has deper box. Harraden is again suffering from ill thirteen-yea-old girl who tips the scalduring the recent attack upon the bar-

ADJOURNED WITHOUT DAY.

The Benson House and Joint Convention Have Given Up. A portion of the Oregon legislature Wendnesday. This leaves both the house and senate without a quorum to do business, but active measures to accom-

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 ing is the full text of the treaty for the brought up. The outlook seemed disdetermination of the Alaska boundary, have been in communication with the attempting to agree on any policy. The original house met at 9:30

next day at the same hour. assembly all convened at 10 o'clock, government may elect. The first held intermittent sessions unout day.

sion, and many of them left the city.

per diem and mileage of the members March 30, 1867. and the pay of clerks, dissolved at 1

trouble in getting back enough senators portion of said line so as to make the to make up a quorum of twenty.

Renewed Activity in the Davis House. Senator Mitchell has apparently given northwardly from the initial point. up the contest, as he returned to Port-

accounted for. Immediately after the vassed. It was agreed that reorganization was not only possible, but probable, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Individual members of the late Benson purpose merely to invite absentees to the commissioners. join in the endeavor to secure remedial "Article 3—The location of the 141st

very fair chance of organizing. ere were many new faces in the ori- as the cor ginal house Thursday. For forty-five and by such additional marks as they to see if there was any mail, to answer or in part, shall be deemed to permaletters, to read the papers, and to do nently define for all international purall other things which might safely be poses the 141st meridian mentioned in

early in their seats. forty-six consecutive days, mounted the commisioners shall decide upon, and following responded to their names: jointly and deposited by them with Barkley, Bayer, Bilyeu, Buckman, their respective governments, together Craig, Davis of Umatilla, Emery, Gill, with their final report, hereinafter men-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: Ben-

son, 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, Veness,

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 house take steps to bring in absent no prospect that he can be present during the session. Povey and Davis of by Povey that the speaker appoint as- Multnomah were at home, but are expected up. Lee was called to Junction City by the illness of his aged mother. Bourne, Dustin, Gun. and Yoakum Southern Oregon, but will return when needed, it is said. The present membership of the original house is thirty, geants-at-arms, J. J. Sturgill, L. H. or precisely the same as the Benson or-McHahan, M. K. Cunningham, Frank ganization. Kruse being in the hos-Williams, C. L. Parmeter, J. E. Povey, pital, this number is reduced to twentynine. It is, therefore, necessary to get Daly. The speaker announced others eleven members of the rival organiza-

> rum can be secured. Members of the Benson house of the legislature have been presenting claims issue warrants or certificates in recognitary neglects or refuses to do his duty, When found by friends he he can be compelled by mandate of the

court. The senate met Thursday morning, with thirteen present, as follows: Bates, Carter, Dawson, Gesner, Haseldomestic merchandise exported during Mulkey, Patterson of Washington, Selltine, Holt, Mackay, McClung, Michell, ing, Mr. President. Quite a number of excuses were presented.

A Good Templar cycling corps, br open air temperance work has been formed in Essex, England. Henri Durant, the founder of the

Decent Burial. "Benson, you know, went to Africa and there met his death." "Poor fellow! But his body was

brought home and given a decent burial, wasn't it?"" "Well, they hanged the cannibal and then brought home his body and buried it."-London Figaro.

Instruction in English has been adduring January, 1897, and \$1,057,597 ded to the curriculum of the public schools of Mexico.

has decided to quit. The Benson house Full Text of the Treaty for Tribune from Tallahasse, Fla., says: Its Determination.

Made by a Commissioner From Each Government-Other Details.

Washington, March 2 .- The followcouraging and the members soon quit signed January 30, 1897, by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote:

"Article 1-Each government shall o'clock, and, as usual, adjourned till appoint one commissioner, with whom may be associated such surveyors, as-The Benson house, senate and joint tronomers and other assistants as each

"The commissioners shall at as early til the hour fixed for adjournment with- a period as practicable proceed to trace and mark, under their joint direction Key West, St. Augustine and other In the senate at noon President and by joint operations in the field, so Simon declared carried a simple motion much of the 141st meridian of west to adjourn, but the Mitchell men held longitude as is necessary to be defined that, under the resolution adopted the for the purpose of determining the exact for movement. The guns at the fort day before, it was the close of the ses- limits of the territory ceded to the there have been put in working condi-United States by the treaty between the tion and the troops have been practic-The Benson house, after fixing the United States and Russia by the act of

"Inasmuch as the summit of St. Elias, though not ascertained to lie in An afternoon session of the senate fact upon said 141st meridian, is so was held, but fourteen members answer- nearly coincident therewith that it may ing roll call. This was six short of a be conveniently taken as a visible landmark whereby the initial part of said The attempts at reorganization will meridian shall be established, it is be confined largely to the house, agreed that the commissioners, should When it is ready for business, it is an- they conclude that it is advisable so to ticipated that there will be very little do, may deflect the most southerly same range with the summit of Mount St. Elias, such deflection not to extend more than twenty geographical miles

"Article 2-The data relating to the determinations already made at this The Davis house had a morning and time by either of the two governments afternoon session, and twenty-seven concerned of points on or near the 141st members responded to roll call. Three meridian, for the purpose of fixing its

graphical co-ordinates of one and the same point shall be described by such ouse have given positive assurance views, maps separately, a position midthat they would return if the opposi- way between the two locations in question went at matters in earnest and in tion of the 141st meridian shall be evident good faith. These promises adopted, provided the discrepancy behave been so numerous that members tween them shall not exceed 1,000 feet. of the house express themselves as en- In case of greater discrepancy, a new tirely confident of success. It is the joint determination shall be made by

determined hereunder. being out of the way, the house has a shall be marked by visible objects, natural or artificial, at such distances apart days the majority of the opposition has shall deem necessary, and the line, taken fugitive journeys to their desks when and where thus marked, in whole poses the 141st meridian mentioned in done during a recess. Thursday it was the treaty of March 30, 1867, between different. They showed up with the United States and Russia, and in pleased smiles on their faces, and were the treaty of February 28, 1825, between Great Britain and Russia. The At 9:30 Temporary Speaker Davis, marks shall be determined by such who has performed the same duty for views, maps and other means as the rostrum and called the house to order. duplicate records of these descriptions Clerk Moody called the roll and the shall be attached by the commissioners tioned.

"Article 4-Each government shall bear the expenses incident to the employment of its own appointees and of the operations conducted by them, but the cost of material used in permanently marking the meridian, and of its ransportation, shall be borne jointly suddenly while descending a steep

and equally by the two governments. "Article 5-The commissioners shall diligently prosecute the work to its over. There were eighteen passengers completion, and they shall submit to aboard. None were seriously hurt, their respective governments from time to time, and at least once in every calendar year, a joint report of progress and a final comprehensive report upon

the completion of the whole work. "The present convention shall be duly ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by her Britannic majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or in London as soon as possible within twelve months from the date thereof. In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention and have hereunto fixed our seals. "Done in duplicate in Washington

the 30th day of January, 1897. "Richard Olney, "Julian Pauncefote."

Venezuela Commission Reports Washington, March 2 .- The Venezuela boundary commission today subthus terminated the work which has as to its nature is obtainable, but it is States courts allowing him to go ahead believed that it does not attempt to state the location of the true divisional line between Venezuela and British

Guina. It has not yet decided whether

the report will be made public.

Washington, March 2 .- The Continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution adjourned sine from Louisville with warrants for the die tonight. The close of the final session was marked by a dramatic incident. Mrs. A. G. Brackett, first vicepresident-general and the presiding officer during the week, succumbed to the strain which her duties have imposed upon her and fainted as she brought her gavel down and declared congress adjourned. She was placed in a carriage and taken home."

Hot-Headed Spanish Editor. Madrid, March 1.-Imparcial says: "Americans are availing themselves of ett, a well-known successful business paper withdrawing his appeal to the do foothill, 6@8c per pound. European troubles over Crete and mean to precipitate McKinley into a quarrel with Spain " It advises the government to prepare Spain's defenses by sea and land, main-taining that Spain has less to loose than

the United States in the event of war. Madrid, March 2 .- It is stated that racks at Manila.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

overnment Arranging to Trans Chicago, March 3 .- A special to the From an incantious word dropped by a prominent state official here, it is ascertained that the government has been business, but active measures to accom-plish reorganization are well under way. SIGNED BY SECRETARY OLNEY past to forward the quick transportation of federal troops through Florida in case of "necessity." The story is that the railroads have been asked to communicate with Northern lines and have special trains ready at a moment's notice to transport government troops to all points on the seacoast. It is also state officers in regard to calling out the state troops if necessary, and to provide for their quick transportation

to points needed. It is understood this has been going on very quietly for the past week, and that all arrangements have been completed, so that at a moment's notice troops could be thrown into Tampa, coast towns and Jacksonville. At St. Augustine, it is said, the troops have been warned to be in instant readiness ing with them constantly for the past giving out news of an alleged skirmish week or so.

Several torpedoes have been placed in the outer harbor at Key West, St. Augustine and Tampa bay. The state troops' officers have been worked up over the reports of being called upon for duty, and several have sent their voluntary offers to the governor. The state troops are composed of twenty companies of about 100 men each, and four batteries.

MAKING BETTER TIME.

The Senate Will Dispose of the Great

Fiscal Measures. Washington, March 2.-The senate pressed steadily forward on the appro- administration should share weighing priation bills today, making such pro- upon him, General Lee views the situgress that no further apprehension is absentees, Kruse, Lee and Riddle, were position, shall be submitted by each measures. The District of Columbia felt as to the passage of the great fiscal government to the commissioners, who bill was passed early in the day. The morning session a conference was held shall decide which of the results of the naval bill brought out a spirited debate and the situation was thoroughly can- determination shall be adopted by them. on the price of armor-plate, and the should not be exploited by partisan ad-"In case of disagreement between the establishment of a government armor vocates of any particular policy toward commissioners as to the correct geo- factory. The bill was laid aside for an the Island of Cuba.

Washington, March 2.-The house galleries were thronged with visitors all day, but the crowds witnessed nothing beyond the dullest of routine matters until the last half-hour of the session, when the bill to prohibit the session, when the bill to prohibit the ports, never asked for warships, and transmission of detailed accounts of that the whole story as to his tendering prizefights by mail or telegraph was his resignation is a fake. brought up. This led to a very lively skirmish, in which prizefighting was denounced on all sides, and the advocates of the bill insisted that the pressed, in the interest of good morals. lutely discredited here. But the bill met strenuous opposition, on the ground that it would tend to establish a censorship of the press. At the end of the debate, which was participated in by Aldrich and Grosvenor in favor of the bill, and Dockery and Cummings in opposition, the adversaries of the measure outvoted the from Havana says? friends of the bill on several filibuster- The state department way, and it is doubtful whether the ish authorities. order of business will again be reached

the patent postal card of the Economic General Lee demanded of General

Milwaukee, March 3.-An electric car of the South Milwaukee line slowed

grade on Pennsylvania avenue this morning and capsized, rolling over and though some were quite severely bruised or burned. The stove set fire to the car, but the flames were extinguished and the imprisoned passengers lifted from the windows. F. H. Cook, of the circulating de-

partment of the Milwaukee Sentinel, is the worst sufferer. It is thought his skull is fractured. C. J. Lappley had the clothing burned from his body and was badly cut about the head. Cook's injuries are not so serious as at first reported.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 3 .- The Citizens' Street Railroad Company commenced tearing up its tracks on Dupont street this morning, 200 negroes being put to work. Policemen arrested the men. The sheriff proceeded to arrest the policemen and other officials. A riot was precipitated. Fire companies dispersed the crowd by throwing water on them. In the melee Lieutenant Hood shot a negro, mitted its report to the president, and Will Arnold, probably fatally injuring engaged the attention of its members York, for the Citizens' Company, for many months. No direct statement claims he has orders from the United with the work.

One of the Duke of Wellington's post boys has recently died at the age of 89 years.

Violated Election Law. Lexington, Ky., March 3.-Deputy United States Marshal Tucker is here arrest of thirty-nine Lexington citizens violation of the law in the November election. The men are Democrats, and policemen are among the several There is a project on foot for supply-

damming the Rhone at Jonage. Buffalo Million tire Dead. Buffalo, March 3,-Sherman S. Jew-

ing Lyons, France, with electricity by

London, March 8 .- A special from that a pardon was offered him, as Paris says the monastery of Saint Ber- cabled. nard has been partially destroyed by an avalanche. The left wing was deexit. There was no loss of life.

is estimated at \$3,000,000.

Their Position in Cuba Is Most Critical.

Country Homes-Secretary Olney Again Denies Lee's Resignation. New York, March 1 .- A special to

the Herald from Havana, via Key West, Americans are flocking in from the country. The position of our citizens is most critical. The rumor, whether true or false, has gone abroad that the American government would not intervene so long as the trade interests of the country are not interfered with. Unless something firm and decided and strongly American is done by our government in Washington, Americans are in danger of their lives.

The murder of Ruiz and the demand for the release of Scott are the sole topics of conversation. The government and palace people here have tried to change the subject of conversation by with Gomez, but the attempt was a failure.

The amusement and the great hilarity which were observed in the palace have changed. Minister de Lome, always accurate as a news gatherer, has cabled the captain-general that Lee will not be recalled and his resignation is not accepted, and that he may be sustained. Hundreds of telegrams have poured in on Consul-General Lee from all quar ters of the globe, congratulating him on the stand he has taken, those from the United States promising patriotic action in congress. Even at this critical moment, and with many heavy cares and responsibilities which the ation from a calm, dispassionate standpoint, and he expresses the hope that the situation created by the murder of Ruiz and his own determination not to

Lee Has Not Resigned. Washington, Marth 1 .- 2:40 P. M.-Senator Hale has just received at the capitol a telegram from Secretary Olney, which says in effect that Consul-General Lee never asked for his pass-

his passports, and that a serious rupture had occurred between the United States and Spain. The report is abso-

NO REPLY SENT TO LEE. State Department Has Neither Granter Nor Refused His Demands.

New York, March 1 .- A World special ing motions, but an agreement for a answer General Lee's cabled questions, recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow put whether or not it will sustain his dean end to the hostilities. The bill now mands that Spanish outrages upon becomes the unfinished business when- Americans cease and that the liberty ever the call of committees is reached, and treaty rights of citizens of the but conference reports have the right of United States be respected by the Span-

Ruiz was kept incommunicado thirteen days before he was killed. To The senate bill to test the merits of prevent Scott being secretly murdered, Postal Association was laid on the table. Ahumada on Friday that Scott be brought out of close confinement and allowed to see his friends. This was not done by Saturday, and General Lee cabled to Secretary Olney the facts, asking him how many warships were on the Florida ceast, and if one would be sent here in case it became necessary

to enforce a demand. Not one word in reply to the question has come from Washington up to Wednesday, four days after the state department had been asked by the consul-general in an emergency if he could rely upon his government fully sustaining him in protecting the citizens of his country.

The Spanish authorities do not in the least respect treaty stipulations that no American prisoner must be kept in solitary confinement more than five days, and must be acquainted with brick, 26c; select, 24c; tubs, 23c; the charge against him within twentyfour hours.

No American prisoner ever was brought out of solitary confinement in a dark cell within the time specified. The American colony is bordering on a panic, now that there is no hope of protection from the government at Washington unless congress compels it to send a fleet immediately.

Sanguilly Is Free. Washington, March 1 .- Senor de

Lome, the Spanish minister, tonight him. Attorney McAdoo, of New received a cablegram from the Duke of Tetuan stating that the queen has signed the pardon of Julio Sanguilly. It is stated at the legation that this action was agreed upon at a cabinet 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders meeting some days ago, but the an- and soles, 3@4c. nouncement was, according to diplo-

matic usage, withheld until the queen

had formally signed it.

Olney's Advice to Sanguilly. Havana, March 1 .- The correspond ent of the Associated Press is informed that Secretary Olney cabled Sanguilly, indicted by the federal grand jury for advising him to withdraw his appeal and accept the pardon, conditional upon his leaving Cuba and engaging to have nothing to do hereafter with the revolution. The correspondent is further informed that Olney expressed the hope that Sanguilly would accept his advice and keep nis word. The information fair to good, 7@8 %c; Young America,

is well grounded. Senor Mesadonguez, counsel for Julio Sanguilly, filed in the Havana court a do, 4@5c; San Joaquin plains, 3@5c; man, died today. He was a prominent supreme court of justice of Madrid. figure in the railroad and steamboat made against the sentence of the Ha-barley, \$7.00@8.50; alfalfa, \$5@8; world, being a director of the New vana criminal court, condemning San-York Central since 1884. His wealth guilly to imprisonment for life. It is claimed the withdrawal of the

earthquakes in Colorado.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER. Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review

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 PROTECTION BADLY NEEDED 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 speculative 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 a 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 preceding 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

competition depressed values. Market Quotations. Portland, Or., March 2, 1897. Flour-Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.25; graham, \$3.50; su-

the normal range of prices before such

perfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Wheat-Walla Walla, 79@80c; Valley, 82@83c per bushel. Oats-Choice white, 39@40c 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. Barley-Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20. Millstuffs-Bran, \$15.00;

\$16.50; middlings, \$26. Butter-Creamery, 45@50c; dairy, the several states in making experi-30@40c; store, 17½ @ 30c per roll. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65@ 70c; who would agree to plant and care for armet Chiles, "uc; Early Rose, thein, and return samples for analysis, per sack; sweets, \$3.00

per pound. Onions-\$1.25@1.50 per sack. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@ 3.00; geese, \$4@5; turkeys, live, 10@ 10 %c; ducks, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen.

Eggs-Oregon, 11c per dozen. Cheese - Oregon, 121/c; Young America, 13 %c per pound. Wool-Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c. Hops-9@10c per pound.

Beef-Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@ 5 %c per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mut- inquiry after the seed had been furton, 51/2 @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@51/2c; small, 6@ 61/2 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 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,

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,

ranch, 21c. Cheese-Native Washington, 121/2c, 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, 7c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; yeal, small, 8c Fresh Fish-Halibut, 4@6; salmon, Provisions-Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 111/2c; 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 per

Eggs-Ranch, 12@13c per dozen. Butter-Fancy creamery, 19@20c; do seconds, 16@18c; fancy dairy, 16c; seconds, 13@14c. Cheese - Fancy mild,

Wool-Choice mountain, 6@7c; poor Hay-Wheat and oat, \$7@10; best clover, \$6@8; compressed wheat, \$6@ \$9.50; do oat, \$6@7 per ton. Tropical Fruit-Bananas, \$1.00@

appeal of Sanguilly was due to the fact 2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$2@4. Citrus Fruit-Oranges, navel, \$1.75 @3.00; seedlings do, 75c@1.25; common lemons, 75c@\$1.00; good to

10@11c; Eastern, 14@141/c.

Apples-Fancy, \$1.25@1.50 per box; common, 75c@\$1.00 per box.

Beet Sugar Raising a Profitable Industry.

GROW THE BEETS

Mr. G. W. Shaw, Chemist, Furnishes Practical Information for the Guidance of Farmers in the Northwest.

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 receiving 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 'ndividual 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 1½ cents for all testing between 80 and 90, which should be produced until July 1, 1905. In further aid, the agricultural department aided ments. Seed was furnished farmers

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 effort. Mr. G. W. Shaw, chemist, reports in bulletin No. 23, the following: "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

nished, 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

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 unfavor-

ing 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 66 in June and falling off to 55 in Sep-

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 section possesses an advantage over both 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 been circulated more or less, and leave the impresson that the soil or climate of the state is unsuitable to the industry. By devoting proper care, as is shown where experienced hands have taken hold of the matter, this state's sugar beets are of superior quality.

The climatic conditions of the other Northwestern states are alike favorable. Instruction in regard to preparing the land, containing depth to be plowed, number of plowings, manuring, width between rows, distance between beets and peculiar conditions most favorable to germination will be furnished by any of the state horticultural boards. Cultivation should be carefully noted. The Widow's Hopes.

The Minister-My dear madam, let this thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other choice, \$1.50@2.00; fancy, \$2.25 and better men than he have gone the

Bereaved Widow-They haven't all gone, have they?-Tit-Bits.