

## SHOULD BE GIVEN ATTENTION

### Beet Sugar Raising a Profitable Industry.

#### HOW TO GROW THE BEETS

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 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 1½ 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 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 plot 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 very 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 Fahrenheit, 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 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 section possesses an advantage over both of those countries.

## THE SENATE AROUSED.

Spanish Inhumanities Can No Longer Go Unnoticed.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Attention was recalled to the Cuban question in the senate today by the presentation of three resolutions on that subject. One of these came by unanimous vote of the committee on foreign relations, and called for the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguilly, held in Havana.

Another resolution by Allen calls on the president to protect effectively American citizens in Cuba, and for that purpose to send battle-ships to Cuban waters.

A third resolution, by Hill, was agreed to, requesting the secretary of state for all correspondence, with Consul-General Lee relative to Americans imprisoned in Cuba.

A sensational episode occurred late in the day, during the consideration of the Indian bills. Several of the New England senators had criticized various items, which aroused Senator Pettigrew to caustic recitals of barbarities directed against Indians in Massachusetts in early days.

Hoar defended his state, and, amid impressive silence, arraigned Pettigrew, a New Englander by birth, for "befouling the nest in which he was born."

Little progress was made on the Indian bill, and Allison warned the senate that the status of appropriation bills was most dangerous.

Beginning tomorrow, the senate will sit until 12 o'clock at night.

#### In the House.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The feature of the session of the house was the appearance of William J. Bryan, late Democratic candidate for president, on the floor. He has come to the city to attend a dinner given in his honor by John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and, as an ex-member, was entitled to the privilege of the floor.

He came in with McMillin, Maguire, Sulzer and ex-Congressman George F. Williams. He was immediately escorted to the cloakroom, where he divested himself of his overcoat, his entrance not having been generally observed. His presence soon became noised about however. The Democratic members deserted their seats and hurried to greet him. After a few minutes he walked calmly down the aisle to his old seat.

The Democrats gave him a round of hearty applause, the people in the galleries craned their necks and took up the demonstration. There were several wild shouts. Many of the Republicans joined in the welcome to their old colleague. The first was Judge Strode, of Nebraska, his successor in congress. Among the others were Hitt, Stone, Dalzell and Dolliver. The confusion became so great that Speaker Reed was forced to call the house to order. After a few minutes Mr. Bryan made his way back of the rail which divides the seats from the lobby, around to the speaker's rostrum, where he shook hands with the speaker. The galleries again joined in the demonstration, which occurred at this juncture. Mr. Bryan soon after left the house.

Most of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business. The conference report on the bill to protect the rights of purchasers of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad under the foreclosure sale was adopted—100 to 24.

#### A NEST OF THIEVES.

Arrests Made by the Seattle Police Led to a Find.

Seattle, Feb. 26.—The arrests last night of Mack McAlpin, William Laurie and Charles Hussey, the latter a 16-year-old boy, led the police into a nest of counterfeiters, as well as thieves. It is not thought that any spurious coin has been passed, and the specimens obtained by the police show such workmanship that it seems hardly possible that much of it could be worked off. The evidence obtained was found in a cabin occupied by the three men. The tools were not discovered, but it is believed they are secreted somewhere about the cabin.

In addition to this, the police have indisputable evidence that the men now in custody were doing a wholesale burglary business. Their cabin was well supplied with all kinds of household goods, cigars, tobacco, etc., a great deal of which has been identified as belonging to other persons.

Early this morning the safe in a grocery store in a residence part of the city was blown open by cracksmen and \$26 taken. The men were not much afraid of detection, for the safe, which is a small one, was taken out of the store into the street, and there blown open with powder. It is supposed the work was done by the same men who recently broke into a safe in the office of the Oregon Improvement Company.

#### Robbery at Rossland.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 26.—Tonight between 6 and 7 o'clock, while the clerks were at dinner, burglars entered Challoner, Mitchell & Spring's jewelry store, on Columbia avenue, taking all the money, diamonds, watches and other jewelry in the windows and showcases, and even opening the safe and taking the contents. It is estimated that the robbers got about \$8,000 in all. The police have no clue as yet. This house is a branch of the firm of the same name in Victoria.

## ADJOURNED WITHOUT DAY.

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 Wednesday. 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 day 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 be 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 Davis House.

Senator Mitchell has apparently given up the contest, as he returned to Portland 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 and the situation was thoroughly canvassed. 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 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. 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, McAlister, Misener, Munkers, Ogle, Schmidlein, Smith of Linn, Svendseth, U'Ron, 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, Gratie, Gurdane, Hogue, Hope, Hudson, Huntington, Jennings, Lake, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Mitchell, Nosler, Palm, Rigby, Smith, of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson, Vaughan, Veness, 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. 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 membership of the original house is thirty, or precisely the same as the Benson organization. Kruse being in the hospital, this number is reduced to twenty-nine. It is, therefore, necessary to get eleven members of the rival organization 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 JOINT ASSEMBLY.

Both a Day and Night Session Held With the Usual Result.

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

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

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

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

Gowan then read the following letter:

"Salem, Or., Feb. 22, 1897.—Hon. Samuel Hughes, Chairman of the Republican Conference, Salem, Or.—My Dear Sir: I understand there is a strong disposition upon the part of a majority of the Republicans to adjourn the legislature sine die, without further effort to secure the election of a senator. This would leave the state only partly represented in the senate of the United States, the effect of which, in all probability, would be to place the control of the senate in the hands of those opposed to the Republican party, in which event the defeat of tariff legislation at the coming extraordinary session of congress would be assured. It seems to me, therefore, there is a paramount duty resting upon you, to make one more determined effort, before final adjournment, to secure the election of a senator. There are many prominent Republicans located in different sections of the state, eminently qualified for the position—men who would do credit to the party, the state and the nation. I will cooperate with you and all other Republicans in the legislature in endeavoring to bring about the election of such a Republican as the Republican conference, to whom this letter is addressed, will agree upon. Yours very sincerely, John H. Mitchell."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### The Senate.

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

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

Reed of Douglas sprang quickly to his feet, saying:

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

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

Mitchell's motion carried, 15 to 14.

The Benson house met, and very soon thereafter adjourned.

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

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

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

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

## THE LAST MONEY BILL.

House Passed Appropriations for Naval Establishment.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The house sent the naval bill, the last of the appropriation bills, to the senate today. Boutelle, chairman of the naval committee, was in charge of the measure, and displayed such skill in its handling that its provisions aroused little opposition, and it was passed practically without amendment. Barrett made an effort to secure an authorization for a drydock at Boston to cost \$1,000,000, but, after a somewhat acrimonious debate, the amendment was ruled out of order. He then tried to secure the appointment of a committee to pass on the relative merits of Boston and Portsmouth as a location for a drydock, and was equally unsuccessful.

#### The Day in the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate made slow progress today on the Indian appropriation bill, disposing of only one item of the bill, that directing the opening of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah. It involved a conflict with the executive branch, which has steadily resisted opening these lands on the ground that they contained valuable mineral deposits. Vilas endeavored to have a royalty reserved for the government, but was defeated in this, and the clause was agreed to after an all-day debate.

During the day a resolution by Mills was adopted, asking the president for information as to the death of Dr. Ruiz at Guanabacoa, Cuba.

In the course of the debate, Wilson of Washington, alluded to the president's order of yesterday, withdrawing from the public domain 21,000,000 acres of land and constituting various forest reserves.

Cannon declared that there was not the slightest knowledge of the subject displayed on the part of the order making the designation, and that land in Utah had been designated as forest land when in fact there was no timber on it larger than a jackrabbit bush.

#### BUFFETED BY WINDS.

The Atlantic Liners Encounter Heavy Weather.

New York, Feb. 25.—During the past twenty-four hours storm-tossed steamers arrived in port bringing startling tales of narrow escapes from death. The 400 souls on the Adriatic, just arrived from Liverpool after the most tempestuous voyage in its career, are thanking Providence the vessel did not turn turtle in midocean during the trip across.

This vessel had a narrow escape from foundering in a gale on Wednesday last, when her cargo shifted and the engines became deranged. It was the climax of a six-days' struggle with the elements. The crew worked with desperation. All available men were set to work trimming cargo. When it was nearly finished the machinery became unmanageable.

The destiny of the vessel was shifted from the crew to the men in the chief engineer's department, and for six hours, during which the Adriatic was hove to, her fate hung in the balance. On Wednesday, while the seas were yet making a millrace of the decks, the machinery was repaired and the vessel again shaped a course for this port.

The Adriatic had forty-five cabin and ninety-five steerage passengers and a crew, making a total of nearly 400 people. She left Queenstown February 11. Captain Snowden said the trip was the worst he had ever seen in his twenty-five years' experience.

The St. Paul also experienced a most tempestuous voyage. The vessel was delayed by heavy seas propelled by fierce western gales, from the time she left Southampton. To add to the discomfort of the passengers rain fell almost continuously, making it impossible for them to go on deck.

"In all my experience," said Captain Jamieson, "I do not remember of a rougher February."

#### TO BOMBARD HAVANA.

Fiery Resolution Introduced by a Tennessee Representative.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative Gibson, of Tennessee, has introduced a joint resolution directing that the president demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the immediate restoration to liberty of every American citizen, native-born or naturalized, now imprisoned by them in the island of Cuba, and that in support of the demand the president is authorized and directed to accompany it by the presence of a sufficient number of United States ships of war to make the demand good, and if it is not granted within twenty-four hours, that the city of Havana, and, if need be, other ports of Cuba, be bombarded until it is fully complied with and all American citizens delivered to the commanders of our warships.

#### Gary Gets a Portfolio.

Canton, O., Feb. 25.—At 1:30 this afternoon James A. Gary, who had been in consultation with the president-elect for several hours, gave the following statement to the press:

"Governor McKinley has tendered me a portfolio in his cabinet, and, while it is not definitely settled which one, I am assured it is one that I can accept."