

# LOCATED AT CARSON

## Chooses the Site of the Battle.

### CORBETT AND FITZ FIASCO

#### Champion and the Governor of a Meet and Congratulate Each and Exchange Compliments.

Carson, Nev., Feb. 15.—Dan Stuart just arrived and has announced a big fight between Corbett and Fiasco will occur in Carson, Feb. 17. Although Stuart had reitally the way up from Texas that he did not take him long to settle his mind after he got here. The fight is a political one, and the champion and the governor will be the two main attractions. The fight will be held at Carson, and the champion and the governor will be the two main attractions. The fight will be held at Carson, and the champion and the governor will be the two main attractions.

#### Corbett and the Governor.

Carson, Nev., Feb. 15.—There was a crowd at the depot to meet Jim Corbett when he passed through on his way to Carson. Governor Sadler, Nevada, was among those who came down from Carson to take a peek at the world's champion. Just as soon as the train stopped the governor clambered aboard and was introduced to Corbett by a Livingston.

#### HARRISON'S REPORT.

##### Stages of a Commission in Dealing With Pacific Roads.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Representative Harrison, of Alabama, today made a report to the house from the committee on Pacific roads for the settlement of the affairs of the Pacific roads commission. Mr. Harrison says that it has been demonstrated that it is possible to place the questions in the government's relations with the railroads with all their technical details, before congress in such a way that intelligent action can be taken.

#### An Electric Blizzard.

Monte, Feb. 15.—The most severe storm ever known in this section in at 11 o'clock tonight. The snow rose to almost a hurricane and began to fall. With the storm the most vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder.

#### The President's Last Reception.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Cleveland gave their annual reception to the army and navy and marines at the White House tonight. As the final state reception of the term of Mr. Cleveland, and the exception that given by Cleveland to the public last week, the crowd was the largest of the season, probably equal to that seen at any time during the incumbency of the president in the executive mansion.

### A SECRET CONFERENCE.

#### Thirty-one Were Present, But Accomplished Nothing.

Thirty-one members of the Mitchell joint assembly met at the capitol in St. James Monday and discussed the senatorial situation at length and in all its phases. It was a secret conference, but it is known that no formal action looking either to continued support of Mitchell or his withdrawal was taken. Driver, Sommers, Patterson of Marion, Taylor, Reed, Gowan, Nosler, David, Veness and others spoke. Some of these advocated supporting Mitchell to the end.

Taylor made several earnest talks. It was to the effect that the interests of the Republican party were higher than those of any one man; but he added that the members of this conference ought to have the right to name the candidate, if it is seen that Mitchell cannot be elected.

Reed wanted to fight it out on this line if it took all summer. He did not believe in allowing the minority to dictate to the majority.

Senator Patterson, of Marion, thought the thirty-one could afford to hold out in their present attitude, and he invited the opposition to "lay on, Macduff." There was some talk Monday that it was the purpose of the opposition to come in and organize the house during the afternoon. But it was without foundation.

While the number of absentees from the Mitchell joint assembly was six, there was just one voluntary withdrawal. That was Representative Mitchell, of Marion.

Mr. Mitchell is no orator and did not think it necessary to set off any fireworks in joint assembly, announcing his purpose. He simply stayed out, which is quite as effective as any way of getting it at.

The Mitchell cause has suffered severely through sickness. Representative Hudson, of Washington, who had been in bed since last Wednesday, was sent to the Salem hospital. His physician says he has typhoid fever in a mild form, and that he will probably not be able to leave his room for several weeks. Representative Wagner is ill at his home in Portland, and it is said that it will not be safe for him to venture out for several days, if, indeed, he can be here during the week. Representative Vaughan is still quite sick, but he may be able to answer roll-call tomorrow, though this cannot be stated with certainty.

The Davis house met at 11:45 Monday night. Sixteen members were present. Adjournment was taken till five minutes after 12. When that time arrived, the house was again called to order, and adjourned till 9:30 A. M. Wednesday.

#### Thirty-three in Joint Assembly.

Monday's session of the joint convention developed nothing new. Chairman Borwnell called the joint assembly to order at 12 o'clock. He at once submitted letters from Vaughan, Hudson and Wagner. They were not read, but the clerk was directed to mark them excused.

The roll was called and showed the following thirty-three in attendance: Senators—Brownell, Driver, Dufur, Gowan, Harmon, Hughes, Johnson, Patterson of Marion, Price, Taylor—10. Representatives—Benson, Bridges, Brown, Chapman, Conn, Crawford, David, Gratke, Gurdane, Hogue, Hope, Jennings, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Nosler, Palm, Rigby, Smith of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson—23.

Absent—Senator Reed. Representatives Hudson, Mitchell, Vaughan, Veness, Wagner—6.

The absence of Representative Mitchell of Marion, was significant. It is known that he has definitely declared that he will not return. It was expected that Mitchell would formally withdraw, but he appears to think a speech unnecessary. Representative Venness, of Polk, was probably not able to return from his home, whither he went Friday, on account of the storm. Senator Reed remained in the senate chamber during the entire time the convention was in session. It is not known that his absence indicated an intention to stay out hereafter. There were no speeches. After the reading of the journal had been dispensed with, the convention, on motion of Senator Harmon, adjourned.

A number of Republican members of the opposition have received the following self-explanatory dispatch:

"New York, Feb. 15.—Hon. George H. Hill, Salem, Or.: Failure to elect a Republican United States senator will jeopardize Republican reorganization of the senate March 5, and endanger tariff legislation. Oregon then would be responsible for continued hard times and the embarrassment of the incoming administration. American Protective Tariff League, Cornelius M. Bliss, President."

The senate committee, appointed to examine the ground of the proposed portage railroad between The Dalles and Celilo, was shown over the ground Monday by a committee from the Commercial Club of The Dalles.

From now on to the close of the present session of congress it is expected that everything not on the active list will make way for the appropriation bills, which must be passed before final adjournment on March 1.

The San Francisco police made a general raid upon the Chinese gambling joints of the city, rounding up a total of 320 Celestials, all of whom were found delving deep into the mysteries of the enticing game of fan-tan.

A report is being circulated in Washington, D. C., to the effect that Binger Hermann will be appointed general land office commissioner, as soon as President McKinley gets around to where he can make appointments. The office mentioned pays \$4,500 a year.

### ALL CLERKS DISPENSED WITH

#### Resolution Passed by the Senate—It Caused a Hot Fight.

A stirring and very personal debate took place in the senate at Salem Thursday afternoon. It arose primarily over the question of clerks, but it took a broader range, and covered the entire ground of the legislative hold-up and the candidacy of Senator Mitchell. Just after the senate met in the afternoon, Reed introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the organization of the legislature has not yet been perfected and public business is being retarded and necessary legislation, such as appropriations for public purposes, abolition of useless and expensive commissions and other legislation promised the people of this state by all political parties, is being denied by the refusal of certain persons elected to the house of representatives to qualify; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding the facts aforesaid, and the fact that this senate is practically transacting no public business and there is no work for senate committee clerks to do, there is, nevertheless now employed by the senate committees, at public charge, a large number of clerks; and

"Whereas, None of the said clerks are engaged in the discharge of any public duty, and there is no probability of their services being immediately required; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all clerks of senate committees be, and they are hereby, discharged, and no compensation shall be allowed any such clerk from and after this date, unless the employment be hereafter authorized by the senate after perfect organization of the legislature shall have been secured."

Senator Dufur made quite a lengthy speech in which he set forth his position on questions of economy. He was followed by Driver and Mitchell and a number of others, some of whom had amendments to the resolutions as presented. A vote was finally reached. The amendments were cleared away, one by one, and the ayes and noes being called on the original question, but one dissenting vote was cast. The president voted no, more in a spirit of jest than anything.

#### The Joint Convention.

The joint convention has met daily, but at no time have more than thirty-nine been present. Each day developed some fiery oratory, accusing the opposing faction of blocking legislation. Thursday thirty-seven members were present, eleven senators and twenty-six representatives. Senator Reed came in for the first time. Representatives Hudson and Vaughan sent letters asking to be excused on account of sickness. When the session convened it was the general expectation that it would be purely perfunctory, but the spectators were agreeably surprised. The first surprise was when Nosler's name was reached. Nosler arose and the house became intensely quiet, as everyone thought that Nosler was going to announce his withdrawal, but the sequel proved a contrary intention on his part. Nosler first spoke of his having been in his seat ever since the session opened, answering every rollcall and ready to do his duty. Said he: "I am ashamed to see such child's play and must enter my protest."

Referring to Senator Carter's speech, he said: "Would it not have been better for him to have made the forty-first man instead of the forty-sixth?"

Continuing, he declared that some one was responsible for the situation. The Republican party was not responsible for its recalcitrant members. The people would hold these responsible as individuals.

In conclusion Nosler said: "I am here to answer to my name and I expect to be here to the end."

Nosler's speech was of peculiar interest in view of the fact that his seat is to be contested when the house organizes. Nosler was elected as a Populist.

Senator Reed was the author of the next incident. He said that he was occupying the seat of Representative Hudson, who was ill, and he would continue to occupy the seat as long as he, Hudson, was absent. Reed then said: "I don't come here as a Mitchell man, but I will vote for him if I get a chance. I don't propose to be held up by fifteen Populists, and I tell you I am going to stay here now."

Reed then said he would like to ask what doctors were attending Vaughan and Hudson. He suggested that they might be jobbed by the opposition. Chairman Brownell appointed Reed, Patterson and Chapman a committee to see who was attending the sick members. Reed's motion was not made seriously and was intended only as a "josh."

Chapman continued the speechmaking by saying he was here ready to redeem every pledge he had made.

The senate committee on judiciary, to which was referred Gowan's sweeping salary bill, has considered the suggestions of the various county delegations as to the salaries in their respective counties. The Multnomah delegation recommended that the same salaries be maintained for their county, but all fees and emoluments of whatever kind were cut off. The suggestion was adopted by the committee.

Senator Mulkey proposes an amendment to the road laws, providing that the viewers of a proposed road, when damages are claimed by persons residing in the vicinity, shall appraise damages at the same time they view the road. The notice of the proposed road is considered sufficient notice to all probable claimants, enabling such claimants to file their petition at the time of the hearing of the petition. The measure is thought to be practical and economical.

# CULTURE OF SUGAR-BEETS

## Number of Factories Now in Operation.

### HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY

#### Facts Regarding Beet Sugar Furnished by Albert Gerberding Before the Chit-Chat Club, of San Francisco.

Mr. Albert Gerberding delivered an address before the Chit-Chat Club, of San Francisco, which contained a brief history of the beet-sugar industry in this country. As the subject of starting the industry in the Northwest is being agitated, it is thought information from its perusal may be obtained. The historical sketch of the industry is as follows:

"Europe has 3,000,000 acres of fields, producing say, 4,500,000 tons of sugar annually, and of this amount is selling to the United States sugar to the value of \$20,000,000 a year. Although the industry has been established in European countries for years, it has been slow to gain a hold in America. Its history on this side of the Atlantic is short, although the same climatic conditions prevail.

"Our first commercial experiment in making sugar from beets was near Philadelphia, in 1830, contemporaneously with the final establishment of the industry in France, but with widely different results. Intelligent pursuit in that country brought success; ignorance in our own, disastrous failure. The experiment was tried again in 1833 by a man in Massachusetts. His sugar product cost him 11 cents a pound. He was the victim of the theory that beets must be dried before processing. He had his experience, and those who came after him profited by his failure.

"For twenty-five years thereafter America made no attempt to manufacture beet sugar. In 1863 a factory was established in Illinois. The land was unfavorable to beet culture, and after six years of unintelligent endeavor, the factory was moved to another part of the state, not more favorable, and failure was again the result. Again the machinery was moved, to Wisconsin this time, where both the soil and climate were unsuitable, and since 1871 nothing has been heard of the establishment. A factory was afterward started in Fond du Lac, Wis., and attracted much attention.

"In 1869 the owners, two German chemists, came to California to superintend a new enterprise of the same sort at Alvarado, started by Mr. Dyer, who is entitled to the credit of inaugurating the beet sugar industry in this state. He still resides in close proximity to the Alvarado factory, and we are pleased to note that he is yet a stockholder in what is now a dividend-paying enterprise, the ultimate result of his long years of persistent effort. After years of indifferent success the company was reorganized in 1889, the plant enlarged, and since then the business has been a success.

"Sacramento started a factory in 1869, with machinery costing \$160,000. In 1875 it was sold for \$45,000, and used to re-equip the Alvarado factory, which from that time until 1889 was the only beet-sugar factory in America.

"In 1889-90 the Western Beet-Sugar Company erected its factory at Watsonville, Cal. Chino, Cal., was the scene of the next factory, started about 1891, and about the same time factories were built at Lehi, Utah; Grand Island, Neb., and Norfolk, Neb. New Mexico and Virginia also claim a factory each now.

"A new factory is now being constructed at Alamantis, in the vicinity of Anaheim, Cal., and one has been commenced at Salinas. Thus we have at present eight factories in the entire United States, three of which (with two more in process of construction) are located in California. In this vast state of unlimited acreage, favorable climate and soil, there are perhaps today about 60,000 acres, or one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the area of California, devoted to beet culture, and yet we are paying annually \$6,000,000 to our friends across the water for what we could as well and better produce ourselves.

"This sugar beet has been bred, and bred for desirable points, such as shape, color, size, soilage and saccharine contents, until, by careful selection, these qualities have become fixed. The seed planted in California has been imported from France and Germany, but, under the influence of the climate and soil, a higher percentage of saccharine matter has been developed than in any other known place. Beets are known to grow in this state on about 22,000 acres in four counties, and, while we know they flourish in the neighborhood of three factories, it is interesting to describe the method of testing and bringing to public notice a new territory. It has been the experience of all the factories that for the first few years the greatest difficulty has been in securing a sufficient quantity of beets, but as soon as the farmers begin to understand the business, the supply taxes the utmost capacity of the factory.

Beets, as a crop, are of but little use without the factories, and factories are valueless without the beets. The farmer has the land, which he knows will produce good beets, but the capitalist will not venture his wealth until he sees the beets growing, and unless the capitalist is also the landowner, and appreciates the advantages of the sugar enterprise, it is most difficult to inaugurate the business."

News comes from Round Valley, Cal., to the effect that an Indian named Dick Bell had killed a man named Thomas Steele. Bell has been arrested. Steele was shot in the back.

### THE DYNAMITE GUN.

#### It Has Enabled Rivera to Hold Pinar del Rio.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—The Commercial-Tribune's special from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Colonel Frederico Perez Carbo, late dispatch chief general to Maceo, received a letter from General Ruis Rivera from the Pinar del Rio section today. It spoke in the highest terms of his men, their enthusiasm in the cause, and denied in strong terms that that province was pacified. "The Spanish do not come out of their entrenched camps," wrote the general, "and when we want to fight them, we have got to go to them. We have full control of all the open country."

His army consists of over 5,000 men, all well armed, and the health of the troops is generally good. Several important engagements have taken place, and in every one the Cubans have been victorious. While the men regret the death of General Maceo, they are full of patriotism, and the fight is being conducted on the plans outlined by Maceo. One expedition had landed there not long ago with needed supplies, and the general was in good spirits over the outlook for Cuban independence.

Rivera spoke of the good work accomplished by the dynamite gun, commanded by young Lunn, of Jacksonville, and said that he wanted another. In one of the last expeditions, an ample supply of ammunition for it had come over, and it was being used very often to the damage of the Spanish.

Artemisa has been laid in ruins almost by the gun, and other places had felt its power.

#### COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

##### The Spanish Mode of Warfare in Matanzas Province.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—The Commercial-Tribune's special from Key West says: A letter from Matanzas today tells of the cruel butchery of a camp of pacifios by a band of Spanish guerrillas under Major Consartez. The pacifios were encamped near a lake ten miles south of Matanzas. They were afraid to come into the city because small pox and other diseases were so prevalent. Major Consartez was sent to bring them in. Surrounding the camp, his soldiers burst in upon them with wild yells, shooting as they advanced. Five fell at the first fire, two being women. Alarmed and scarcely knowing what to do, the others rushed into the shallow water of the lake, endeavoring to hide under the leaves of the big lily pads and other large-leaved plants. The troops selected their human targets and began shooting them, and only ceased when not a head was visible. Major Consartez's official report says that his detachment had been attacked at the lake, and that they killed ten insurgents in the fight that followed. Twenty pacifios, men, women and children, were killed.

#### A Spanish Outrage.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Representative Cummings, of New York, has offered a resolution requesting the president to give the house any information concerning the incident of the stripping of two lady passengers on board the steamer Olivette in the harbor of Havana by Spanish soldiers and detectives. The resolution recites that the alleged occurrence was described in a New York paper. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and a report is expected next week. Mr. Cummings said as to the resolution: "If an Englishwoman on an English vessel had been stripped by Spanish officials, as it has been alleged that an American woman was stripped, within forty-eight hours Morro castle would come down, or some apology would be made for it. I doubt if even Japan would have stood it. Furthermore, if the American government stands it, in my opinion it indicates a total loss of manhood and the keenest sympathy with savage inhumanity."

#### To Protect the Advertiser.

St. Paul, Feb. 16.—The American Land and Title Register, in its issue of February 15, will have some novel suggestions for legislators in regard to a state bureau of advertising. The article is headed "A Needed Reform," and says: "We suggest to the honorable members of the various state legislatures now in session all over this land the establishment of a bureau of advertising on the same general lines as the state bureaus of insurance. Thousands of dollars are annually stolen from the merchants of every important city in this country by itinerant advertising solicitors who are either frauds themselves or paid servants of fraudulent concerns. A simple system of registration would do away with this condition of affairs."

Marked copies of the issue of the paper will be sent to every member of every legislature in session now.

#### Venezuelans See the Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Information has been received from Venezuela that the arbitration treaty signed in Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade has safely reached Caracas, and will be laid before the Venezuelan congress as soon as it convenes. It is said on the best authority that the ratification of the treaty is practically assured.

#### The Ohio River Flood.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 16.—The river is still rising. The gauge indicates 35.1 feet, 4.1 feet above the danger line. A large amount of loose gorge ice, mixed with all kinds of drift from bottom lands above, has been carried down with the current. The immense piles of ice which were left by the gorge still hang on, and are creating the greatest apprehension among river men and merchants of this city over the position in which the river is left.

### WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

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

The wheat market in Chicago last week had a strong tone early, rallying 1c, and then breaking 4c, the close being at a loss of 3/4c from the close at the end of the previous week. The range on May was 73 1/2 to 77 7/8c, with the close at 73 1/2 to 73 7/8c. The foreign situation afforded but little substantial encouragement and the spot trade in America was not broad enough to force the upturn that the decrease in visible supplies warranted. The condition of the trade in England is shown by the failure of a grain house in Bristol, who were long floating California cargoes, the recent decline there of 15c from the high point being too much for them. Foreigners, both on the continent and in England, are long, and are placing great confidence in the strong statistical position. All the foreign papers are filled with bullish statistics, and have been for the past ninety days. Those sent out lately have been a rehash of what the trade has been stuffed with ever since the advance started. There have been at least ten official Russian crop reports, each differing slightly from the other. There also has been a fresh estimate on the world's wheat crop, the Corn Trade News' latest making it 96,000,000 bushels short of last year. A few months ago Beerbohm was out with an estimate of 136,000,000 bushels short. It is generally conceded that the Argentine crop is short, as at this time of the year that country commences to ship heavily, but last week it only sent about 20,000 bushels, against 800,000 bushels last year. Bradstreet estimates that the world's available supply will be 75,000,000 bushels, against 105,000,000 bushels last year, and 131,000,000 bushels in 1895.

Cash wheat is being held back all over the world for higher prices, and occasionally a section is heard from that has a little that it desires to sell. Speculation with commission houses has increased slightly, but is still small.

#### Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 16, 1897.  
Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.  
Wheat—Walla Walla, 80@81c; Valley, 82@83c per bushel.  
Oats—Choice white, 39@40c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.  
Hay—Timothy, \$13@13.50 per ton; clover, \$10.00@11.00; wheat and oat, \$10.00@11 per ton.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.  
Butter—Creamery, 50@55c; dairy, 25@35c; store, 17 1/2@30c per roll.  
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65@85c; Garnet Chiles, 70@80c; Early Rose, 70@80c per sack; sweets, \$2.25 per cwt for Merced; Jersey Red, \$2.50 per sack.  
Onions—\$1.50@1.75 per sack.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$3@4; turkeys, live, 11c; ducks, \$4@5.00 per dozen.  
Eggs—Oregon, 15@18c per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.  
Hops—9@10c per pound.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2@6c per pound.  
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per cwt.  
Veal—Large, 5@5 1/2c; small, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

#### Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.  
Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$24 per ton.  
Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21.  
Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.10; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.20; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 per ton; shorts, \$19.  
Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$29.  
Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.  
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; select, 24c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 17c.  
Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c.  
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18@20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.50.  
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.00.  
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8 1/2c; dressed, 9@10c; ducks, \$4.00@5.00; dressed turkeys, 15.  
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18c; Eastern, —c per dozen.  
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton, sheep, 7 1/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.  
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c.  
Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5 1/2c per pound.

#### San Francisco, Feb. 16, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@ \$1.10; Early Rose, 75@85c; River Burbanks, 60@80c; sweets, Merced, \$1.50@1.65; Los Angeles, \$1.50@2.  
Onions—\$2.00@2.55 per cwt.  
Eggs—Ranch, 15@16c per dozen.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, \$1@22c; do seconds, 15@19c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14@15c.  
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; fair to good, 7@8 1/2c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 14@14 1/2c.