

SUGAR INVESTIGATION

Again Endeavored Have It Proceed.

MET WITH OPPOSITION

More of the Metal Schedule Tariff Bill Disposed Of—The Not Doing Much Business.

Washington, June 5.—The senate made good progress on the tariff bill, covering 10 pages of the schedule and almost completing the formal contest against the bill.

The tariff bill was taken up, and the senate another hour being consumed over the program investigation. He defended himself from published charges relating to the administration of the government of South Carolina, and then that the committee having the sugar resolution be dissolved from further consideration of bringing the matter directly to the senate.

In behalf of the committee a spirited protest against the bill was made and also urged that the bill not be turned aside from its public to investigate charges affecting the private character of senators.

There were frequent lively exchanges between Tillman, Gallinger and Jones, but in the end Tillman prevailed.

The bill was passed for a public building in San Angelo, Texas, to cost \$50,000.

He offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that the skeletons of American soldiers killed at Buena Vista in 1871, were now exhumed, and the state department to investigate the subjects and report the facts to congress.

A letter was read in this connection from Consul-General Critchfield, saying the matter should receive the attention of the authorities at Washington. A clipping was enclosed showing that the bones of American soldiers were bleaching in the sun.

EXTENSION OF TRADE.

Addresses Made at the Commercial Congress.

Philadelphia, June 7.—At the commercial conference today, Mr. Robertson of Mexico, said, in the course of his address, that the reason her majesty's United Kingdom controls so much of the trade of the various countries is because she subsidizes steamships and sends her emissaries to the remotest parts of the earth.

Continuing, Mr. Robertson said: "I want to buy what you sell and want to sell you something." Continuing, Mr. Robertson said: "I want to buy what you sell and want to sell you something."

The products of the Central and South American states will never be sold here until you provide some way to transport that which you wish to sell, and provide some way to bring that which your neighbors through South have to sell. They want to buy from you and they want to inter-leave their products."

At the banquet last night he stated a somewhat lengthy letter from President McKinley, and that distinguished gentleman had informed him would forward a reply as early as possible. The letter asks the American government to develop, by means of a professional action, a system of navigation between Brazil and the United States. Captain Garcia said it was his intention to propose a plan for the establishment of an international shipping system between the countries, which will enable us to do business with each other without being compelled to pay a commission to England, as is the case at present."

Tried to Jump a Claim.

Idaho, June 7.—Two men were arrested on a claim-jumping near here yesterday. Fifty settlers organized and it was a while as if lynching would ensue. The young men were finally driven out of Nez Perces county. The people of this vicinity are determined to permit any claim-jumping.

Outrages in Budapest.

London, June 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Telegraph says great excitement has been caused there by the act of a number of Hungarian agitators at Budapest, who committed outrageous scenes and outrages in driving from the new Comedy theater a company from the Burg theater. The agitators laid dynamite cartridges around the theater and exploded them. One person was killed and one seriously injured.

RIOT IN AN ALASKA TOWN.

Drunken Indians Attempted to Clean Out Sun Dum.

Port Townsend, Wash., June 7.—The steamer Al Ki arrived from Alaska last night. She brings news of a riot at Sun Dum, a small town 160 miles south of Juneau, last Monday morning. The Indians managed to procure enough whisky to get the whole tribe drunk, and their murderous proclivities were forthwith made manifest as they proceeded to clean out the village, smashing windows and breaking down doors. Captain Howes' store particularly being the object of their fun.

Jack McDougall and Jack Arvey, of Juneau, were there by chance, and as the row grew furious they with one or two others secured stout clubs and in a short time had a number of very sore-headed savages tamed down to a state of repentant docility. Three of the leaders were tied hand and foot and locked up in a cabin near at hand until sobered up, and no further trouble is apprehended. The white man who no doubt furnished the whisky was ordered away from the village and peace is again restored.

The Germania saloon at Juneau was entered by thieves and robbed of \$86 in cash Saturday night.

Memorial day was appropriately observed at Juneau, all business being suspended for the day. Seventeen old soldiers are buried in Juneau cemetery.

A rich mineral strike has been made at Yankee Cove. Assays have been made of 50-pound samples taken from a dozen different places, which show splendid results, the rock ranging from \$8 to \$164 in gold to the ton and averaging \$130 to the ton of selected quartz.

The steamer Bertha, which arrived at Juneau from Cook's Inlet the day before the Al-Ki sailed for the Sound, reports that a party of three, George Botcheer, Charles Blackstone and J. W. Molineux, who crossed the portage to catch the first dora, remain unheard from, though numerous parties have prosecuted a vigorous search for the missing men. Molineux has a family residing somewhere in Washington. Blackstone leaves a wife at Sunrise City, and his 10-year-old daughter, who is attending school at Seattle. The men had been missing for seven weeks when the Bertha left the inlet.

Currency Reform Next.

Chicago, June 7.—A Chronicle special from Washington says: It is announced semi-officially that congress will not immediately adjourn after the passage of the tariff bill. The Republican managers have decided in accordance with the wishes of the administration that they will attempt to pass a currency reform measure as soon as the tariff question is out of the way. It is contended that the statement recently made by Secretary Gage that something would be done by the present congress for the improvement of our finances was not an idle suggestion, but one which embodied the views of the administration and leading Republicans of congress.

It is also stated, however, that all the present desire from the present session of congress is authority to appoint a currency commission, whose members shall be directed to report at the regular session in December a feasible plan for placing the national finances on a sound substantial and enduring basis.

Upset in Breakers.

Astoria, Or., June 7.—Early this morning four fishing boats, some reports say six, were upset in the breakers at the mouth of the river and one man, John Marjantin, is known to have been drowned, while at least two others are missing. Lifesaving crews from Fort Stevens and Fort Canby went to the rescue and the Fort Stevens crew rescued Fred Lemon, Alec McBeath, Emil Bloomer, Pete Kelm and E. Welcomen.

The fishermen, evidently in their eagerness to get fish, became careless of the turn of the tide and were caught in a choppy sea. It was not stormy at the time. The details are not yet known, the wires to Canby and Fort Stevens being down.

Fired on a Steamer.

Havana, June 7.—The Ward line steamer Valencia, which arrived at Cienfuegos, reports an exciting experience while off Guantanamo bay. The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes signaled to the Valencia to display her colors. As the Valencia did not immediately reply, the Reina Mercedes fired a blank shot, which was followed almost immediately by a solid shot, falling out of range. The Valencia then displayed her colors.

It is understood that the United States vice-consul at Santiago de Cuba has lodged a formal protest against the act of the cruiser. Captain Quesada left yesterday by the steamer Mexico to investigate the affair, which has assumed serious aspects.

Brooklyn Sails For Europe.

New York, June 7.—At floodtide this morning the cruiser Brooklyn sailed for Southampton. Her speed across the ocean will be about 13 or 14 knots, there being no wish or need to press there. She will reach her destination in about 10 days, and will then clean up and by the time the naval review comes off the Brooklyn will have few if any rivals as a model of discipline, cleanliness and beauty.

Waterspout in South Dakota.

Sionx City, S. D., June 7.—A report from Jasper, six miles east of here, says a waterspout struck there last night. The Great Northern tracks for miles are two feet under water, and nearly all the culverts and bridges of the region have been washed out.

Greene, Ia., June 7.—The 15-year-old son of L. Schwartz, while attempting to unload a gun last night, discharged the weapon, killing his two sisters.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

The Coming of Prosperity Shown by Decrease in Failures.

New York, June 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The statement of failures in May in all branches of business gives much encouragement. In defaulted liabilities, the month was the smallest since September, 1895, in manufacturing liabilities, the smallest since September, 1893, except in the last month of 1894. Failures of general stores have not been as small in any month in three years as in May, 1897; in only two months out of 36 have there been smaller failures in books and hats; in only five have there been smaller failures in groceries and but one trading class in that month has reported failures larger than in any of the preceding months, furniture, in which failures were rather numerous. Nobody can mistake the meaning of such returns.

The statement that, except for the temporary depression in prices, the volume of business transacted is now larger than it was in 1892—the year of greatest prosperity—has been questioned by some. But a comparison of prices this week in the leading branches of manufacture not only confirms that view, but shows a remarkable similarity to the course of prices in the earlier months of 1879, when the most wonderful advance in production and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand.

The key of the situation is the excessive production of some goods in anticipation of an expected increase in the demand. So, in 1879, consumption gradually gained, month by month, until suddenly it was found that the demand was greater than the possible supply. All know how prices then advanced, and the most marvelous progress in the history of any country resulted within two years.

Reports from all parts of the country now show that the retail distribution of products is unusually large and increasing. There is no improvement in the market for farm products. The iron industry is apparently expanding in production, and it is certainly getting larger contracts, because of very low prices, one cent being quoted for beams. Bessemer pig is stronger, and forge a shade weaker under pressure of Southern anxiety to sell. The rail mills are all working full time.

Failures for the week have been 241 in the United States, against 234 last year and 32 in Canada, against 29 last year.

HIS PLANS FOR ESCAPE.

A Folsom Convict's Clever Scheme Is Nipped in the Bud.

Sacramento, June 7.—A notorious young footpad, known as "Shy Kid" Wilson, serving a term of 40 years in the Folsom penitentiary for highway robbery committed in Los Angeles, tried to escape yesterday. Being recognized as a man who would probably make a break for liberty at first opportunity, the prison rules required that he be especially marked so that he would make a good target for the guards if he attempted to break away. A strip of bright red cloth was fastened about his hat crown, and he was compelled to wear a red flannel shirt. Wilson managed to hide behind some rocks yesterday afternoon, and there got rid of the red cloth. He had planned a long piece of garden hose to help him in his escape. He had planned to plunge in the great canal and then float down to the end of it, keeping his head and body under water and breathing through the rubber hose. He was caught just as he was about to jump into the water.

The Gunboat Princeton Launched.

Camden, N. J., June 7.—The United States composite screw gunboat Princeton has been successfully launched from the yards at Kaigan's point. Miss Margaret Updike, the daughter of Major Updike, of Princeton, christened the vessel, breaking the bottle of wine over the prow as the craft glided gracefully down the ways.

The Princeton is one of a fleet of six boats of her class and will probably be stationed in South American waters. Her cost, not including the electric lighting plant and interior fittings, is \$330,000. She is 204 feet long over all, 36 feet beam, with 1,000 tons displacement at normal draught. The armament will consist of six 4-inch rapid-fire guns, four 6-pounders and two 1-pounders.

Run Down by a Scorcher.

Kansas City, June 7.—Madison Staley, a wealthy stockman aged 55 years, died last night from injuries received in being run down by a bicycle ridden by Nelson J. Steven, an insurance agent. Steven lost control of his wheel in attempting to ride down a steep grade on Eighth street from Walnut to Main, striking Mr. Staley and hurling him to the granite pavement, fracturing his skull. Mr. Stevens surrendered to the police but was released.

Will Pay Suicide Claims.

Dubuque, Ia., June 7.—Today's session of the Modern Woodmen was devoted to the consideration of the laws of the order. The most important action was the decision to pay suicide claims, if death does not occur earlier than three years after the date of the certificate.

Philadelphia, June 7.—The international commercial conference, which began her Tuesday, had its final business session today. The conference is pronounced one of the most successful and important gatherings of representatives of the commercial and industrial interests of the world ever held. The delegates will remain together for almost two months, making a tour of the United States. Almost every city and industrial center of the country will be visited.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

Plans for a new courthouse for Lane county have been submitted to the county court, and taken under consideration.

Judge Eakin has decided the Huntington contested election case against the old council and mayor, and in favor of the officials elected at the last city election.

The prospects for a large grain yield in Klamath county are good. The rain there last week was quite general over the county and has relieved the farmers of their anxiety.

The Albany lodge of Elks is trying to arrange for a grand clambake for the members of that order at Newport on the 26th of June. If arrangements are made it is expected that 500 or 600 Elks will be in attendance.

An O. R. & N. eastbound train that passed through Pendleton one day last week carried 1,500 crates of strawberries, most of them from Hood river, but a few from Walla Walla. The berries filled two refrigerator cars.

There is already stored in The Dalles about 3,000,000 pounds of wool, but no sales have been made. Both buyers and sellers, says the Times-Mountaineer, are holding off to see what congress will do with the tariff bill.

The Bandon Recorder says that complaint is being made that persons are catching large numbers of young salmon which are about large enough to go to sea, and that because of this destruction to the small fish, the salmon canning industry will be greatly reduced in the future.

An Astoria city ordinance makes it an offense, punishable by a fine of \$20, or 10 days' imprisonment, for allowing caterpillars to nest in trees. Chief Hallock has notified citizens that he will enforce the law. It is reported there are many trees on the hills infested with these pests.

State Treasurer Phil Metschan received \$6,000 from the treasurer of Linn county, on account of state taxes for the year 1896. This is a partial payment and one of several made by that county. There is still a balance due from Linn, as well as from nearly every county in the state, but few having paid their state taxes in full.

F. H. Andrews was badly hurt by a fall that he received while climbing a cliff for duck eggs, near Kellogg, in Douglas county, last week. The rope broke and he fell about 30 feet, among large boulders. His father was with him and promptly went to his assistance, but it will be a long time before he will be able to climb cliffs again.

Washington.

All owners of good horses in Washington are expecting an era of better prices.

The Waterville creamery is being run daily, 1,000 pounds of milk being received every day.

It is stated that fully \$80,000 has been expended in the vicinity of Sprague so far this year by cattle-buyers.

The tax agent of the Northern Pacific last week paid into the Yakima county treasury \$12,000, the amount of the company's taxes in Yakima county.

Two evangelists from the gospel mission in Tacoma preached to a gang of 18 hobos in the Tacoma jail recently, and during the sermon one of the gang stole \$2 from the pocket of one of the women.

The water, which is over all the low lands on the Columbia river bottoms, has done considerable damage. Around Mount Coffin entire crops have been washed out. The same state of affairs exists at many other places along the river.

The store and hotel and the Great Northern station agent's office at Belfast, Skagit county, burned last week. The three businesses were all conducted in one building, and the building was completely destroyed. The railroad warehouse, a short distance away, was saved by hard work. The agent lost about \$75 in money.

The Spokane & British Columbia Telephone Company has set its poles all the way from Spokane to the British Columbia line, between Northport and Roseland, where it will touch the Vernon system. The wire is spinning its way, and will cover the entire route this week. Colville will then be connected by telephone with the outside world.

The Mountain creamery, owned by Frank Martin, on the Nanum, in Kittitas county, burned last week. Mr. Martin estimates his loss at \$1,500, which is partly covered by insurance. The fire caught from the firebox under the engine boiler, and before it was discovered had so far advanced that nothing could be saved. Mr. Martin has already commenced work of rebuilding, and expects to be ready for business in a short time.

The rural mail delivery system for Yakima is apparently a success. The cost of delivery per package is 1 1/2 cents, the second lowest average in the various experimental districts, California having the lowest.

Collided in the Thames.

London, June 8.—The steamers Bittern and Ystrom, both bound for Amsterdam, collided in the Thames early this morning. The Ystrom foundered, two of her passengers being drowned. The remainder of her passengers and her crew were taken on board the Bittern, which was damaged. The Bittern's second officer and carpenter were drowned.

Three Lives Lost at a Fire.

San Francisco, June 8.—A fire in the southwestern part of the city at noon today cost three firemen their lives and entailed a loss of \$100,000. The killed are: John Maholey, of chemical engine No. 6; Frank Keller, of hose cart No. 2; James Hallinan, driver of truck No. 1.

Union Trying to Get Into Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 8.—Rumors are current here that the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific roads are negotiating for the purchase and completion of the Salt Lake & Ogden railway, in order to get a direct track connection with Salt Lake. The road is now completed and running trains from Salt Lake to Farmington, 17 miles north of this city.

Aged One Hundred and Five.

Boston, June 8.—Mrs. Charity Green, 105 years of age, an inmate of the Home for Aged Colored Women, died today. Mrs. Green was born a slave at Portsmouth, Va. She came to Boston in 1854, and became a free woman.

Foul Play Suspected.

Montreal, June 8.—It was learned today that Comte Henry Dumesnil de Somery, of Belgium, whose body was found in the St. Lawrence near Sorrell, on Saturday, had engaged passage on a vessel for France, with a view of returning home to renew his old position in life. His death has caused some suspicion of foul play, and an investigation will take place.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., June 8, 1897. Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$3.75; Benton county and White Lily, \$3.75; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.60 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley, 76c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c.

Hay—Timothy, \$13.00@14.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$10.00@12.00 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50, shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$23.50.

Butter—Creamery, 30c; dairy, 20@22 1/2c; store, 17 1/2@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c; Garnet Chilies, 55@65c; Early Rose, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 1 1/2c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@2.50; geese, \$4.00@6.00; turkeys, live, 12 1/2c; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—7c per pound. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2 1/2c; dressed mutton, 4 1/2@5c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$5.00@5.50 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 3 1/2@4c; small, 4 1/2@5c per pound.

Seattle, Wash., June 8, 1897. Wheat—Chicken feed, \$26 per ton.

Oats—Choice, \$21@22 per ton. Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.60; Novelty A, \$4.30; California brands, \$4.85; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton; whole, \$19.

Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$20; feed meal, \$30.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00 per ton; shorts, \$17.

WASHINGTON LETTER

SECRETARY WILSON TALKS OF BEET SUGAR FACTORIES.

He Has Comprehensive Plans Relating to the Testing of the Beets as Well as to the Factory Part.

E. F. PARSONS, Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C.—The secretary of agriculture is having a large map of the United States made for his office which will show a broad red stripe traversing the country from ocean to ocean.

This stripe will include those areas in which it is thought likely that success can be attained in the beet sugar industry. This map and particularly this stripe will interest especially two great classes of citizens of the United States, the farmers and the capitalists.

"Having distributed sugar beet seeds to about 20,000 farmers," said Secretary Wilson, "I want to take up the practical end of this subject now and show to the capitalists as well as the farmers where they can afford to make such experiments and enter upon such business investments as are likely to be a success financially and otherwise."

"You still have faith, then in the beet sugar enterprise from a practical standpoint?"

"Undoubtedly; and it is evident that the people of the United States have faith in it. We have supplied in the last four weeks 20,000 farmers of the country with sugar beet seeds for experiments during the coming season. They are scattered through practically every state north of the extreme southern line of states. The people as far south as the Carolinas, Tennessee and Texas believe that they can grow sugar beets successfully. And we are quite willing to give them full opportunity to make that test everywhere. If they succeed in extending the beet sugar territory down to the very line of the cane sugar area there ought to be no difficulty in producing in the United States all of the hundred million dollars' worth of sugar for which we are now going abroad annually."

"The practical business end of this experiment," continued Secretary Wilson, as he glanced at the map of the United States hanging upon the wall of this office, "is the next thing to be taken up. We have supplied people in all parts of the country with sugar beet seeds and they can now go on with their experiments in growing them. Meantime we shall begin our more technically equal important investigations to determine what part of the country is most likely to be a successful field for operations both in the actual growth of the beets and the production of the highest grades in sugar content. This is a subject which the capitalists of the country especially want to know about. It takes money to establish a beet sugar factory. It is not practicable for the farmer who raises a few acres of beets to turn them into sugar upon his own farm. The factory must have such expensive machinery and be operated upon such a large scale as to absorb the production of several farms if it is to be a financial success. So the capitalists who are waiting to put their money into beet sugar factories are entitled to all the information which we can give them as to the section or sections of country where beet sugar is most likely to be successfully produced and likely to be most successful in production. To this end they ought to have the best information that can be obtained in regard to climate, soil, transportation conveniences and other elements which enter into a determination of these questions. The next step which I propose to undertake, then, is to put into the hands of some competent person or persons the study of this subject including climate, rainfall, character of soil and other matters of this kind in the various parts of the various states. The records of the climate and rainfall for a term of years can readily be obtained almost anywhere. Samples of soil can also be obtained and analyzed. Where it is practicable to make these analyses at the state experiment station this will be done; where it is not practicable the samples of soil will be forwarded here or to such other convenient points as may be selected and analyses made. In this way, while the farmers are experimenting with the growth of the sugar beets we expect to be making equally important experiments and researches from this standpoint and by combination of these experiments be able to indicate to the people desiring to invest in the establishment of sugar factories, the locations or the strip of country where they are most likely to meet with success."

"You think, then, that there is capital in the country ready to go into the beet sugar manufacturing country?"

"Undoubtedly, and plenty of it. A number of factories are already in process of erection and people with capital are willing and ready to establish many more of them as soon as they determine what sections of the country are best adapted for practical beet sugar production. I hope to have a broad line extending across that map from the Atlantic to the Pacific in a comparatively short time indicating the practical beet sugar belt of the country in which capitalists as well as farmers may safely enter upon the work of supplying the people of the country with sugar."

"Your other experiments in behalf of the farmers, Mr. Secretary, are making good progress?"

"Yes. Our first shipment of butter to Europe in the experimental form which we are trying to utilize is going forward now. The butter has reached New York, several tons of it, from the best creameries of the United States and in various forms as to size of package, method of production, salting, method of packing, etc."

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