

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest to the Growing Western States.

Best Sugar at Oxnard.

Times are lively in and around the big beet-sugar factory at Oxnard, Cal. Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty acres of beets have been planted in that vicinity and are now being prepared for harvest. Over 1,000 men are engaged in thinning the beets, for which service they receive \$1.40 a day, on an average. The new crop will amount to about 200,000 tons of beets, and when these are put through the big factory the result will be that about 30,000 tons of refined sugar is ready for the market, for it is estimated that the crop will average about 18 per cent saccharine matter. A large deal has just been consummated, whereby the American Beet Sugar Company, which owns the Oxnard factory, has purchased the large Patterson ranch, which contains 5,000 acres. The purchase price is said to be over \$600,000. This is the largest single purchase put through in many years in Ventura county. The new factory now has a capacity of 2,000 tons of beets per day, and since the capacity was recently doubled, it is now the largest sugar factory and refinery in the world.

A Distant Market For Flour.

The Big Bend flour mill at Davenport, Wash., annually ships hundreds of barrels of flour to the Orient, where it has built up a reputation that gives it a steady sale. The other side of the Pacific, where the countries are densely populated furnishes a market for a vast quantity of American flour, and heavy invoices are shipped direct to that foreign market from the home mill. At the present time the Big Bend mill is turning out several thousand barrels of its superior brand of flour for Japan, and this is only the beginning of what promises to reach greater shipments in the future to the Japanese market.

Washington Hops.

The vines are reported to be making excellent progress and in many sections the hope never looked better. Nearly all the large yards are in fine condition, and, as a rule, are for this season well advanced. There are plenty of lice, but the sprayers are keeping them in check. There have been some contracts made at from 10 to 12 cents, but growers are generally backward about contracting.

Great Falls Wool.

Great Falls, Mont., has proved itself to be the highest and best market for wool in the state of Montana. Over 273,000 pounds of wool was sold one day last week, and it brought very good prices, the highest price paid being 20 cents, and the lowest 17 1/2 cents, the whole averaging higher than any lots of wool so far sold in Montana, and the highest price paid being the top notch at which Montana wools have so far been sold.

For the New Water System.

The first carload of steel pipe to be used in the Cedar river pipe system at Seattle, arrived at that place last week. There are 112 feet, or 12 tons on the car. A train of about 40 cars is now on the way containing over 500,000 pounds of steel pipe. Each car has four pieces 25 feet in length, or, if the pipe is curved, five pieces 21 feet long.

A California Creamery.

The Chino Valley creamery, at Chino, Cal., is making all its milk receipts into butter now, the price of butter having gone up to 50 cents. It is more profitable to make butter than cheese. The association is receiving 7,500 pounds of milk a day and Manager Steele says that as best pulp comes in for feed the receipts will run up to 10,000 pounds per day.

Northwest News Notes.

Pendleton wants a city park. Starbuck, Wash., has a haunted house. Tacoma will issue \$1,500,000 in refunding bonds. Spokane breweries are now running with non-union men. Pacific and Idaho Northern will build a \$15,000 depot at Weiser. Baker City's water supply is so low that irrigation had to be stopped. A copper lead 60 miles long has been found on Fifty Mile river, Alaska. Great Northern agents are buying a new right-of-way through Spokane. "Dad" Wright killed a 1,000-pound grizzly bear in Northwest Territory. Cannocks have stopped boats on Lake Lindeman from carrying passengers. Astoria has invited President McKinley to attend the coming regatta. Coal is now to be used in sinking shafts at Rampart City on the Yukon. Committee has reported on Tacoma as the best location for Whitworth college. Denver and Omaha men will erect a smelter in Kirkland, Wash., a suburb of Seattle. Zinc ore is being shipped from Spokane directly to England, by way of the Horn. Work will be begun soon on Snohomish and Willapa river hatcheries in Washington. The upper Willamette boats are able to ply their traffic much later this year than usual. Seattle's exposition will run in opposition to the Washington state fair at North Yakima, both having chosen the same dates. The Great Northern paid \$65,000 for 40 acres of land on Havermale island, Spokane. Snoqualmie falls, Wash., is now in harness and will soon be furnishing power for Seattle and Tacoma. Water at Five Finger rapids, Alaska, is higher than was ever before known. East Oregon farmers complain greatly of Canadian, Russian and Chinese thieves. One of the transcontinental lines reports that it has sold over half a million acres of Oregon farming land in the past year. Bonanza and Eldorado districts in Klondike have been closed to prospectors by Canadians, who will lease undeveloped territory to large companies.

Failures the Smallest Ever Known for the Season.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Trade Review says: Optimism is popular, but more than half the time dangerous. Seven years of halting and reaction have historically followed three of rapid progress. But the three of progress have not passed, and the most cautious search discloses no sign of halting. Foreign anxieties have been real but they seem to be passing, and Europe has begun paying liberally for our food without expectation that securities can be sent for settlement. The extensive labor strikes have vanished, and the local troubles do not affect business. Fears of new and powerful corporations lessen, as it is found that they are controlled by the same laws which govern the small companies.

Above all, the general evidences of prosperity continue convincing, failures are the smallest ever known for the season, railroad earnings the largest, and solvent payments through clearing-houses in July have been 48.6 per cent larger than last year, and 63.3 per cent larger than in 1893, the best previous year.

The official returns of the most wonderful year in the nation's commerce show a decrease of \$85,500 in value of the great staples exported, largely owing to prices, but an increase of about \$80,000,000 in other exports, mostly manufactures. Fear of deficient crops has been under Western receipts from farms amounting to 13,881,048 bushels wheat for the month thus far, against 3,773,108 last year, and 15,398,665 bushels of corn, against 6,682,133 bushels last year. Exports of wheat, Atlantic and Pacific, have been 7,709,193 bushels during the month thus far, against 7,399,259 bushels last year.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market. Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 59c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 43c; choice gray, 41c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$1.90; brewing, \$2.10 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; seconds, 32@35c; dairy, 27@30c store, 23@25c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young American, 13c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50@5.00; springs, \$3@3.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old, \$4@5.50 for young; ducks, \$6.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13 1/2c per pound. Potatoes—\$1@1.25 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1 per sack; beans, 7c per pound; celery, 7c per 100 pounds; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 8@8 1/2c per pound. Wool—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c; mohair, 37c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.50@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.25; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 6@6 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7 1/2@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets. Onions, new, 90c per 1.25 pounds. Potatoes, new, 1 1/2@2c per lb. Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25. Turnips, per sack, 60@65c. Carrots, per sack, \$1@1.25. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Cauliflower, 40@60c per doz. Cabbage, native and California \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Cherries, 90c@1.00. Peaches, 75c. Apples, \$1.00@1.25 per box. Pears, \$1.50 per box. Prunes, \$1 per box. Butter—Creamery, 20c per pound; dairy 15@18c ranch, 12@15c per lb. Eggs, 21c. Cheese—Native, 12c. Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 16 1/2c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7 1/2c; trimmed, 8 1/2c; veal, 8@10c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$2.00. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$27@28. Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$8@9; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$14.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$23. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$5.50; blended straight, \$5.25; California \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; Graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$23.

San Francisco Market. Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@14c; Valley, 17@19c; Northern, 8@10c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.50@20; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton. Onions—Silver King, 70c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 19@20c; do seconds, 16@17c; fancy dairy, 17c; do seconds, 14@14 1/2c per pound. Eggs—Store, 16@18c; fancy ranch, 19@22c. Hops—1898 crop, 17 1/2c. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2 @3.50; Mexican limes, \$4.50@5; California lemons, 70c@1.25; do choice, \$2.50 per box. Hay—Wheat, \$7@9.50; wheat and oat, \$7@8.50; oat, \$8@9; best barley, \$6@7.50; alfalfa, \$5@7.50 per ton; straw, 20@40c per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 75c per sack; Oregon Burbanks, \$1.65@1.85; river Burbanks, 75c@81; Salinas Burbanks, \$1@1.10 per sack. Tropical fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, \$2.50@4.50; Persian dates, 6@8 1/2c per pound.

President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo, Murdered at Moca.

Fort de France, Martinique, July 28.—General Ulises Heureaux, president of the Dominican republic, was assassinated at Moca, Santo Domingo, at 4:30 o'clock today.

The name of the murderer is Ramon Caceres. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun and it is probable that he will soon be captured.

Vice-President General Wenceslao Figueroa, immediately upon the announcement of the president's assassination, assumed the direction of affairs.

At present calmness prevails in the republic.

The remains of President Heureaux will probably be taken to Santo Domingo for funeral services.

That Liberia Colonization Scheme.

New York, July 28.—Eight negroes, three women and five children, arrived from Sierra Leone on Monday, and after wandering about the streets all day were taken in charge by a colored missionary, who found them shelter and food. They are Mrs. Lucy Greyson, Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Similton, who with their husbands and children, formed part of a large colony of Southern negroes who sailed from Savannah, Ga., in March, 1896, for Liberia.

Gathered together by the International Emigration Company of Birmingham, Ala., they had been told that "Liberia was the promised land for the colored race."

Hundreds sold their homes and joined the colony, sailing on the Labrador. Arriving at Monrovia, the colonists received the allotments of land that had been promised them, but learned that it would be several years before they could gather the first crop of coffee, which was about the only thing that could be raised. The agent in charge of the supplies, which were to have been furnished them for one year, sold them in the interior and left with the proceeds.

Some of the colonists made their way inland, and attempted to compete with the natives at starvation wages in the fields and as carriers. Scores succumbed to the fever, among them the husbands of Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Similton. They escaped to Freetown, Sierra Leone, where they were cared for by Dr. Williams, the American consul. It was by his assistance and that of two steamship companies that Mrs. Greyson, Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Similton were able to reach this city.

Protests Against Giving Lynn Canal.

Washington, July 28.—Protests have been made to members of the administration against the proposition to give Canada a port, even temporarily, on Lynn canal. It is claimed that such a privilege in advance, if arbitration is to come, will be a confession that Canada is entitled to such a port, and will be so decided by an arbitrator. It is said that even if the matter is submitted to arbitration, the temporary port will be maintained for many years to come, and will be used to the disadvantage of the American government. With this port, Canada would secure an open gateway to the gold regions of the Yukon, and the American miners would secure no privileges in return. It appears to be another case where British diplomacy has been too much for that of the United States.

Nothing Is Not Checked.

Cleveland, July 28.—The storm center of the street railway strike has, according to the authorities, settled in Brooklyn, a suburb connected with Cleveland by a long, high bridge. At noon, 150 employees of the Bors Steel Range Company blockaded a car on the bridge and dragged the motor-man and conductor from their posts inflicting with their fists and weapons injuries more painful than serious. Soldiers on guard at the barn about half a mile away hurried to the scene but the rioters had taken refuge in the factory, which stands under the approach to the bridge. The factory was surrounded and the premises searched, but there was no clue by which the guilty ones could be picked out, so they bent their efforts in assisting the blood-stained motorman and conductor to move the car, most of the windows of which had been broken by stones.

Tons of Copper Coins.

New York, July 28.—The steamer Civic brought to this city 9,999 bags or 250 tons of copper coins from India, consigned to the Oxford Copper Company. The coins will be melted over for refining purposes, as they are imported as copper scrap. It is explained that the coins are worth more as copper than as coins, with the price of copper standing at or about the present value of \$18.50 for Lake. The statement is made that when copper stood at 10 cents, there was a profit in coining for the Indian government, but conditions are now changed by prices ruling for copper. It is said that the copper coins of China can also be imported and melted into copper at a profit.

Presidents to Confer.

Managua, July 27.—President Zelaya of Nicaragua, has gone to meet General Terencio Sierres, president of the republic of Honduras, in the Gulf of Conchagua, on the coast of Salvador, with the object of making an offensive and defensive treaty between Nicaragua and Honduras. Atlin Mines' Output. Vancouver, B. C., July 27.—W. M. Botsford, manager of the Merchants' bank of Halifax, estimates the output of gold in the Atlin district this season at \$12,000,000. Root Calls on Alger. Washington, July 27.—Secretary Alger attended a meeting of the cabinet today. Tonight the secretary will leave Washington, to be absent until August 1, the date when his resignation takes effect. French General Indicted. Paris, July 27.—It is stated that the ministry decided today to severely punish a certain prominent general who has indulged repeatedly in remarks incompatible with discipline. Definite announcement of the culprit and the punishment to be meted out are expected today. The names of General Bledoff and General Zurlinden are freely bandied about in this connection. The state department has made a request that Nicaragua refund the illegal collections to American merchants during the Bluefields' revolution.

That Wears a Crown.

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked, harassed, anxious people of all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, impure blood, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure. It infuses fresh life through purified blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappears

An Indian's Confession.

Christian life tells this story of an Indian's confession. This man's heart was so changed that he left no doubt of it, though he seems to have made no effort to explain the mystery of his change.

"I came to Mr. Young first time last winter, and say I wanted to be his friend and the friend of God. People say, 'You turn your heart to God,' and laugh at me. I say nobody's business what I do. I mean to serve God. 'Long ago we blind, all in darkness. We call the crows and fish and everything God; but God pity us, and give us daylight. He don't want us to die altogether. He pity us. 'Not hard for me to believe in God; that Jesus is the Son of God; I feel different in my heart. My old fashioned heart was different. I feel all earthly things. I try to do right, and pray God. I want to be swift in God's way.'"

Such were the words of a converted Indian on joining a Christian church.

A Brave Hunter.

Never perhaps was a more regrettable error given than that which sent a hundred cavaliers against the confederate rear guard at Falling Waters. Two depleted companies of the Sixth Michigan cavalry—Custer's men they were and heroes every one—were ordered to charge the breastworks which Generals Heth and Pettigrew had thrown up to cover the retreat of the Southern army across the Potomac. It was hopeless, but the men never faltered. They galloped along, unmolested at first, for no one dreamed they could be Union men advancing to an attack. Presently they surmounted a little knoll where a number of officers were standing and dispersed the group, mortally wounding General Pettigrew. Heth's men now opened upon them a murderous fire, and as way long supposed in the South, where the picket of the hopeless onset was much admired, all were shot down. As a matter of fact, six men of the hundred lived through the fire and rode or ran back to their lines. One of these, Lieutenant Elliott M. Norton, afterward won a medal of honor.—N. Y. World.

Kill or Cure.

Mistress—What is this strange smell in the kitchen? Colored Servant—'I 'so jes' makin' a love potion for dat niggab dat promised to marry me, an' now he's tryin' to back out. 'Are you sure the potion is a good one? Are you sure it won't hurt him?' 'I don't keer if it kills him if it don't act do way it oughter.'—N. Y. Journal.

The "kissing bug" (melanolestes picipes) has no poison glands, according to Professor L. O. Howard, chief entomologist for the federal department of agriculture. "The poison from its bite," he states, "is probably due to pathogenic germs, accidentally carried upon the little serrated beak. There is no explainable reason why the lips should be the only portion of the face attacked."

A peculiar question of ethics has arisen between a dry goods store proprietor of Racine, Wis., and one of his clerks named Vladimir Altman. Altman took in a dollar of 1804 in payment for some goods, and got \$1,000 for the rare coin from a Chicago dealer. Now the proprietor claims that the coin should have gone into his till.

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Doctors frequently have very wealthy patients who are starving. They have money to buy food, but their stomachs have not the strength to digest it. It lies there a heavy fermented mass, the sole cause of dyspepsia, nervousness and biliousness. The surest remedy to cure a weak stomach is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

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