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Dry Evaporated in bottles, makes strong horse radish in a few minutes. Per bottle, 15c.

Jamaica Ginger.

2 oz. bottles, 15c; 4 oz. bottles, 20c.

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From 2 pint to 6 pint, 5 sizes, 15c to 25c each.

Macaroni.

1 pound packages 10c, 1 pound packages, imported, 15c. Per box, American, 40c.

Ceylon Tea.

Regular 75c quality, to introduce it, 40c per pound.

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Made by Laird, Schober & Co., in Bronze and French Kid, Patent leather and Suede Kid, worth $3.00 and $4.00, for

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IT HAS BEEN Demonstrated chemically that Rolled Oats is as nutritious as the very best beef, and that in bone and muscle-making qualities it is richer than wheaten bread, so insist upon obtaining the Diamond Brand from your grocer, which is the very best manufactured.

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Formerly of the Rialto, is now located at 804 Second Ave., three Doors north of Columbia.

EVENT OF A DECADE.

Surprising Magnificence of the Bradley-Martin Ball.

FLOWERS AND FLASHING LIGHTS

Costumes of All Epochs of History Reproduced by the Guests—The Waldorf Transformed Into a Bower of Perfumed Blossoms—Beautiful Scene in the Ball Room—Months of Preparation and Toil for the Pleasure of a Few Hours.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Beautiful beyond description was the bal masque of Mrs. Bradley-Martin tonight. Columns have been written about the affair and pictures drawn, but the fancy of the reporter and the artist did not picture scenes one-half as lovely as were presented in the Waldorf.

For weeks Mrs. Martin has worked in the preparation of the sumptuous affair. Her efforts were richly rewarded. The bitter criticisms hurled at her were forgotten, and the hundreds who were present vied in making her the happiest woman in America. The decorations throughout the Waldorf were exquisite. American beauty roses, lilies and the rarest of imported blossoms with vines and palms intertwined in a marvelously beautiful scheme.

Never in New York has a greater floral display been made at a ball. Tiny electric lights and mirrors were used in a bewildering and artistic manner, all combining to transform the already beautiful hotel into an enchanting fairy house. The arrangements for the ball were tested to their fullest, but with excellent good fortune they were equal to every emergency. Thousands of men and women crowded the streets around the hotel, but the police kept them moving, and no conflicts or excitement of any kind resulted. Detectives swarmed in and around the house to prevent trouble, but their presence was not needed.

The costumes were exquisite. All the great men and women of the last three centuries were represented. Arrayed in raiment costly beyond the dream of the originals, were the men and women who appeared tonight as ladies and gentlemen of the olden periods.

At midnight the great ball was at its height. All society was there gathered to portray the regal splendor of past centuries. The great ball room of the Waldorf, beautiful with a wealth of roses and fragrant flowers, was then a scene of grandeur never before equaled in this country. Courtiers of old, of every clime, mingled with grand dames and ladies, kings and queens, princes and princesses, but here and there the old spirit of loyalty had manifested itself in the presence of colonial men and women of the old and quaint ways in America.

Great social functions of the past in this city were eclipsed; even the memorable Vanderbilt ball of 1883, with which since then all other affairs have seemed to suffer in comparison. For lavish expenditure, for artistic decorations and surroundings, for a reflection of most picturesque episodes in old world history and as a gathering of the fairest and richest in the new world life, the ball tonight marked an epoch. It was more than a mile post in New York's history; it was the event of a decade.

Months of preparation and the outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars were exhausted in five hours. It was very fashionable, men and women traveling across the continent for the honor of being present.

As many as fifty dinners preceded. Every coterie that makes up swelldom had a dinner. Those who were going to the ball appeared in their fancy gowns that cost thousands of dollars, and which they were to wear but once, and in their jewels. After the dinner their friends were invited in to admire. After the friends came the photographer, in order that the beauty and the gorgeousness of it all should not be lost in future generations.

Arrangements for receiving the guests as they arrived were as nearly perfect as could be. The guests alighted from their carriages at 13 West Thirty-third street, which is the private residence of Manager Bolat, of the hotel, and went directly to the second floor of the hotel, where sixty apartments had been set apart as dressing rooms. The guests were received by Mrs. Martin in the small ball room. The scheme of decorations in this room was that of the time of Louis XV., and before the dais passed the counterfeit presentments of all the prominent people of that time to mingle in picturesque confusion with the characters of other days.

After being received by the hostess, who stood upon a raised dais under a canopy of rare tapestry, the guests passed through a flower-lined corridor directly into the large ballroom. In the early portion of the evening dancing in the main ballroom on the first floor was general, but it was not until all the guests had paid their respects to Mrs. Bradley-Martin and she had been escorted to the ballroom proper that the fancy dress ball was formally opened.

In the small gallery were members of the Twenty-second Regiment band and the Hungarian band. The music suddenly stopped, for just a moment, to be broken by a flourish of trumpets as Mrs. Bradley-Martin and her escort, Mr. John Jacob Astor, entered the room. A moment later they had taken their places at the head of the room, and there was another flourish of trumpets which told that the quadrille d'honneur, arranged by Mrs. William Astor, was about to open.

The forming of the first figure, "The Salute," was like the turning of pages in history. The characters gathered from all sections of the room. There was Mrs. Bradley-Martin wearing a Marie Stuart costume, copied from an old plate of that queen's time; Mrs. John Jacob Astor in a Louis VI. court costume, Mr. Townsend Martin as a cavalier of the court of Louis XIII., and Mrs. Henry Lohr in Louis XIV. court costume.

From another section of the room came Mrs. Orme Wilson, looking picturesque in a Louis XVI. court dress of white and silver brocade, which followed the elaborate designs of the period, and Mrs. Whitney Warren, wearing a costume of pale blue brocade and silk, after the style of the time of Louis XV. Mr. Lispenard Steward closely followed his partner, Mrs. Whitney Warren, dressed as a cavalier of the court of Louis XIII. The others of the sixteen who took their places in this quadrille were: Mrs. Lee Taylor, Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Lena Morton, Mr. R. R. Van Alen, Miss Madeline Cutting, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

As these partners waited for the opening bars of the music, the scene was the most beautiful of the night. Far beyond these characters of action, about them on either side, were the rich laces, the glittering gems and all that went to make up the historically represented personages of the ball.

The second quadrille, which had been organized by Mrs. F. I. Bayles, was danced by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Elsie Morton, Miss Van Rennselaer, Mrs. Alfonso de Navarro, H. D. Robbins and Worthington Whitehouse.

The cotillion, which was led by Mr. Elisha Dyer, jr., was the event which had been looked forward to by the younger guests, and there was nearly 200 couples in it. Mr. Dyer appeared as Francois I. in a rich costume, consisting of a cloak of royal purple, velvet lined, with violet satin and embroidered with gold.

While there were light refreshments served throughout the evening, it was not until after 1 o'clock, at the conclusion of Mrs. Bronson's quadrille, that the regular supper began. This was served at small tables in the winter garden, but this place would never have been recognized by those familiar with it. More than 100 tables had all passed through the hands of the florist and were so hidden by his art as to have lost all resemblance to bits of furniture. American beauty roses and white lilacs were banked so high that the guests seemed to eat from the top of a flower bed. Beyond the tables and between the guests, so as to almost hide them from each other, were decorations of spring flowers—tulips, lilacs and rare blossoms—to make the place a bower of beauty and fragrance.

The costumes of the 800 or more guests were exquisite in the extreme and made a picture of rare beauty.

LIE CHARGED TO MITCHELL

One of His Supporters Withdraws After Making an Emphatic Speech.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 10.—A conference of the two opposing forces was held tonight, and as a result the senatorial situation presents itself in a clearer perspective than at any time since the opening of the session. The reorganization problem, however, appears just as far from solution as ever. The first conference consisted of Republican senators, who have for the most part been friendly to Mitchell and who have refused on the ground of illegality, to enter his joint convention. The situation was fully discussed, and it was unanimously decided to follow the same course pursued heretofore, and that is to refuse to participate in the joint assembly as at present constituted. The second was of Republican members of the joint convention. It was decided by resolution that the convention is a proper and lawful method to elect a senator and to continue its daily sessions to that end.

The hope of Senator Mitchell's friends that forty-six members would enter today's joint convention was not realized. Roll-call showed only thirty-eight present. Bilyeu and Lee, Democrats, were absent. Senator Carter, who did not answer to roll-call, came in and exploded a bomb. He sat in the lobby until after the result had been announced. He then walked down the aisle and said:

"I came to this session unpledged to any man. When I arrived here I was taken to Senator Mitchell's headquarters, where I met Senator Mitchell. He asked me to sign a paper which he said had been signed by forty-seven members. I told him that I never signed a political paper. Mitchell said he especially wanted my name, but I did not sign the paper. When I came here I found a muddle. I found there was no other nominee but Mitchell. I told him that I would support him, but Corbett said to him that I would not stand by any man as long as I stood by Dolph two years ago. If the time came when I saw that he could not be elected, I would not support him any longer.

"Last night Senator Mitchell came to my room and told me that today there would be forty-five in joint convention, and that I would make the forty-sixth. He told me that if I did not come in and make the forty-sixth man, the whole responsibility for the situation would rest on my shoulders."

Carter then spoke of his anxious state of mind during the night, and the ordeal he had passed through. He had come here to make the forty-sixth man today, but, said he:

"I find there is a lie out somewhere. Either Senator Mitchell misrepresented things to me, or those senators who Senator Mitchell said would come in have lied to him. They have told me they did not tell Senator Mitchell they would come in today. Either a United States senator or a state senator has lied."

Carter concluded by saying that he felt he had done his duty by coming today. When he had finished there was loud applause, mingled with an occasional hiss. As soon as Carter finished the convention adjourned.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—There will be no court balls this winter, owing to the health of the czarina, which, although not causing anxiety, is such that she requires rest.

HAMBURG, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the striking dock laborers today it was voted to resume work Monday, the leaders having declared the battle lost and funds exhausted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary Morton has warned transportation companies and stockmen not to violate the quarantine regulations relative to cattle suffering from southern fever.

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah, Feb. 10.—At 6 o'clock last night this city was visited by the heaviest earthquake shock ever experienced in this valley. The shock was felt as far north as Logan.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—William J. English has been appointed receiver for the Central Bell Telephone Company of Venezuela, otherwise known as the Caracas, Valentia & Interior Telephone line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Frank I. Taylor, paper dealer, has left the state, taking with him his daughter Lois, because the court had allowed the custody of the child to Taylor's divorced wife.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Herald says the new Argentine minister to Chile will at once enter into negotiations with the state department for the determination of the boundary line in the Andes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—John Leahy and Perley Howard, two troopers at West Point, fought a duel with sabers for pretty little Katie Medler, a blacksmith's daughter. Leahy was slightly wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Worn out by caring for a paralytic father, invalid brother and sickly brother, Emma Jane Quoid, a young woman of 28, drank carbolic acid last night and died within half an hour.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Game Warden Henry has instructed ex-Judge Claiborne to apply for warrants against 750 game dealers and restaurant keepers in this city who, it is alleged, sold game during the close season.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The National Linseed Oil Company has placed a first mortgage on its principal plants to secure an issue of $50,000 of fifteen-year 6 per cent. gold bonds. The object is to take up former indebtedness.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The Wabash announces a rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds on wool in car loads from East St. Louis to Boston, minimum weight 20,000 pounds. The rate has been 87½ cents, minimum weight 10,000 pounds.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Wayne MacVeagh, the American ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. MacVeagh, gave a grand ball at the American embassy tonight. A thousand guests were in attendance, including King Humbert and Queen Marguerite.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Chicago is to be made the center of a vast system of social settlements similar to that in operation in England, made famous by Gen. William Booth, of the Salvation Army. Gen. Booth is to personally direct the inauguration of the movement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—George Ebert, an old sailor, is patching up a whaleboat and making her fit for sea. In June he intends to take a trip to Victoria, and thence to Behring sea, where he will trade in fur skins between the Indian settlements and various vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The petition of the sugar planters of the South and West for an appropriation of $1,068,000 to pay the sugar bounty in full on the crop which was placed under the McKinley law and harvested under the Wilson law, will be granted by the house committee on appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The report of the civil service commission shows that the whole number of persons examined for the five branches of the classified service during the year ending June 30, was 21,279, of whom 20,483 passed and 19,876 failed to pass. The whole number of appointments was 5,984.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—On petition of A. M. Hove, Otto Rood was this morning appointed receiver for the Bankers' Exchange bank. Hove had drawn a check on the bank yesterday for $500,000 and payment had been refused, although there was plenty of money on deposit in his name to cover the check.

FORMAL COUNT MADE.

William McKinley Declared Elected President.

RESULT AWAKENS APPLAUSE.

Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives—Spectators Laugh at Lodge When He Announces Missouri for the Republicans—Morgan Abandons the Nicaragua Canal Bill, but Declares He Will Call It Up at the Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The electoral votes of the forty-five states of the Union were formerly counted at the joint session of the house and senate held today for that purpose, and Vice President Stevenson proclaimed the election of McKinley and Hobart respectively president and vice president of the United States.

Although the sky was overcast the weather was auspicious and the galleries of the hall were thronged. The general public besieged the doors in vain, as but small space was reserved for them. Ladies arrayed in gay toilettes gave touches of color to the brilliant setting of the scene. Many distinguished personages witnessed the count, among them Ambassador

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Patenotre and Chancellor Bonefre, of the French embassy; Mr. Chat Chung, of the Chinese legation; Baron Von Thielman; Secretary Matsui, of the Japanese legation; Visccunt de Santo-Thyso, of the Portuguese legation, and Sir Richard Cartwright, of the Canadian government. No members of President Cleveland's family were present.

A cordon of blue coated, brass buttoned police hedged about the senators as they marched majestically over to the house, preceded by Vice President Stevenson, and Mr. Cox, secretary of the senate, with the returns locked in a cherry colored box. This guarding of the returns was a precaution first taken by Acting Vice President Ferry, of Michigan, twenty years ago, during the wild excitement attending the Tilden-Hayes contest in anticipation of a possible raid.

As the house and senate sat in joint session today and listened quietly to the count, those stirring days were recalled. Of the fifteen men who sat on the famous electoral commission which decided that contest by peaceful means, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was the only one present today. The others, excepting Justice Field, have all retired from public life, or have passed away. The vicissitudes of political fortune in two short decades have removed all but seventeen of those who then sat in either end of the capitol. Most of the seventeen survivors were conspicuous today in the joint assembly. Two of them, Senator Sherman, who is soon to be called to the first place in the McKinley cabinet, and Senator Morrill, of Vermont, author of the war tariff, entered public life together forty years ago. The others were Senators Teller of Colorado, Gordon of Georgia, Allison of Iowa, Cockrell of Missouri, Mitchell of Oregon, Hale and Frye of Maine, Burrows of Michigan, Mills of Texas, Blackburn of Kentucky and Elkins of West Virginia, who were then in the house. Vice President Stevenson was also a member of the house at that time. Cannon of Illinois, who lost one term, and Culbertson of Texas alone survive in the house the mutations of twenty years, although Danford of Ohio, who was a member of that congress, is also a member of the present body.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and Senator Butler, of North Carolina, who managed the Democratic and Populistic campaigns, were present, but did not take a deep interest in the count. Prominent also in the sea of faces was white-haired Senator Palmer, of Illinois, who headed the gold Democratic ticket last fall.

The count itself was of a very formal character. Vice President Stevenson sat at the side of Speaker Reed and presided over the joint session. Lodge and Blackburn, on the part of the senate, and Grosvenor and Richardson, on behalf of the house, acted as tellers. The returns were opened by the vice president and announced by the tellers. The reading of the certificates was omitted after that of Alabama had been read. When the vice president announced the result, there was a round of applause both on the floor and in the galleries.

The only incident of the proceedings occurred when Senator Lodge raised a laugh by announcing the vote of Missouri. He gave it by mistake to McKinley.

The announcement by states of the vote is the only notification the president and the vice president elect will receive. No official communication is sent to them.

There was no demonstration during the several announcements. At the conclusion of the state announcements the totals were footed up and signed by the four tellers. Senator Lodge, on behalf of the tellers, then announced the result, as follows:

Whole number of electors	447
Majority	224
For president—	
William McKinley	271
W. J. Bryan	176
For vice president—	
Garret A. Hobart	271
Arthur Sewall	149
Thomas E. Watson	27

Thereupon Vice President Stevenson announced the vote and formally dismissed the joint session. The senators filed out into the hall as they had come, while the members of the house stood up, and the ceremony was over. At 1:50 the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Nicaragua Bill Withdrawn—Appropriation for the Sugar Beet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Morgan, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, announced in the senate today his abandonment of that measure for the present session of congress. He made this move after a protracted contest over the bill several weeks, which disclosed the fact that obstructive opposition could not be overcome. He bitterly criticised British opposition to the canal, and, addressing himself directly to Sherman, declared that if the next secretary of state permitted himself to be fed on the anodynes of flattery by Great Britain, the people would not support him. Morgan asserted also that Sherman would not succeed in negotiating a treaty relating to the canal, as the genius of a Talleyrand or a Metternich could not stand against the "thimble-rigging" of those republics.

"We are informed there is to be an extra session of congress," proceeded Morgan, "and I give notice that at the earliest possible day I will offer this bill again and will do what I can to secure its passage, and if the glory and honor of this crowning work of the close of the century shall fall to the lot of a Republican president, I will thank God that we have a Republican president who can go step by step with his fellow-citizens in defense of the power and glory of this republic. I will now withdraw it."

The bankruptcy bill succeeded to the advantageous position of "unfinished business," but the debate went over until tomorrow.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up late in the day and passed. An amendment by Thurston was agreed to appropriating $5,000 for continuing experiments as to beet sugar production. The bill carries approximately $3,250,000.

The house bill was passed extending the time for complying with the requirements of the act forfeiting railroad lands, McBride of Oregon explaining that the bill applied to lands along the Northern Pacific route.

Tillman of South Carolina called up the bill limiting the effect of the Federal laws on the liquor traffic, so as to give each state absolute control of the subject. Platt of Connecticut thought it was a measure requiring an explanation, and Tillman proceeded to explain it in detail. He said the bill was designed to give each state the right to control the liquor traffic in its own way, without interference from the Federal judiciary, or any other source. A recent decision of the United States supreme court in the South Carolina dispensary case had practically annulled that part of the Wilson law permitting state regulation of the liquor traffic. The amendments were made to meet the objections of the various courts, so as to allow the state to exercise police control of foreign made liquor in the states, as well as of home-made liquors.

Mills opposed the bill as a step backward, allowing, said he, interference with interstate commerce. He considered it a very dangerous precedent.

Vest also opposed it on the same ground. The bill, he said, was intended to maintain the South Carolina monopoly under the dispensary law.

"I openly confess that to be the object," said Tillman; "three-fourths of our people have expressed their support of the principle."

The discussion was cut off at 12:50 p. m., the time fixed for the senators to proceed to the house of representatives and participate in the count of the electoral vote.

TO PUT A TARIFF ON NAILS.

Committee Decides to Aid Pacific Coast Factories.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Republican tariff makers spent another day considering the schedule of manufactures of iron and steel. The committee decided tentatively to put the rate on nails at about one-fourth of the McKinley rates and to make it specific. Even the Wilson rates on nails are, in the minds of the committee, practically prohibitive, and a majority of the Republicans expressed the opinion that nails can be made so cheaply in the Eastern states that no duty is necessary. The Pacific coast, however, on account of competition, seemed to need protection and the duty agreed upon will be for the benefit of the Coast.

MAGEE WANTS QUAY'S SCALP.

Civil Suit for Damages Begun at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—The papers have been drawn up and suit will be entered tomorrow by State Senators Magee and Flynn against Richard B. Quay, son of Senator M. S. Quay, for criminal libel and a civil suit, for $10,000 damages each, will also be entered.

In the criminal libel case against the Commercial Gazette, which was concluded yesterday, Alfred H. Reed, the proprietor of the Gazette, testified that Richard B. Quay had furnished the paper with information upon which the alleged libel was based.

To Shut Out Obscene Literature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house has passed the senate bill relating to the carrying of obscene matter by express companies, and it has gone to the president for signature. It is entitled: "An act to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory into another state or territory." On conviction, each offender shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Postoffice Appropriations Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The postoffice appropriations bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1897, was completed today by the house committee on postoffices and post roads. It carries $95,611,711, or $3,040,150 more than for the current year, and $1,903,605 less than the estimate of the postmaster general. There is an increase in the allowance for the free delivery service, which is $12,595,600 in the bill.

EMIR'S POWER IS BROKEN.

Fulahs Badly Beaten by England—Great Britain Acquires More Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Sir George Goldie, commanding the Royal Niger company's expedition against the emir of Nupe, cables from the palace of the emir at Bida, that on January 29 the palace was captured. All members of the expedition are well. The dispatches yesterday stated that Bida was to be bombarded January 27. A private telegram today says Lieutenant Thomsen, of the Leicestershire regiment, was killed.

The capture of Bida probably completes the destruction of Fulah power, and will most likely add to the territory of Great Britain in Africa.

The dispute between the emir of Nupe and the Niger company grew out of the emir's practice of executing slaves by wholesale after raiding territory under the protection of the company, to obtain victims. The British punitive expedition consisted of 500 Pausa troops, six Maxim rapid firing guns, twenty-six mounted European officers and 500 carriers, backed up by a flotilla of stern wheel river steamers. The Fulah army was said to number nearly 20,000 foot and 2,000 cavalry. The emir of Nupe is the most powerful vassal of the great Monammedan empire of Sokota.

Sunday Closing Law Beaten.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—By a vote of 206 to 144 the house of commons today rejected the bill of Mr. Wilson, Liberal, for West Hull, providing for the closing of public houses throughout Sunday. Public houses are allowed to be open for a time at the middle of Sunday and Sunday evening.

Cockran Brands It as False.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Bourke Cockran sailed for Europe today. "I wish most emphatically to deny," he said, "the rumor printed that I had a long and secret interview with Mr. Hanna relative to the sugar trust."

Trial of Torpedo Boat No. 6.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 10.—Torpedo boat No. 6, in a two hours' run averaged 26.72 knots. The government requirement is 27.06 knots.

A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled for years with a constant succession of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion with increased avoirdupois.

VALUABLE TIME LOST.

Legislative Session Slipping Away Without Results.

YET NO TRACE OF "REFORM."

Factional Differences Stand in the Way—Secret Caucus Attempts to Solve the Difficulty—Senator-Elect Turner, After Warning the Fusionists, Outlines His Bill Creating a Railroad Commission—Rates Should Not Be Made Too Low.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 10.—Special.—Uneasiness regarding the failure of the fusion majority in the legislature to enact laws in conformity with the Ellensburg platform, and the fulfillment of the promises so generally made during the campaign, is being felt by the leaders of the party both in and out of the legislature. Caucuses are being held daily, and tonight twenty fusion members assembled in secret conference at the Olympia hotel to endeavor to form plans by which the members of the three parties in the legislature will work in harmony for the enaction of railroad and revenue bills, and other measures of general importance.

The leaders realize that half of the session has slipped away without the passage of a single bill of importance as far as the fusion platform and pre-election promises are concerned. Expenses are piling up and unless there are some radical changes, the fusion forces in both house and senate, which have been at loggerheads from the beginning of the session, will find a record behind them of which they will be unable to boast.

Tonight Senator-elect Turner addressed the joint committee on railroads as to his two bills which have been introduced in the house and senate. He reviewed the causes that led up to the fusion victory last fall, and said that the 12,000 majority for the fusion state ticket and the election of a fusion legislature was due to the desire of the people to be freed from the burdens imposed by the railroads. Unless some measures granting relief were enacted he said the party could not hope to win. As to the railroads the speaker disclaimed hostility to any of them, and said that a measure just to all the interests involved should be passed.

Mr. Turner then returned to his bill creating a railroad commission. He said that in this bill would be found the best means of solving the question. A horizontal cut would be inadvisable, but rather the legislature should fix a maximum rate and leave to the commission the adjustment of a schedule of rates. As to the list of products affected by the maximum rate he said that this should include only the staple products of the state, as wheat, oats, coal, minerals, lumber products, etc. Care should be taken not to make the rate too low, as such a bill would be declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Turner spoke for perhaps an hour on these lines, quoting figures showing the amount of money paid the railroads in the state and making suggestions intended to aid the committee in its work. He disclaimed any credit for the authorship of the commission bill, which, he said, was copied from the Regan bill enacted by the Texas legislature and tested in the supreme court.

The members of the committee listened attentively throughout and evidently made mental notes of everything Mr. Turner said.

BIG MONEY IN BEET SUGAR.

Committee on Agriculture Favor a Bounty to Establish the Industry.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 10.—Special.—The committee on agriculture today reported favorably on senate bill 93. This bill grants a bounty of 1 cent per pound on all beet sugar produced in the state for the next three years, provided $4 and over is paid for the beets from which it is manufactured. It provides that not more than $50,000 shall be paid as a bounty in any one year.

Frederic E. Elmendorf, secretary of the Spokane board of immigration, has appeared before the committee several times in the interest of the bill. He says that parties who are interested in the manufacture of beet sugar have promised to locate a factory in Washington provided they could secure a bounty.

The committee had a meeting last night and E. F. Benson, who is an expert on beet sugar, by reason of his recent investigations of the subject, appeared before the committee at the request of the members. Mr. Benson reported that he had recently visited the beet sugar factories in California and Utah, and gave the committee the benefit of the facts that he had gathered. At Avendale, Alameda county, Cal., the factory consumed 350 tons of beets per day. At Watsonville, Cal., the factory consumed 1,000 tons per day. The average price paid for beets at these two factories was $4 per ton. At Chino, which is fifty-six miles from Los Angeles, in Southern California, the factory consumed 800 tons per day. The average price paid for beets was $3.75 per ton. The farmers there would be delighted to get $4 per ton for their beets.

At the factory at Lehigh, Utah, $4.25 per ton has been paid for beets, but in the future $4 per ton will be paid.

At Watsonville 155,000 tons of beets were used last year; at Alvarado, Cal., 50,000 tons, and 64,000 tons at Chino. From these factories the farmers received over $1,600,000 in cash. This vast sum was received without the payment by the farmer of either commission or freight. It was practically clear money for the farmers, as they raised the beets and hauled them to the mills themselves with their own teams.

At the factory at Lehigh, Utah, during the first year, 1891, they succeeded in getting 110 pounds of refined sugar from a ton of beets. The second year 135 pounds was obtained from the ton. The third year 153 pounds was obtained. The fourth year the output was 187 pounds. The fifth year the output was increased to 232 pounds per ton and the sixth year it rose to 250 pounds of sugar per ton. This was due principally to the fact that the farmers kept improving the quality of the beets that they raised until now they have raised them up to the maximum standard.

The first two years that the Lehigh factory was operated it received 6½ cents per pound for its output of sugar. In addition to this it got 2 cents per pound bounty under the provisions of the McKinley act and 1 cent per pound bounty from the state of Utah, and yet during those two years the factory lost $60,000. The present price of sugar is 4½ and 5 cents per pound, and the Lehigh factory receives no bounty from the United States or the state of Utah, and yet it has been able to pay a moderate dividend to the stockholders during the past two years.

Mr. Benson contended that a bounty was necessary during the first two years after the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of beet sugar.

The average yield of sugar is 10 per cent, or 200 pounds to the ton of beets.

The senate committee on agriculture is made up of Hall, High, Minter of Walla Walla and Van Patten. All favored the adoption of the bill except High, who did not think the state could spare the money for the paying of the bounty.

The report of the majority of the committee was adopted, and the bill was made a special order for next Monday at 3 o'clock.

The general expression is that the bill pass, as it will be of great benefit to the farmers of Washington. In no state in the Union are better beets for sugar making raised than in Washington.

OLD WOUNDS REOPENED.

Olympia Becoming Hostile Toward Tacoma, For Attempted Removal of Supreme Court.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 10.—Special.—The bill introduced in the house, which is to be a special order of business Thursday morning, to remove the supreme court and state library to Tacoma is creating considerable discussion among supreme court judges and lawyers. Tacoma's hostility to Olympia was well proven two years ago when that city made so strenuous a fight against the completion of the capitol building.

At that time the merchants of Olympia, as a self protective measure, instituted a boycott on trade with that city with the result that where traveling men from Tacoma wholesale grocers, etc., had been receiving weekly orders amounting to from $1,200 to $1,500 they were forced to leave the city in some cases without a single order, and in all cases orders were materially reduced, business men preferring to send their trade to Seattle, which city has always manifested a fair and friendly disposition to this city.

The matter was carried to such length that the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce took steps to have the Tacoma opposition cease, and restore business relations between Olympia and Tacoma. But the feeling against Olympia still exists, and if the capital city is obliged to give up the supreme court and state library it would much prefer to see these institutions removed to Seattle instead of Tacoma.

It is agreed that the state library, if located in Seattle, would be of great benefit to the state university, besides being at the service of the faculty and students it would make a law department in the university practicable, and the location of the library in Seattle would put it to a legitimate state use, while at Tacoma it would be merely for the benefit of the attorneys, or a use of public property for private purposes.

But it is argued that the library should remain at the seat of government, for the use of the library is almost as important to the legislature while in session, and to the executive officers, as to the attorneys of the state. The office of the attorney general also requires a constant use of the state library. Section 24, article 3, of the constitution explicitly provides that the public records, books and papers of the supreme court be kept at the seat of government. The expense of removing these institutions should also be a serious consideration.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

Way's Bill Intended to Stimulate Manufacturing Enterprises.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 10.—Special.—House bill No. 288, by Way, introduced in the house today, provides for an amendment to section 2, of article VII., of the state constitution, and if carried will grant "local option" in taxation to all municipal corporations. Said Mr. Way today:

"This amendment will place every city in our state in a position to encourage the erection and operation of manufacturing plants by granting immunity from municipal taxation whenever a majority of the qualified electors of such city so desire. Several cities in the United States, notably Wilmington, Del., have succeeded in placing themselves in the front rank of manufacturing centers by securing the construction and operation of large factories that otherwise would have gone to other states, an attainment to be desired by the good citizens of every city and town in our state.

"We have been taught the principle of protection for manufacturing industries in this country for many years, which is accomplished by placing a tariff on the products of foreign manufacturers, thereby permitting home manufacturers to sell their products at increased prices. By exempting manufacturing plants from taxation, protection is given by reducing the cost of production, the difference being that in the former case the cost of protection is paid by the consumers of the products, and in the latter by the owners of taxable property benefited by the erection and operation of the manufacturing plants."

WOMEN WHO WANT TO VOTE.

Messengers From Seattle Interview the Legislature.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 10.—Special.—Mrs. Mark Bailey, sr., and Dr. Sarah Kendall, of Seattle, were in the city yesterday. They were here in the interest of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. They passed most of the day in interviewing senators, and obtained several pledges for the measure which they so strongly favor. Senators Baum and Frink and others refused to commit themselves, and politically told the ladies that they had not fully made up their minds to vote for the proposition to confer the ballot on women.

McReavy is the strongest advocate of woman suffrage in the senate. Range is also said to share largely in McReavy's view of the question of woman suffrage.

CUBAN BONDS IN MARKET.

Payable in Gold Ten Years After Spain Is Beaten—Compromise Not Dreamed Of.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Journal states that Cuban bonds to the extent of over $15,000,000 have been secretly issued and disposed of in the United States and elsewhere during the past twelve months. The greatest precaution has been exercised by the junta in the handling of the securities, for the reason that until very recently it has been a question whether the issuing of bonds for the republic of Cuba was a violation of international law. The conclusion having been arrived at that the course which has been pursued is lawful, the fact of the bond issue is now made public and the securities will be placed on open sale in all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.

These bonds are payable in gold ten years after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces. The price has been mostly sentimental. Some of the bonds have sold as high as 51. The asking price is 50. Besides the bonds a large number of concessions have been sold. These concessions consist of exclusive privileges for importing certain lines of merchandise, deductions in duties, land grants and other privileges of various kinds. All these concessions, as well as the bonds, depend for their value solely upon the independence of Cuba.

The sale of bonds, it is claimed, bears out the junta's constant assertion that no overtures looking toward peace, except on a basis of absolute independence of the island, will be entertained.

AN AVALANCHE OF ORDERS,

Collapse of Rail Pool Causes Heavy Buying.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—The collapse of the rail pool has produced the heaviest buying on record. All of today the Carnegie Steel Company was kept busy answering telegrams quoting prices and boo