

THE BIG SUGAR KING.

Watsonville Farmers Say Spreckels is a Fraud.

HOW HE PAYS FOR SUGAR BEETS.

An Interview With Spreckels—The Beet Raising Industry—How Sugar is Made in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2, 1889.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The California farmer is at the mercy of the sugar king. Within the past few weeks the low rumbling roar of the working classes has been heard concerning Charles Spreckels, the great monarch of the sugar trade. Charges of fraud and swindling are openly made.

THE FACTS ARE THESE: The beet sugar raising is rapidly becoming one of the great industries of the world, and the peculiar dry soil and atmosphere of California show that this state is especially well-fitted for its cultivation. Under a system of protection and bounties its culture has made wonderful progress in France and Germany in the past fifty years, and there is no reason why the United States should not produce in a few years all the sugar required by her inhabitants. Sugar beet production has now been carried on sufficiently in California to prove that it is no longer an experiment on an unaccomplished fact, but a business shown that the percentage of saccharine matter in the California beet is greatly in excess of the European.

THE GREAT SUGAR KING explains his position, in a recent interview, as follows: "The people cannot expect me to do everything. If they will endeavor to help themselves, I will help them out. If I had a billion dollars I could put up all the sugar beet factories I want. As it is, I cannot. Yes, I want more than a hundred acres of sugar beets. In fact, to secure a factory, they would have to guarantee me 15,000 acres for you know some of them might be somewhat dissatisfied during the first year and go into something else that they fancied would pay them larger and more immediately than the sugar beet. The position of having paid my half-million dollars—for that is what it costs to put up a sugar beet factory—for nothing, I am not as anxious to guarantee them as you are for my amusement. Yes, the sugar beet has proven

A GRAND SUCCESS IN CALIFORNIA, so far as it has been tried. The Watsonville factory is a success. I have ordered the plant from Germany, and the machinery is being installed here. The beet crop will cost \$75,000. That, however, is only a small proportion of the total cost of the factory."

THE STORY TOLD by the sugar king does not agree with the complaints of the poor rancher who produces the beets. He charges fraud and deception upon the part of King Spreckels, and has carefully investigated the charges made by the farmers and ranchers in and around the town of Watsonville. I find that King Spreckels has been deceiving the farmers and ranchers in many ways. They are willing to swear to the fraudulent practices of Spreckels and company, who own and operate the immense beet sugar factory at Watsonville. The farmers are losing money on their beets, and of late have been led in their complaints of their treatment at the hands of the great sugar monopoly.

THE SPRECKELS beet sugar works was established in Watsonville several years ago, with the most glowing prospects, principally on paper. The town of Watsonville situated in the heart of the beet works, and also gave a large cash subsidy, and agreed to furnish an abundance of labor, an immense quantity being used at the factory. The sugar king does not believe that they would soon become millionaires if they had a factory near at hand where they could dispose of their beet crop.

From the outset the sugar beet industry has been one of great importance to the agriculturists of the state, and the farmers have taken a great interest in the matter. When the Spreckels company established their factory at Watsonville, they held out the most glowing inducements to the farmers, by giving them 25 cents for every ton of beets they raised, and telling them how many tons could be produced to the acre, and what enormous profits would result therefrom. The fact is, the Spreckels company made enough in profits during the first year to reimburse them for the entire outlay of building and plant.

The modus operandi of the company is very simple. The farmer brings a wagon load of beets to the factory, expecting to get the same amount of money for every ton of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois. Upon the arrival at the factory, a chemist, in the employ of the company, selects several beets from the load and by means of a special machine proceeds to make up the samples. When the results are ascertained, the company's chemist, instead of giving the farmer his weighing check for so many pounds of beets, gives him a check for the amount of the result of his beets. In other words, he makes a partialization of the samples, estimating the amount of sugar to be extracted from the beets. It is here where the first evoked feature of the transaction is noticed. When a strange farmer brings his first load to the factory, the chemist allows him to weigh the beets on his own scale, and the chemical analysis shows 30 or 22 per cent of sugar. The farmer, well satisfied with these results, readily accepts the check, and enters into a contract for his entire beet crop. He sees no evidence of trick or fraud, but being satisfied with the money received for his beets, he enters into a contract, which is iron clad and holds him for his entire season's crop. When the innocent farmer, after having signed the contract, returns to his second or subsequent wagon loads, he finds that the chemist has reduced his percentage from 30 or 22 per cent to 12 or 14. The result is that for his second load he receives only 12 or 14 per cent of the high price he expected to receive. The farmer may bring his second load from the same field as the first, but that makes no difference to the chemist, who makes his business, and buys the second load at a much lower figure than the first.

THE UNFORTUNATE FARMER raises no objections, for there is the iron clad contract in black and white for his entire crop. It is, of course, a one-sided contract, written solely in the interest of the sugar company. He is compelled to accept the weighing receipts for each load, no matter if he does lose money in the operation. Few, if any, of the farmers in signing their contracts make any provision for receiving the pulp that remains after the sugar is extracted. They cannot see that the pulp is worth anything, and they have a contract with Miller & Lux, of Gilroy, prominent cattle men, whereby the pulp is sold for the purpose of eating food at the feed lots of the surrounding country. The analysis of samples

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

A French View of the Visit of the Prince of Wales.

COUNT KALNOKY AND BISMARCK.

Their Cordial Handshaking—The Cronin Case—One of Burke's Counsel Withdraws—The Cherokee Indians.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Le Soleil says the Prince of Wales has been received in Egypt as a veritable sovereign. His visit, the paper says, is intended to increase England's prestige on the Nile and to affirm her right of a protectorate over Egypt. France cannot afford to ignore the importance of this visit.

ONE OF BURKE'S COUNSEL WITHDRAWS. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—It is announced this afternoon that Senator Kennedy, the Wisconsin lawyer who has been one of the counsel for Burke, has withdrawn from the case. It was said that he was dissatisfied with the position assigned him in the case.

EDWARD SPELLMAN, of Peoria, district officer of the Chan-nai-Gael, sent a telegram to Sheriff Matson to-day saying he would arrive here prepared to testify in the case on Monday evening.

WILLIAM'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN. COLOGNE, Nov. 2.—A semi-official dispatch from Berlin to the Gazette says the visit of Kalnoky to Bismarck and Emperor William's visit to Turkey, are intended to strengthen the peace of Europe. The Sultan, the dispatch says, will have an opportunity to discuss with him in receiving the Emperor he will receive a friend who cherishes himself wishes for the welfare of Turkey and who is determined to maintain European peace.

KALNOKY ARRIVED AT A SECOND noon. Herr Brauer, counselor of the Austro-Hungarian legation at Berlin, received him at the railway station. The chancellor also met him at the station and shook him heartily by the hand. A number of persons who had gathered about the station saluted the statesman with cries of "Hoch walt." They bowed in response.

THE CHEROKEES WON'T BE BULLDOZED. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The latest advices from the Cherokee Indian nation are that the recent order of Secretary Noble in regard to Cherokee affairs, which was received at Tahlequah last evening, has had just the opposite effect the commissioners expected it would have. The Indians who favor the sale of the outlet below are now obstinate. They say the government has adopted bulldozing tactics and they will not yield an inch. Chief Mays is reported as saying that the Indians are now obstinate. We understand it was designed to coerce us into selling. The government cannot bulldoze us in this manner." He denied the report that the government would require a change in the constitution before any land could be sold. Ex-Chief Baskin and other leaders favored making an issue with the government as to the fee simple ownership of the outlet. The cattlemen of the strip will be present at the meeting of the future when any agreement is attempted to influence the Indians.

CRONIN CASE WITHDRAWS. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—In the Cronin trial this morning Charles Cronin identified Martin Burke as the man who under the name of Frank Williams, rented the cottage in which Cronin was subsequently murdered, and described the condition of the place as it was at the time of the murder.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS. A Central Grievance Committee Appointed—How Strikes will be Ordered. DENVER, Col. Nov. 2.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers convention to-day disposed of all unfinished business and organized a new business. Following this was quite a batch of minor resolutions and the motions were referred to the committee by-law and constitution with instructions to report on Monday.

THE MOST IMPORTANT business transacted to-day was the creation of a central grievances committee, the committee is composed of the chairmen of the different grievances committees of each system of roads and each road to have a central committee. In the future when any grievances arise on any division, it will be referred to the committee of that division. If a settlement is not effected, it will be referred to the central committee. A last resort name a settlement is not made here, then instead of the employees of this particular division going on a strike in the past, the men on the entire line will be organized.

PROPERTY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Miles C. Moore, governor of Washington territory, in his annual report, says the closing year in Washington's territorial existence, is one of unexampled prosperity. The population now is fully 275,000, and has increased more rapidly than any former year. Property valuation shows a gain of nearly 50 per cent. Railroad construction has been very active. Business houses and mercantile establishments have multiplied. Sales of land by the Northern Pacific and the entries at the United States land office has been unprecedentedly large. Of the great disastrous Washington has had a number of fires. The basis is 100 per cent of the four cities, Seattle, Vancouver, Everett and Spokane Falls, destroyed by fire, have a loss of not less than \$10,000,000. The increase in the amount of taxable property in the territory rising from \$81,562,749 in 1887 to \$124,745,449 in 1889, a gain of more than 50 per cent. Of the total area of Washington, 21,745,000 acres have been surveyed. Of the unsurveyed portion about seven million acres are embraced in the coast and Cascade ranges of mountains and are therefore unsuitable for settlement. The great staple of Eastern Washington, the governor says, is wheat. The volcanic soil has been particularly adapted to the growth of all cereals, the average yield being 35-50 bushels per acre, which, so says, is perhaps greater than that of any other grain growing district in the United States. Corn is grown successfully south of the Snake river. Barley yields an average of 30 bushels, and is of very superior quality, being preferred by the Chicago and Milwaukee brewers to that of any other section. About eight and a quarter million pounds of hops were grown in the first industry developed in Washington territory, and it is still the most important. The schools, the governor says, have long been a source of pride to its citizens, and liberal provision has always been made for their support. Salmon packed for the year aggregated 905,000 cases. The legislation of a national character that the people of Washington especially desire, the governor says, is liberal appropriations for continuing actively at work on the canal at the cascades of the Columbia river and the construction of a long railway for the purpose of connecting the important points of Gray's harbor, the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians in reservations and the establishment of a national salt dome point. The project of a final adjustment of the limits of the land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

DRY GOODS FAILURE. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Dry goods and commission merchants William Turnhill & Co. made an assignment to-day.

SALVATION ARMY MEETINGS PROHIBITED. BREXER, Nov. 1.—The government has prohibited meetings of the Salvation army.

FOR UNLAWFUL COHABITATION. J. H. Hart, of Idaho, Gets \$300, and T. E. Hicks the Full Penalty of the Law.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Nov. 2.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The following persons were sentenced for unlawful cohabitation to-day: J. H. Hart, \$300; Amos Wright, \$200; Joseph Halkman, \$75; T. E. Hicks, six months and \$100; Theodore Brown, six months and \$100; S. S. George, six months and \$100; and S. S. Erickson, \$300 and four months.

A MILWAUKEE SENSATION. How a Wife of Court Commissioner Ryan Caused a Wonderful Social Scandal. [Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.] MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Milwaukee has a sensation involving Frank Brand, one of the Second Ward Savings bank, one of the Falls, a member of the well-known family of brewers, but exactly which one is not developed. Mrs. Hugh Ryan, wife of Court Commissioner Ryan, Miss K'ate McHugh, her friend, and Court Commissioner Ryan. For some time past Commissioner Ryan has been in the habit of receiving at his home, in the city of Milwaukee, a private detective to watch her. On Wednesday night the detective noticed Mr. Ryan and his wife entering the house at 1717 Park street, which is a sort of road house. In less than an hour a cab drove hastily up to the steps of the house, and a man in a dark coat and hat, without ceremony or word to any one he rushed up stairs to a supper room and attempted to enter unannounced. He found Mrs. Ryan seated at a table with a man, and he proceeded to take a seat at the table. He recognized her husband and the alleged Mr. Falk took refuge in a closet behind the door. The detective then proceeded to search the room and found a woman in a dark dress and a man in a dark suit. The woman was Mrs. Ryan and the man was Mr. Falk. The detective then proceeded to search the room and found a woman in a dark dress and a man in a dark suit. The woman was Mrs. Ryan and the man was Mr. Falk. The detective then proceeded to search the room and found a woman in a dark dress and a man in a dark suit. The woman was Mrs. Ryan and the man was Mr. Falk.

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North and South Dakota are Admitted.

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IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Emperor William Arrives at the Turkish Capital.

A VISIT TO THE SULTAN'S HAREM.

Will be Paid by the Empress—The Czar's Conference With Bismarck Comes to Naught.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—[Copyright 1889 by New York Associated Press.]—Bismarck to-day received a telegram from Emperor William at Yildiz, saying he arrived at 11 o'clock. The official dispatches give a detailed account of the meeting of the Turkish fleet and the German ships, Kaiser and Holzenzeller, at the entrance to the Dardanelles. The passage through the straits was made under the continuous roll of salutes from forts. On entering the sea of Marmora, Said Pacha, minister of foreign affairs, Edhem Pacha, formerly Grand Vizier, and Herr von Kadowitz, German ambassador, left the Sultan's yacht and were received by the Emperor on the Kaiser. The Empress is again suffering from sea sickness. A large number of vessels, fully decorated, followed the German ships to the Dardanelles. The Emperor and Empress, attended by his ministers and principal court officials, cordially greeted Emperor William. After partaking of refreshments the two monarchs drove to the Yildiz palace in carriage under the escort of a squadron of cavalry. The Sultan exchanged a few words with each of the guests, and then he proceeded to the harem grounds. He was accompanied by the Emperor and Empress, who were under instructions from Bismarck, will attend with Said Pacha the business interviews between the monarchs and the Sultan. The North German Gazette says: "The intentions of the Emperor are realized. The Sultan's harem will create a fresh guarantee of peace based upon the general principles of Bismarck's policy, and will strengthen the friendship and alliance between Germany and prosperity of fatherland." The frankness of these admissions of the inspired organ is partly due to official advices from St. Petersburg that the Czar has relapsed under Pan-Slavist influence; that the changes that were in progress to eliminate the war advocates from the Czar's council and entourage have been countermanded; that the German baiting press has resumed its former hostile attitude, and everything is the same as before the Czar's meeting with Bismarck at Gastein.

Incidents attending the Empress' visit to the harem were waited for with interest. A gorgeous kaftan, prepared by ten tailors, will come to the Sultan's harem to the harem grounds. Seven recognized wives of the Sultan, all mothers of princess, attended by their suits, will receive the Empress. The Empress, who arrived at Friedrichsruhe to-day, before leaving Vienna had a long conversation with Prince Lobkowitz, Austrian ambassador, through whom she learned that the Czar had resumed his policy of opposition to any form of settlement in Balaia which excludes Russia's claim to the right to the Sultan's harem. The Czar's communication amounts to a veto from the Czar of Count Kalnoky's project for a recognition of Prince Ferdinand as Sultan. The Czar's communication also a definitive rejection of Bismarck's scheme. In official circles the conviction prevails that the chancellor will henceforth abandon all efforts to conciliate the Czar. Apart from political matters concerning the troubled Ottoman Empire, the marriage of Prince Ferdinand and Princess Louise, of Orleans, daughter of the Emperor, is being discussed as the result of the Friedrichsruhe conference. A dynamic depot at Friedrichsruhe, near Beuthen, Silesia, exploded and injured many.

THE UNION PACIFIC. The Agreement With the Northwestern—The Terms and the Duration of the Contract.

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