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WHAT CARLISLE WANTS

The Secretary's Idea of Currency.

An Interesting Monetary Scheme.

The Nicaragua Canal Is a Theme of Discussion in Congress—Other Legal Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Carlisle appeared before the house committee on banking and currency today to present in detail the features of the new currency plan proposed in his annual report and indorsed in the president's message. Besides the full membership of the committee Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, and many members of congress were present. Carlisle took up each section of his recommendations.

First—To repeal all laws requiring or authorizing the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation, and second, to permit national banks to issue notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, but to require each bank before receiving notes to deposit a guarantee fund consisting of United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890 to the amount of 30 per cent upon the circulating notes applied for.

This percentage depends upon the circulating notes outstanding to be maintained at all times, and whenever the bank retires its circulation in whole or in part, its guarantee fund is to be returned to it in proportion to the amount of notes retired.

Carlisle said he was satisfied the present law requiring the present deposit of a bond to secure circulation prevented an elasticity of currency. He said:

"The provision outlined gives ample protection without the deposit of bonds as required by the present law."

Carlisle said the practical value of the reserve fund currency was shown in 1893. There was a demand for money aggregating $40,000,000. The treasury did its best to meet the stringency, but by the time the notes were ready to distribute the demand had gone by, and many of the packages of notes were returned unpaid.

The secretary invited criticism on this particular section.

Chairman Springer asked how the secretary's plan differed from the Baltimore plan.

Carlisle explained the technical difference. The Baltimore plan proposed a deposit of 50 per cent under certain conditions, while the treasury plan proposed a deposit of 30 per cent. When a bank fails the treasury plan contemplates an assessment on all national banks, they in turn having a lien on the failed bank.

Representative Hall of Missouri suggested there was prevailing opinion it was unsafe to place the power of the currency in the hands of corporations and banks.

"It will work automatically," said Carlisle. "The banks will not expand the currency unless the public needs it. Their interest will be to expand and contract as common interests demand it. These interests will, therefore, control at all times."

The secretary further said: "This flexibility was much more desirable than a rigid system, by which a certain amount of currency was out standing. At one time the stringency was so great the banks drew out $13,000,000, under pressure, and if it had not been for the Canadian banks, who sent currency into this country, serious results might have ensued."

Controller of Currency Eckels appeared before the committee and made an elaborate statement. He contended the national banking laws were not to be lightly dealt with and should not be altered unless it was absolutely known the change would be beneficial.

Carlisle said that the ultimate liability was in the government by the Baltimore plan and on the banks by his plan. Johnson asked if the ultimate liability of the government would not inspire more confidence in the currency. The secretary said it undoubtedly would but that his plan would insure ample protection and therefore ample confidence. He explained that in case of failure of the bank its thirty per cent goes into the general safety fund and if the assets of the failed bank are not sufficient to meet all liabilities without carrying the general safety fund below five per cent, then all the banks are assessed to meet the liabilities. The banks then have a lien on the assets of the failed bank.

Concerning the state bank feature, the secretary said: "It suggests merely a plan by which state banks could act if they saw fit. But the government has no direct concern with state institutions."

The secretary then took up the proposition that no national bank notes be issued of less denomination than $10. It would encourage the circulation of silver coins of small denominations. Sperry asked if silver certificates were redeemed in gold. "No," said the secretary, "there are two classes of notes redeemable in gold, viz: Greenbacks and treasury notes under the Sherman act of 1890."

Concerning the ninth provision, "the repeal of all provisions of law requiring banks to keep an account of deposits," the secretary said; "The present law keeps a bank from using its reserve at a time when it needs it most."

Cobb of Alabama asked: "Do you hold that the government owes no obligation to depositors?"

"No more," said the secretary, "than it is obliged to protect a private citizen who invests funds in manufacturing concerns, corporations, etc."

Mr. Carlisle then took up section 11, the "state bank" feature of his plan.

He said as to this that he would consider such state bank notes safe—perhaps perfectly safe would be too strong—but reasonably safe. He suggested a change in the third provision so that the lien would not cover the funds of guardians and other cesti qui trusts. Cox of Tennessee, author of the state bank bill defeated last session, asked how state banks would be compelled to observe these conditions.

The secretary said the treasury officials would exert proper efforts to see that the conditions were observed. Books and accounts of state banks would be inspected and if access was refused, federal officials would determine on the tax.

Carlisle said he did not believe in the authority of the federal government to assert such authority over state institutions. His idea was that federal authority did not go beyond imposing a tax as a means of compelling the state institutions to observe certain conditions.

"My position would lead to the logical conclusion that all tax on state banks should be repealed," said the secretary. "That may not be practical at present, but there should be the least exercise of authority possible."

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Harris, president pro tem, called the senate to order today in the absence of Vice President Stevenson, who has not returned from Asheville, N. C.

Call presented a resolution setting forth that the independence of the island of Cuba is an object of great importance to the United States, and requesting the president to commence negotiations with Spain for recognition of the independence of the island and for a guarantee by the United States of the payment of such sum of money as shall be agreed on between the United States and Spain. The resolution went over until tomorrow Call also presented a resolution declaring that further prosecution of the war between China and Japan will not be advantageous to the people of civilization, and that the interest of the world requires that all governments should unite in negotiating with Japan and China for the termination of the war. Without discussion the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Allen called up his resolution intended to expunge a portion of the congressional record and to send a resolution introduced by him last July to the attorney general. The latter resolution called for information concerning the Pullman strike. This resolution was passed, but was re-considered on motion of Pugh. Allen bitterly assailed this action and also attacked the attorney general, to whom he attributed the action of the Alabama senator. Pugh vigorously defended the attitude taken by Olney. At 2 o'clock the whole matter went over and the senate, on motion of Morgan, took up the Nicaragua canal. The bill was read at length. Morgan began his remarks by making a statement of the national and international aspect of the subject, upon which the senate and house bills agreed. Careful calculations, he insisted, showed that the canal could be constructed at a cost that would yield remunerative profit so that that it was a necessity; that it would be of the greatest importance to the United States; that it could be operated and that there was nothing to render impossible the concessions made by the Central American government to citizens of the United States.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator Morgan quoted from the report of Chief Engineer Menocal, who estimated the canal could be built for $85,000,000. The two houses of congress practically agreed that the cost of the canal would be about $70,000,000. Mitchell briefly expressed his hearty approval of the scheme to build the canal and said he thought there was no great difference among the people regarding the propriety of the work of construction.

THE GAS JET LEAKED

THEY DIED FROM ASPHYXIATION IN CONSEQUENCE.

A Lumber Laden Schooner from Washington Has a Terrible Experience Going to 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Charles Johnson and Gustav Wennerberg, owners of a cigar stand on Fourth street, were smothered to death this morning at their lodgings on Stevenson street by illuminating gas. When they retired late last night one of them accidentally turned on the gas, after extinguishing the light, the gas fixture being defective. Both men were prominent in athletic circles, having participated in many tug-of-war contests.

A WRECKED SCHOONER.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—The schooner W L. Beebe, lumber laden, from Port Blakely, Wash., to this port, while attempting to pass in this morning foundered in the heavy sea that is breaking on the bar. It is believed she lost her rudder. The vessel seemed suddenly to become unmanageable, and was carried over the bar with the tide and was soon thrown up on the ocean beach at a point three miles below the cliff house. At 6 o'clock the vessel is rapidly going to pieces in the breakers. The crew are in the rigging and as the morning is cold, the drenched men must suffer severely. Two life saving crews from the Oceanside house and Golden Gate park are now on the scene and will soon have lines to the doomed vessel. It is probable all the crew will be saved. The vessel, however, will be a total loss. At 10 o'clock the men are still in the rigging where they have been clinging for two hours, wet to the skin with the heavy seas breaking over the schooner. As yet the life saving crews have been unable to reach them through the surf.

At 11 o'clock the eight men forming the crew of the schooner have been rescued by the life saving crews and have been taken to the station near by to be cared for. The men were all but exhausted.

The men who had been clinging to the rigging of the schooner for nearly two hours were rescued one at a time by means of a basket operating on a strong line of the life saving crew. Captain Raynor was the last one ashore. As they were lifted from the basket every man sank upon the beach from exhaustion. Captain Ranor was entirely helpless. He was brought to the city in a buggy. The others of the crew are all at the life saving station and the Oceanside house. Captain Raynor states he attempted to cross the bar on the advice of a pilot whom he spoke outside just after daylight, and who told him the bar was safe. The W. L. Beebe was a three-master schooner built in Seattle in 1885. The loss on the schooner and cargo is estimated at $40,000.

A WHINING CRIMINAL.

Minneapolis, Dec. 10.—Claus A Blixt, the confessed murderer of Catherine Ging, is a pitiable object today. He weeps continually and says he wants to die. He says Harry Hayward controlled him as he did Miss Ging, by hypnotic power A large crowd assembled in front of the municipal court today expecting Blixt would be arraigned, and ominous mutterings were heard. It was decided Blixt should be taken directly before the grand jury. After reading Blixt's confession, Howard said the story was a fake, concocted by Bixt to save his neck.

IN THE CAUSE OF LABOR

The American Federation at Denver.

Gompers' Annual Report Submitted.

It Contains About Eight Thousand Words in Which He Predicts a Grand Industrial Revival.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—The fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers at 10 o'clock today. There were 125 delegates present. President Rhody Kenehan, of the Denver Trades assembly, delivered of welcome to which Gompers briefly responded. Gompers spoke feelingly of the almost desperate condition of labor at the present time. Referring to the innovation of holding this convention so far in the West as Denver, he suggested that within a decade the westward movement of industry would take the conventions of the federation to the Golden Gate.

John Burns, the English labor leader entered the hall and was greeted with a storm of applause.

Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, delivered an address on "Labor's Rough and Noble Struggle." His delineation of the industrial conditions of the past and present was received with frequent applause. One of the changes in the situation from the past he attributed to the increase of corporations. He said that while an individual employer might feel sympathy for his employe, a corporation could entertain no such emotion. The action of the federal government in the Pullman strike was denounced as tyranny. The General Managers' association, he said, should have been held responsible for the delays of the mails. Capital controlled legislation, either by influencing elections or by purchasing the members of the national and state legislatures.

President Gompers' annual report, which was submitted to the convention this afternoon, contains nearly 8,000 words. He defended the action of the federation in regard to the A. R. U. strike by the assertion that Debs' proposition submitted to them was a virtual acknowledgement that the strike was a failure. President Cleveland's action at that time was severely condemned.

Gompers strongly opposed any movement looking to independent political action by organized labor at present. The results of local attempts in this line were cited to show the disastrous effects. A serious strain upon labor organizations was predicted for the coming winter, but the speaker adds:

"Unless every indication is incorrect and cause and effect lose their logical sequence, we are within a year of an industrial revival which in activity and intensity will far surpass that of any previous period."

The present time was suggested as opportune for the inauguration of a vigorous demand for an 8-hour day and for a law prohibiting contract work on government improvements. The proposition to establish compulsory arbitration was denounced.

CALIFORNIA CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—A political storm that has been gathering for many days broke here today when P. B. Cornwall, chairman of the republican state central committee, went before the state supreme court and took the initial in what is to be a contest between Budd, democratic candidate for governor, and Estee, republican, in San Francisco. Owing to the incompetency of election officials and in many instances their corrupt methods, returns from many precincts have not been properly certified to the board of election commissioners, which is just completing its canvass of returns. In several precincts the officers have not signed their returns and refuse to do so. Twelve officers of one precinct in which great frauds have been discovered, are under arrest for refusing to certify to their returns. It is claimed that if the vote of all these precincts in which there have been such irregularities shall be thrown out over 20,000 votes will be stricken from the return. It is in San Francisco that Budd polled his big vote, and as his total plurality in the state is less than 1,300, it is plain the throwing out of returns from all these precincts will defeat Budd and seat Estee, the republican candidate. The republican state central committee has decided to attempt this. The supreme court now has the petition under consideration. On the state supreme bench the republicans have a majority, but it is not presumed that this fact can have any bearing upon the questions in issue. If the court shall decide in favor of the republicans, further consideration will be immediate and conclusive and Estee be seated. If a decision adverse to the republicans shall be rendered, it is their declared intention to carry the contest into the legislature, where they have an overwhelming majority.

HIS LIFE PROLONGED.

The Desperate Seattle Murderer Will Not Hang Just Yet.

Tacoma, Dec. 10.—An Olympia special to the Ledger says: The supreme court today rendered a preliminary decision favoring Thomas Blanck, the Seattle murderer, now fighting to be saved from the gallows. Blanck appealed from the sentence of death, but the state moved to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the time for perfecting an appeal had expired. The supreme court denies the motion to dismiss Blanck's appeal. This practically gives the condemned man a new lease of life until the case can be heard and decided on its merits.

ARE AFTER THE MARQUAM.

Portland, Dec. 10.—S. C. Heilig and E. W. Lester, of Tacoma, are here negotiating with J. Thornburn Ross, manager of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., which controls the Marquam block, for the lease of the Marquam Grand theatre. They claim to have secured control of the Tacoma and Seattle theatres and their plan is to establish a circuit consisting of Portland, Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle, Victoria, and Vancouver, B. C. If their plans are matured they will complete the circuit by February 15th and have first-class attractions put on immediately.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR GOLD.

The Banking Institutions of New Foundland Tottering.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 10.—The Commercial bank of Newfoundland, having headquarters in this city, suspended payment this morning, owing to the failure of several of the largest fish exporting houses to respond to liabilities to the bank. This has involved other banks, and has crippled some concerns here. Four have closed their premises, and others will close tomorrow. Small depositors are demanding gold from the union and savings banks, and the gold reserve is being steadily drained. If they are able to meet a run, everything is safe, but the chief danger is the difficulty in getting more gold into the country. At present the people are very peaceful, and some are unable to appreciate the gravity of the situation. Business men are trying to effect an arrangement with London bankers or with Canadian concerns which will be urged to extend business to this center.

AN ORIENTAL FAIR.

Preliminary Steps Taken to Hold One at Portland.

Portland, Dec. 10.—The feasibility of holding an Oriental fair in Portland next year was the principal topic of discussion before the chamber of commerce this afternoon. It was suggested that China, Japan, Corea, Siam, Hawaii and Australia be invited to participate. A motion was carried for the appointment of a committee to take up the matter and report to the chamber of commerce.

IMMENSE WHEAT DEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The man who spent eleven millions of other people's money and nearly wrecked a bank and concluded a wheat operation that startled the world, is now indicted for making a false report of the condition of an insurance company. George L. Brander conducted the great wheat deal of 1887, using the money, securities and credit of the Nevada bank of which he was cashier. He confessed to the loot of millions and now for the first time is made public a statement of that confession and the relation of other facts about the wheat deal and the manner in which a financial panic was averted. The act for which he is indicted is that of swearing that 523 shares of stock of the State Investment and Insurance company, was $41,840 cash on hand, and is a trifle compared with his grand operation in 1887.

The inside history of the big wheat deal, published here for the first time, shows that Brander put the Nevada bank in such a way that it stood a chance to lose $17,000,000 on the deal. The day this state of affairs was discovered there was only about $200 left in the bank with which to commence business the next day. The late James Flood, then head of the Nevada bank, could see no way out and decided to have a receiver appointed. The necessary papers were drawn up, when the bank of California came to the rescue with a million dollars. Ex-Senator Fair also had a million and half to spare and with that the bank was enabled to tide over the crisis. The wheat bought by Brander was gradually disposed of and when the bank finally closed up the deal, it was found that Brander's enterprise had cost just $11,000,000. None of this enormous amount of money stuck to Brander's hands, and he was penniless when discharged from the bank. He engineered the deal merely for the glory he thought he would attain as a financier. Flood wanted to get rid of him and gave him $15,000 to leave the country. Brander did go, but came back and became head of the State Investment Co. He is believed to be in Scotland at present.

THEY ARE ALL CLOSED.

PENDLETON, Or., Dec. 10.—Not a gambling place is open in Pendleton. One week ago there were about a dozen running full blast. Nearly every gambler whose permanent home is not in this city has fled to escape the experience of those who have been arrested. Jacob Sheurerman, candidate for city treasurer at the election last Monday, was taken for examination today before a justice, charged with gambling. The case was dismissed, but the others are held. The agitation continues and will probably take the form of an investigation of the police force. It has been alleged that the officers collected blackmail money from the gamblers and prostitutes. Those who fled to Walla Walla found a more rigid observance than here, and write to friends that there is no show for sports.

BOTH GO TO PRISON.

The Dalles, Dec. 10.—Today Savage and Klein, the express robbers, were brought before Judge Bradshaw to receive sentence. Savage was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and Klein, who turned state's evidence and led to the recovery of the $14,000 stolen, gets eighteen months. It is understood Savage's attorneys will appeal to the supreme court.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—No. 1 shipping wheat 90c, with 91¼c for choice. Milling grades 95c @ $1. Walla Walla of fair average quality 78¾c @ 81¼c.

New York.—Hops dull.

Liverpool.—Wheat, spot, dull; demand poor; No. 2, red winter 5s; No. 2, red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1, hard Manitoba 5s 8d; No. 1, California 5s 6d.

Hops.—At London, Pacific coast, £2 10s.

RACES YESTERDAY.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—Five furlongs—Loughmore won in 1:10 3-4.

Five furlongs—Sir Reginald won in 1:08.

Seven furlongs—Jack Richelieu won in 1:35¼.

Five furlongs—Banyo won in 1:07½.

Six furlongs—Talbot Clifton won in 1:22½.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—The steamer Farralon arrived from Port Angeles today and reports a very rough experience during the recent storm, which she encountered on the 8th. Several of her sailors were injured and one passenger killed. Frank Heyman, steerage passenger, came out from the companionway onto the deck. A mountain of water caught him with full force and washed him against the combing of a hatch and then dashed him against the pilot house. His skull was crushed and he was injured severely internally. That evening he died. The next morning his body was dropped into the sea. Heyman was a German and boarded the vessel at Tacoma.

A MANIACAL BUTCHER

He Knifes His Whole Family to Death

And Then Shoots His Brains Out.

The Entire Countryside in a Fever of Excitement Over the Deed.

RIDGEWAY, Mo., Dec. 11.—The most horrible human butchery ever recorded in this section was committed five miles southwest of this city today. David G. Spragg, in a fit of insanity, murdered his wife and two children and mortally wounded his step-children and then took his own life. The weapon which the maniac used was a large butcherknife. In a few hours numbers of people arrived from towns about and an investigation of the scene was made.

The most sickening sight met their gaze. Lying in the yard near the gate was the body of Mrs. Spragg, mutilated almost beyond recognition. In the little dwelling, in one corner of the sitting room lay the lifeless body of little Caley, six years old, and in another, Albert, a 4-year-od boy. On the kitchen floor, with blood besmeared all over his hands and face and still clutching the terrible instrument of death, lay the author of the awful crimes. Two step-children of Spragg, both under six years of age, were taken to the home of a neighbor where they are dying from wounds.

Particulars of the butchery are learned from Dora, the 11-year-old stepdaughter of Spragg, who escaped to the neighbors and gave the alarm. Spragg had been complaining all morning of his head, and their nearest neighbor, Mr. Meyers, was sent to Ridgeway for a doctor. Soon after Meyers left Spragg began his work. When the people began to arrive they were kept from entering by Spragg, who stood in the door with a loaded shotgun. Finally he locked the door, and it was then that he butchered his step-children. Just as the crowd was preparing to break into the house two shots were heard, and when the door was finally forced open Spragg was dead.

THE GERMAN CONGRESS.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The reichstag was crowded today in expectation of seeing exciting esenes over the motion of Chancellor Hohenlohe to prosecute the socialists who refused to respond to the president's call for cheers for the emperor last Thursday. President von Levetzow opened the sitting and read the petition of the public prosecutor of the offending deputies. The petition was referred. Chancellor Hohenlohe then arose and read the budget statement. After intimating that he would not follow in all things the way of his predecessors, he dwelt upon the necessity for the finance reform and a re-arrangement of the relations between the empire and the individual states, and expanded the ideas set forth by the emperor in his speech. He concluded by calling attention to the necessity of strengthening the common laws against movements designed to undermine the authority of the state.

IN A DEEP HOLE.

Portland, Or., Dec. 11.—The Portland Exposition company is very near the end of its financial tether and their splendid property, worth perhaps three times the aggregate of claims against, about $65,000, must succumb to the terms of the foreclosure judgment hertofore gained by the Scotch-American Investment company. The day of redemption, as provided by statute, is very near and the exposition people are helpless unless the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. make good their recent proposition to pay the redemption figures and give the Exposition company another year in which to redeem their big property, but as they, too, are dilatory, things look very black for the judgment debtor. It is hoped, however, the turn may be made in time and the property saved.

THINGS GETTING WARM.

London, Dec. 11.—The Globe this afternoon prints a letter from a British resident of China, who occupies a position which brings him in touch with the mandarins and masses. He says: "A tragedy may occur any day, and when the Japanese come in sight of the capital I feel certain every foreigner will be massacred. The foreign ministers will incur a perfectly insane risk if they remain there after the ice has closed the port of Tien Tsin. The greatest danger is in the fact that nearly all the soldiers are members of a secret society, which is ready to break out at the first chance."

FLOATED THE BONDS.

Jalapa, Mexico, Dec. 11.—Delfin Sanchez, a railroad magnate of Mexico, has returned from Paris and London, where he says he has succeeded in securing the required amount of capital for the building of the extension of the Inter-Oceanic railroad from Chitla to Acapulco, on the Pacific coast. Concession for this extension was obtained from the government by Sanchez some time ago. The road will cross the Sierra mountains, and some great engineering feats must be accomplished.

THE 'FRISCO RACING STUD.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—About six furlongs, selling—San Luis Rey won in 1:21½.

Six furlongs, 2-year-olds—Ethel Dixon won in 1:23¼.

Six furlongs, selling—Monrovia won in 1:22½.

Seven furlongs, selling—Sligo won in 1:38.

About six furlongs—Obe won in 1:20¼.

HELD UP THE STATION.

Bellaire, O., Dec. 11.—Robbers entered the railroad station at Woodsfield, O., and after knocking the agent insensible securely bound him. They ransacked the station of express goods, railroad tickets and money.

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN.

Louisville, Dec. 11.—Arthur Gardner broke the one-third mile unpaced, bicycle, flying start, record in 38 3-5.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHEAT AND HOPS.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.—Wheat—dull; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 4d; No. 1 California, 5s 4½d. Hops at London, Pacific coast, £2 10s.

San Francisco.—In wheat there was a better feeling on the market this morning and matters generally had a steadier look; 90c for No. 1 shipping, with 91¼c for something better; milling grades are in moderate request at 90@91; Walla Walla, 78 3-8 to 82½ for fair average, 85 for choice heavy, 75@77½ for No. 2 and 65@70 for off grades.

PENALTY FOR FRAUD.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The pension bureau has received a report from Special Examiner Stockslager, at Fort Smith, Ark., announcing the sentence of Tom Bear to six years in the penitentiay, and of T. J. Thornton to six months in jail and a fine of $200. They were connected with fully 500 pension claims said to be false, and the commission of five special examiners under the supervision of Examiner Stockslager is still at work on the conspiracy.

TRAIN IN THE DITCH.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 11.—The Great Northern overland train due here at 10:35 last night was ditched five miles this side of Everett at 10 o'clock. The engine tender and express car are badly smashed. It was due to a land slide over the rails. John Johnson, a tramp, had his legs badly crushed between the tender and the bank. The tracks were not cleared, up to 1 o'clock today.

THE BENBROOK JOB.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 11.—John Phillips, the fifth man arrested for complicity in the Benbrook train robbery, was lodged in jail here today. He is a brother-in-law of John Ward, also arrested for this robbery. The officers are confident Ward, Sullivan, and Phillips did the robbing and Gardiner and others were only accessories.

DISASTER AT CORVALLIS.

Corvallis, Or., Dec. 11.—The river here is being searched for the remains of Pryor Scott, a pioneer of 1845, missing since last Sunday morning. He is supposed to have committed suicide. Financial troubles made him despondent and he often talked of drowning himself. A hat identified as his was found on the river bank.

AN OLD PRINTER DEAD.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 11.—Moritz Koch, of the printing firm of Koch & Oakley, died this morning of rheumatism. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Seattle.

a nervy scoundrel

A NERVY SCOUNDREL

A BURGLAR ASSUMES THE GUISE OF A DETECTIVE

And Robs a Couple of Portlanders "Down at the Bay."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Brown who arrived here last night from Portland and were en route to Eureka, were robbed of $495 this afternoon by a most daring burglar. The robber wore a badge and claimed to be a detective. He entered their apartments on O'Farrell street, while Mrs. Brown was alone, and after accusing the woman and her husband of complicity in a recent robbery, coolly proceeded to search their trunks. The burglar found some money in a stocking. He charged that it had been stolen and after frightening Mrs. Brown into a condition of helpless terror, he boldly walked out of the house.

THEY HELPED DO IT.

London, Dec. 11.—The death of Pugilist Smith from injuries received in a contest with Dummy Winters December 7th has resulted in the arrest of three sporting reporters, the timekeeper and the promoter of the fight. They will be charged as accessories to manslaughter

HISTORY REPEATED.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 11.—The report of the royal commission appointed to investigate matters at the provincial insane asylum at New Westminster, was laid before the legislature today, and shows a horrible state of affairs in that institution. Patients were treated with the utmost cruelty and barbarity, flogging, dark cells and ice cold water baths being among the favorite methods of subjugating refractory subjects. The entire re-organization of the staff will be proceeded with instantly.

THE DOUGHTY "FEARLESS."

Astoria, Dec. 11.—The tug Fearless, of San Francisco, is in port, having brought the Norwegian ship Bredablik through one of the worst storms that ever raged on the Pacific coast. Fears are entertained for the safety of several vessels now due at this port.

FOR TEN LONG YEARS.

Boise, Dec. 11.—In the United States circuit court today Martin C. Smith, James Shelton, and Richard J. Watkins pleaded guilty to robbing the mails and were sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary. They held up the Delmar stage in July.

AN M. D. IN TROUBLE.

Denver, Dec. 11.—Dr. Rudolph F. Price was convicted today of criminal imalpraptice (upon Miss Ida Hume Jefferies, at Grand Junction school teacher. Dr. Price left Portland, Or., under a cloud some time ago.

AN OFFICER DROWNED.

Tacoma, Dec. 11.—R. H. Hocker, aged 28, assistant freight clerk of the steamship Umatilla, was drowned at the wharf last night. He was not missed until the vessel was ready to sail at 11 p. m.

BLAIR SUCCEEDS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Blair's amendment to the Cooper substitute, which gave congress power to change, rescind or dissolve pooling arrangements at any time, was agreed to without division.

THE KELLEY JURY.

Portland, Dec. 11.—The jury in the trial of "Bunco" Kelley, for the murder of G. W. Sayres, was unable to agree at midnight, and Judge Stevens ordered them locked up for the night.

THE MARQUAM LEASE.

Portland, Dec. 11.—S. C. Heilig and W. Lesster of Tacoma, today leased, the Marquam theatre for a term of five years from February 15th, when the lease of Al Hayman expires.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

Prices Current in the Portland Produce Markets.

Flour—Portland and Salem, $2.40 per barrel.

Oats—Good white, 25 to 26c per bushel; milling, 27 to 29c; gray, 25 to 27c.

Barley—Feed barley, 65 to 67½c per cental; brewing, 80 to 82½c per cental.

Millstuffs—Bran, $13.50; middlings, $13.50; chop feed, $15 to $17.

Hay—Good, $9 to $10 per ton.

Butter—Firm; fancy creamery, 25 to 27½c; fancy dairy, 20 to 22½c.

Cheese—Oregon, fair, 8 to 10c per pound; fancy, 10 to 12½c.

Potatoes—35 to 40c per sack.

Onions—Good Oregon, 75 to 90c per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, young, $1.50 to $2 per dozen; old, $2.50 per dozen.

Fresh fruit—Good Oregon apples bring 50 to 65c per box.

Eggs—Oregon, scarce and firm at 25c per dozen; Eastern, 21 to 22½c.

Wool—Valley, 7 to 9c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7 to 9c; Eastern Oregon, 6 to 7c.

Hops—Quotable at 4 to 7c per pound, according to quality.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.25 to $2.35; fair to good steers, $2; cows, $1.75 to $2.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $1.75; ewes, $1.50 to $1.55; lambs, 2c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, small, 5c; large, 3 to 4c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $3.75 to $4; light and feeders, $3.75; dressed, 5c per pound.

OFFICIAL NOTICE
OF THE
WORLD'S FAIR AWARD
TO
Dr. Price's
Cream Baking Powder.

JOHN BOYD THACHER, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Awards at the Columbian Exposition, writing from Washington, D. C., to the Price Baking Powder Company, says:

"I herewith enclose you an official copy of your award, which in due time, will be inscribed in the Diploma, and forwarded to your address, unless otherwise indicated by you."

Thus are the honors awarded
Dr. Price's Baking Powder
at the World's Fair fully verified.

On the other hand the claims to awards at the Fair by a New York Baking Powder are proven wholly false. Official records show it was not even an exhibitor. Was it because it contained Ammonia?