

Oregon City Courier.

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY.....OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events
In Condensed Form From
Both Continents.

Three men were burned to death in a fire at Hot Springs, Ark.

Marshal Blanco has extended a full pardon to all rebels in Cuba.

Steps were taken at a mass meeting of miners held at Marquette, Ill., to continue the coal strike throughout the winter.

A rumor has reached Simla that a native officer and 35 Sikhs belonging to the Kurram column have been intercepted by the tribesmen in a ravine and slaughtered.

Two men met death in Southern Oregon. One was struck and hurled from a trestle by a train on the Southern Pacific, the other was run over by the same train while switching in the yard at Grant's Pass.

A Naples dispatch says Mount Vesuvius is in great activity. A mass of lava is pouring out from the Arlio de Cavello crater, which opened in 1895. Two wide streams are flowing down in the direction of Vitrova and Hiano del Jaestro.

A terrible famine is raging in the province of Archangel, Russia. Many have already died of starvation. The people wander about reduced almost to skeletons, the heads swollen to the size of baskets. The only means of subsistence is tea.

The chamber of commerce of San Francisco, has sent the following message to President McKinley: "In the name of humanity and patriotism, the chamber of commerce of San Francisco respectfully urges upon you the prompt dispatch of the revenue cutter Bear to the Arctic, under command of Captain Realy, with discretionary orders, fully equipped and provisioned, to rescue over 400 men imprisoned by ice near Point Barrow, and with authority to use, if necessary, reindeer, at the government station, to facilitate the landing."

The United States supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the interstate commerce commission against the Alabama Midland and the Georgia Central railways, and others. The case arose out of charges by citizens of Alabama that the companies were disregarding the long-and-short-haul clause of the interstate commerce law. The point at issue was whether, when there was competition between railroads and water transportation, the roads must file lower rates with interstate commerce commission, and it was decided in the negative by the court.

The anarchists of New York celebrated the 11th anniversary of the conviction of their comrades in Chicago, at a public meeting. There were about 500 anarchists in the audience. Johann Most presided and spoke of the "canaille of capitalism," which he said congratulated itself that the social question had been squelched, and that peace and order prevailed. He wanted to tell the political bandits that "the anarchists were not gathered to mourn or to shed tears, but to sing a song of triumph, for the future was not far off." He called the government a cowboy government, with apologies to cowboys, and tickled his hearers by saying only one bomb was fired in the Haymarket, but it did excellent execution.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business October 30, debt, less cash in treasury, amounting to \$1,090,563,901, an increase for the month of \$8,441,188.

A section of scaffolding around the Wabash building in St. Louis, recently partially destroyed by fire, gave way, carrying eight workmen into a mass of debris. Two were fatally injured and four seriously hurt.

During a fire at Hornot's dyeing and scouring establishment in Philadelphia, Pa., a large can of benzine exploded. Thirteen firemen were seriously burned. It is feared some of them may lose their eyesight. The loss by fire was slight.

The Sparta stage was held up by two masked men three miles from Baker City, Or. The highwaymen had a lantern, which frightened the horses, and the coach was capsized. The driver grabbed the mail sack and reached Baker City safely.

Attorney-General Fitzgerald, of California, submitted a motion to the supreme court at Washington, to dismiss or affirm in the case of W. H. T. Durrant. The case involves the proceedings against Durrant for murder. The case was taken under advisement.

The people of Canton turned out in large numbers to welcome President McKinley upon his arrival home. He was escorted to his residence by the Canton troop, where he was waited upon by the Commercial Travelers' Association and a large delegation of workmen from Duober Heights, most of them from the Duober watch works.

It is expected that a treaty or convention between the United States, Russia and Japan will be formally signed and executed at the state department during the present week, carrying out the proposition before the Behring sea conference for a suspension of pelagic sealing. The present understanding is that the signing of this document will occur within the next few days. It will represent the completed efforts of the conference, and, with the signing concluded, the conference will adjourn.

CANADA AND AMERICA.

The Premier and President to Have a Conference.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The authorities here have been advised that the arrival tomorrow of Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada; Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine in the Laurier cabinet, and other officials of the Dominion, is to have an important bearing, not only on the Behring sea settlement, but on all the pending questions which have been sources of international complication between the United States and Canada, namely, the passage of the alien-labor laws to and from Canada, the North Atlantic fisheries question, the presence of many Americans in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada, and in the mining regions of British Columbia, the fisheries trouble along the Great Lakes, the bonding privilege granted Canadian railroads, the controversy over the rights in Fraser river, British Columbia, and in Puget sound, and also the question of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada.

There is direct and definite information that Sir Wilfred comes prepared to take up all these questions, and if possible include them in one general settlement whereby the constant friction they have engendered may be overcome. On some of these subjects he will confer with President McKinley, and on at least one of them, that relating to alien laborers crossing the border, he will suggest such mutual modifications of present restrictions as in his opinion may be of material advantage to the thousands of Americans now in the Klondike country, and at the same time will be of advantage to Canada along the eastern borders.

The essential features of Sir Wilfred's mission were communicated to the officials, and are given out by persons fully advised of the premier's plans, and it can be said the suggestions that the decks be cleared of existing disputes between Canada and the United States met with the favor of the administration.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and his associates will urge strongly that the labor-immigration question be settled, and on this point will confer with the president. Under the premier's direction the Canadian parliament passed an alien-immigration law last spring, by which contractors of American labor would be debarred from competing in the work on the Crow's Nest pass railway, a government undertaking in Western Canada. On the other hand, it is claimed by the Canadians that 5,000 Americans are in the Klondike territory, belonging to Canada, and that 10,000 American contract laborers are working in the mines of British Columbia. The United States immigration laws, it is asserted, are administered with harshness along the Canadian border, and are a daily source of irritation. Sir Wilfred therefore will suggest that the cause of irritation be removed on both sides, and it is understood that he is prepared to offer a repeal of Canadian restrictions in the Klondike and other regions, if the administration of the American law is made more lenient.

In this connection the co-operation of the United States is desired in plans of the Canadian authorities to make an easy route to the Klondike. The proposed route is by boat from Fort Wrangle to the Stickeen river, which is in territory belonging to the United States, and up the Stickeen via Teslin lake, to the Yukon river and thence to the gold fields. As the Stickeen river is on American soil, it is desired to overcome any possible controversy, although the treaty of Washington is said to make the navigation of the river free to Canadians and Americans alike. The need of this route under the patronage of the Dominion is felt by the Canadian premier to be imperative, in order that 10,000 Australians can reach the Klondike in the spring. A total of 15,000 colonists are expected to head that way.

In the matter of reciprocity, the general purpose of the negotiations will be to give the United States the benefit of the minimum clause of the present Canadian law in exchange for the 20 per cent reduction allowed under the Dingley law. The desire of Sir Wilfred and his associates will be to confine the arrangement to a few important articles, allowing time to develop its usefulness and extend its scope. On the part of Canada the articles likely to be proposed for reciprocity are coal, lumber and barley. On the part of the United States the articles likely to figure are coal, oil, corn, railroad and electric supplies, machinery of all kinds, agricultural implements, native woods, watches and clocks, cotton and certain forms of iron and steel.

Relief for the Whaling Fleet.
Washington, Nov. 10.—There was a conference at the White House today attended by Secretaries Gage, Long and Alger, Commodore Melville and Commander Dickens, of the navy, and Captain Showalter, commander of the revenue service, to consider means for relief of the American whaling fleet said to be icebound in Behring sea. It was decided to send the revenue cutter Bear to the relief of the whalers.

Orders have been issued to put the Bear in commission for the voyage, and Captain Showalter says she will be ready to sail as soon as she can be provisioned, which will take but a short time.

Penitentiary for Life.
Gladwin, Mich., Nov. 10.—Benjamin Nunn and Roy Nunn, father and son, were both sentenced to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary today. Their crime was murdering Curtis Wright.

Killed by a Train.
Chicago, Nov. 10.—Alderman Henry Ludolph, of the 16th ward, was run over and instantly killed by a Chicago & Northwestern train this evening.

REFORM OF CURRENCY

Bullitt's Plan Laid Before the Monetary Commission.

ITS PROVISIONS IN OUTLINE

National Bank Notes to Take the Place of All Other Kinds of Currency—Other National News.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The monetary commission is receiving, in answer to its invitation, many interesting propositions for reform in the banking and currency systems of the country, and among these is one from John G. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, which, coming highly indorsed as it does by financial authorities, has commanded great attention and study. Mr. Bullitt's plan touches every branch of the problem before the committee, and its provisions in outline are as follows:

That all outstanding currency obligations, amounting to about \$800,000,000, shall be taken up and canceled, being replaced according to business exigencies (under the direction of a currency-board commission, composed of the president, secretary of the treasury and controller of the currency), by 3 per cent bonds. There is to be but one kind of currency, namely, national bank notes, redeemable in gold at the bank of issue, and a selected bank of reserve, and these notes are to be issued gradually to replace United States obligations as the latter are retired. These notes are to be secured by a deposit of 15 per cent in gold in the treasury, by 15 per cent in gold in the bank vaults, and by a first lien upon all the bank's assets, as well as by a special provision giving the government the right to assess all national banks, when needed, to make good the notes of a defaulting bank, the notes of which would then be redeemed by the government. A tax is to be laid upon the banks to cover the expenses of the currency board, and the balance held to secure redemption of notes in gold; but if this exceeds \$10,000,000, the surplus may be covered into the treasury to pay interest on United States bonds and for general purposes. This tax should be 1/2 of 1 per cent, or 1 per cent per annum, as the commission shall elect. Power should be given to banks, under permission from the currency board, to increase the note issue when there is a demand caused by an unusual financial emergency, such increase to be subject to a tax (to be determined from time to time by the currency board) upon the notes while in circulation, the tax upon the notes to be at a rate which would put pressure upon the banks to take up the notes when the emergency had passed.

Silver and subsidiary coins should be redeemed in gold by the United States government when demanded. These amount to about \$100,000,000. No notes should be issued for less than \$5. National banks should be constrained to exchange notes now out for new issues by surrendering notes as they receive them.

Customs demands and taxes of all kinds due to the government should be payable one-third in old and two-thirds in bank notes. This is necessary to supply the government with the gold required by it to pay interest upon United States bonds, redeem silver, and for other purposes.

The legal-tender quality of gold and silver should remain as now provided by law, and they should be the only legal tender, except to the extent of two-thirds of customs duties and taxes due the government, which should be payable in bank note, as above stated.

Confer upon the currency board the power to regulate the issue of bank notes from time, in lieu of the government currency retired, and to authorize new banks and branch banks to be established, when and where, and with such amounts of capital, as the board may deem proper and expedient, with power also to increase the amount of note issue by the banks required for the normal conditions of business as the country shall grow in population and business expansion. As banking capital may be increased by the creation of new banks, the currency board should have the power to adjust the note issue, whether normal or extraordinary, between the new and old banks, no distinction being drawn between them. The 15 per cent gold upon the note issue deposited in the government treasury, and the 15 per cent kept in bank vaults, should be counted as part of the 25 per cent reserve on deposit in national banks.

The system of clearing-house certificates adopted by the banks in the large cities in times of panic should be legalized. They have proved to be most salutary, and there can be no better evidence of the needs of such a system than the fact that it has been established by voluntary consent in times of panic.

London, Nov. 9.—The British steamer Harwood has arrived at Gibraltar, with her machinery out of order. She was last reported at Savona, October 23. A dispatch from Flushing says that the British steamer St. Cathbert, Captain Fitzgerald, from New York for Antwerp, is ashore at Parademark, Wielong.

Two Burned to Death.
Halifax, Nov. 9.—The residence of George Tullock, about three miles from Halifax, was burned last night. Miss Mary Walker, sister of Mrs. Tullock, and a 4-year-old child were burned to death.

Fatally Crushed.
Pittsburg, Nov. 9.—Three employes of Jones & Laughlin's steel works were caught between a car and shifting engine this morning, and crushed so badly that two of them will die.

WEYLER'S AWFUL WORK.

"Concentrados" Dying Off By Tens of Thousands in Western Cuba.

New York, Nov. 9.—A special from Havana says: Weyler has gone, but his purpose to "exterminate the breed" of the Cuban patriots is being fulfilled. Starvation is killing the "concentrados" by tens of thousands. Hunger is doing what Spain's 200,000 soldiers cannot accomplish. The frightful sufferings of those who survive cry out to the mercy of the civilized world. The physicians of Havana are now forbidden to give "starvation" as a cause of death.

A correspondent in the town of San Domingo writes: "A multitude of sick fall and die in the streets here, and lie until, after having served as ignominious spectacles for some hours, they are collected and hauled away in carts used for garbage to the dumping grounds. Most of these bodies are thrown into the fields to be eaten by the birds and dogs."

The "birds" of which this correspondent writes are vultures.

Both the newspapers which supported Weyler and those who opposed him are now forced to tell the half truth about the starving "concentrados." Here are some whole truths made undeniable.

Since Weyler's proclamation driving the country people into the towns was issued, half the rural population of Western Cuba has died. Half of those who survive are so weak, so emaciated, that the flickering spark of life in them will surely soon be extinguished. They cannot survive, although Blanco, the governor-general, has ordered that service rations be issued to them, rations such as his soldiers get. The lives of the other half of the survivors Blanco will save.

Photographs of starving children speak louder than any words. These photographs are taken at Guanabacoa within an hour's travel of the palace here. Remember that with natural affection intensified by suffering the parents of these children have given to them every morsel they could scrape together. The mothers of these children deny themselves food, refuse to eat the miserable scraps of meat and bread that they may keep life in their children. The children's legs were like pipestems. One could count their ribs. Their joints, made disproportionately large by emaciation, seemed immense. These are not isolated cases. There are thousands and thousands like them.

The assistant mayor of Havana says that there are 15,000 "concentrados" in this city. Ragged, thin and starving, these people are huddled in the public buildings. The hospitals are all full as the graveyards. Certain not more than 90 per cent of the deaths among the "concentrados" in this city are reported. But from these official figures it is easily learned that the death rate among the children of the "concentrados" in hospitals and public buildings is 90 per cent; among the adults 50 per cent, and the death rate in the smaller cities and towns is even larger.

The absolute fact is that in Havana the conditions are five times better, more favorable than anywhere else in Cuba. Yet the Spanish officials' reports prove that 1,778 persons died in Havana during the month of September last, and 2,278 during October.

DURRANT TO GET HIS DUE.

The Supreme Court Declines to Intervene to Save Him.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The United States supreme court today affirmed the decision of the circuit court of California refusing a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont at San Francisco, in April, 1895.

The case has attracted attention throughout the whole United States, and today's decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned man.

Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's decision, but made no remarks save to cite a few authorities on which the court based the decision.

The decision of the Durrant case is in response to the motion of Attorney-General Fitzgerald to dismiss the case or affirm the decision of the court below. The chief justice, indulged in no comment whatever, merely remarking that the order of the circuit court was affirmed on the authority of the decisions of the court in previous cases.

Attorney-General Fitzgerald was present in the court-room when the opinion was rendered, and said it would insure Durrant's hanging.

The News at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The news that the United States supreme court decided not to interfere with the execution of Durrant spread quickly over the city today and crowds of interested people read the announcement eagerly from the newspaper bulletin boards. The decision was not unexpected here. District Attorney Barnes, who conducted the sensational trial, the result of which was the conviction of Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont, was much pleased with the decision of the supreme court. It paves the way for the execution of five other murderers who have been sentenced to death, but whose execution has been deferred pending a decision in the Durrant case.

Down a Mine Chute.
Leadville, Colo., Nov. 9.—Joseph Hatcher, recently arrived from Missouri, was fatally injured in the Chip mine this morning. He is a partner in the lease, and was in an upraise when he made a misstep and fell through the chute 80 feet. He cannot live.

Killed by a Falling House.
Vienna, Ind., Nov. 9.—The house of Bud Doley, a farmer near here, fell down this morning, killing him and a man named Parks, and three children.

FARMING IN ALASKA

Commissioners Evans and Killin Submit Reports.

STOCKRAISING VERY LIMITED

Enough of Certain Crops May Be Grown to Sustain a Considerable Population.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Dr. W. H. Evans and Benton Killin, commissioners appointed to investigate the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, have submitted their reports to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The reports agree that while comparatively little agriculture exists there, it is possible that enough of certain crops and animals may be grown to sustain a considerable population, provided proper methods are pursued.

While Director True, of the division of experiment stations, does not regard as feasible the establishment of agricultural experiment stations there, he believes that experiments may be carried on in a number of lines with great success.

The two commissioners spent three months in investigation on the southern coast of Alaska. They report that the cultivated areas in Alaska are confined to small kitchen gardens, in which are grown many of our earlier and harder vegetables. Stockraising is carried on to a very limited extent. The possible extension of pasturage and gardening are quite considerable.

What agriculture will be in Alaska will be subsidiary to fishing and other industries, according to Mr. Killin's special report. Fishermen will locate on Alaskan lands and make homes. At the present rate, Mr. Killin says, the salmon will soon be destroyed. They are being fished for in the spawning waters to such an extent that they have no opportunity to propagate. The halibut and herring will last forever.

Timber will not go into the market until the yellow fir, or Douglas pine, of the Pacific coast, is exhausted, as it is superior to the Alaskan spruce or hemlock. Alaskans will not feel the want of agriculture, as freight from the coast agricultural districts by sailing vessels is very cheap. It now costs but 30 cents a day to provide food for miners at Turnagain arm, the most remote part of Cook inlet. He says that the agricultural department can do nothing in experiment stations in Alaska, but it can furnish information.

Mr. Killin says that from the country will be drawn sailors for the merchant marine and navy. It can be done, he thinks, by granting to every American citizen who shall establish himself in a home for five years on the public lands and who shall engage in some occupation on his own account for the same period, 20-acre tracts of land, with about 600 feet of water front. The latter will make it possible for boats to be landed and nets to be drawn.

The timber of the 20 acres would build a boat, a house and furnish fuel. As fast as the timber is taken off the land, small fruits and green vegetables can be grown and grass furnished for the domestic animals. Grasses grow to great perfection. Little was seen of the cultivation of cereals and small fruits. Berries abound, though practically no attention is paid to their cultivation.

As to the country from the southern boundary to Kodiak and Long island, and from the Pacific to the Alaskan mountains, the climate is extremely wet, but not cold. The winters are very long, and the feeding period will be at least seven months. Cereals will not ripen, and the vegetables will not mature.

CONVICT SHOT DEAD.

Forfeited His Life in an Attempt to Escape at Salem.

Salem, Or., Nov. 8.—Otto Krahn, a convict in the penitentiary here, forfeited his life this evening about 5 o'clock in the desperate attempt to escape.

He was employed in breaking pig-iron in a shed near the foundry, and shortly before the hour for marching the men back to their cells, adroitly improvised a ladder by nailing several cleats on a pine plank which served as a track for conveying iron pipes to a trench being dug between the prison and the insane asylum on the north. Placing the plank against the north wall of the yard, in plain sight of the wall guard, Jay McCormick, son of J. H. McCormick, of this city, and in defiance of the guards' repeated warnings, he climbed to the opening and sprang to the ground, fleeing like a deer toward the asylum. As he leaped from the wall, the guard fired low, hoping to check him by wounding him in the legs, but missed. The second shot pierced Krahn's body from the shoulder to the right side, and he fell dead in his tracks 80 feet from the wall.

It was McCormick's first day's service at the penitentiary. This was Krahn's third attempt to escape. He was a German, 25 years old. He was sentenced from Multnomah county in January, 1893, for eight years for assault with intent to commit rape.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 8.—The bill by Mr. Oliver, of Burke county, to make the birthday of Jefferson Davis a legal holiday in this state, was adversely reported by the general judiciary committee in the house of representatives here today, and Mr. Oliver called up the measure and moved to disagree with the committee. In an earnest speech he asked the house to honor the hero of the lost cause. The report of the committee was disagreed to by an almost unanimous vote.

POWERLESS TO ACT.

Secretary Alger's Reply to the Klondike Relief Committee.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.—While in this city today to visit his son, who is a Harvard student, Secretary of War Alger was seen in regard to the matter of the request of the merchants of Portland, Or., and the Chamber of Commerce of that city, asking his official assistance in sending supplies to the Klondike, through the co-operation of the war department. Secretary Alger stated that his department is waiting to get a report on the matter from Captain Ray. When last heard from Ray was at Fort Yukon, and was going to Dawson City. The secretary has ordered a reindeer to St. Michaels, hoping that there are stores of provisions there. He added:

"We should have a report soon. Until that comes, I cannot do anything, as I will not know the true condition of affairs and cannot tell just what steps it is best to take."

"In the matter of the request of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, I have no authority to act in such a case. Congress is the only body that can place the forces of our departments at their disposal for such a thing. If anything in the way of army transportation, if we had troops there, I could act on my own responsibility. As a citizen, I will do all I can, but officially I can do nothing without the authorization of congress."

CHINESE COALMINERS.

Illinois Operators Will Attempt to Break the Strike.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The Times-Herald says: Chinese coalminers are to take the place of Americans in the Northern Illinois district. An attempt will be made to break the strike that exists, and 800 skilled coolies have been picked for the work. They will all bear arms, live in a galling gun equipped stockade, and be guarded by 100 former Chicago policemen. An agent of the Chinese Six Companies was in Chicago last week and made a contract with the Wilmington Coal Company to deliver the 800 Chinese in the Wilmington-Braidwood district. The first contingent of 200 will arrive next Tuesday, and others will be on hand as soon as provision can be made to take care of them. Arrangements for an additional 1,000 Chinese miners have been made, conditional on the success of the first venture.

Elaborate preparations have been completed to take care of the first 800 Chinese and give them ample protection.

CHOIR WOULD NOT SING.

Because the Pastor Advocated the Election of Low.

New York, Nov. 9.—The chorists choir of the People's church, of which Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., is pastor, consisting of about 40 singers, refused to sing today out of sympathy with Professor Agramonte, their leader, because the pastor last Sunday advocated the election of Seth Low for mayor. Professor Agramonte is a Cuban and a member of the junta here. His son has been in a Spanish prison in Cuba for two years. The Cubans say that Seth Low was opposed to any intervention of this country in Cuban affairs, and has stood against the cause of Cuban liberty since the outbreak of the last war.

Mr. Dixon, in his sermon today, said that he sympathized with Professor Agramonte, and had advocated voting for Low last Sunday only because he stood the best chance of election against Tammany. He was opposed to Low personally.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Nitroglycerin Magazine Blew Up With Fatal Results.

New Martinsville, W. Va., Nov. 9.—At Pine Fork today William Conn, of Cuba, N. Y., drove to the nitroglycerin magazine with a two horse wagon to get 12 gallons of nitroglycerin to shoot some oil wells over which he has supervision. While he was inside another two-horse wagon with two men in it, who have not been identified, drove up. Before these strangers alighted the magazine blew up with a report heard 10 miles away. The only thing found that ever was human was a piece of a man's foot. All else, human beings, horses and the wagons, were as if they had never existed. Where the magazine stood was a deep, yawning cavern. Windows were broken in every dwelling within a radius of half a mile.

Fifteen Thousand Mile Ride.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—Charles Campbell and William J. Nixon, of a local organization, today left this city on a tandem for a 15,000-mile ride. They were escorted as far as Wilmington by about 300 local riders. The men ride as the result of a wager that they cannot complete the distance in one year, and on their return show \$1,000, the start to be made without any money, and with the necessary clothing that can be carried in a traveling-case. They are required to visit the leading Southern cities and to be in Indianapolis at the national L. A. W. next year. The men expect to earn the \$1,000 by selling bicycle sundries.

Reached Cuba Safely.

Havana, Nov. 9.—The long-expected dry-dock built in England, and spacious enough to accommodate the largest iron-clads, arrived here today. It crossed the Atlantic without damage.

General-Fund Warrants Called.

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 8.—The state treasurer has called in general-fund warrants Nos. 18,671 to 19,250 inclusive, the call amounting to \$60,685.69, and maturing November 19.