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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

The report that the O. R. & N. Co. was contemplating an extension of its lines to the Kootenai country has been officially denied at the offices in Portland. No such enterprise is at present under consideration.

The Mississippi river is on the rise. At Memphis it has reached 38.8, the highest record since the establishment of the weather bureau. Along the lowlands of Arkansas there is great suffering among people who have been driven from their homes by the oncoming waters.

A Missouri Pacific passenger train ran into a bunch of horses near Wolf Creek, Kan. The engineer and fireman were killed and a score of others injured, mostly train employees. All the cars but the sleepers were overturned. The passengers escaped with comparative ease.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that all the admirals, except the French and Italian commanders have been ordered to immediately blockade the principal Greek ports, especially the port of Athens, Syra and Volos. An ultimatum will forthwith be addressed to Greece by the admirals of the foreign fleets.

In revenge for being ejected from trains, tramps caused a wreck on the Louisville & Nashville railway this morning. They spiked a switch, derailing and demolishing a freight train and causing heavy damage. The tramps had intended wrecking the Chicago limited. They have been captured.

Postmaster-General Gary has made the definite announcement that the administration had decided to adhere to the four-years-tenure-of-office policy for all postmasters, except in a few cases where removal for cause was required on account of delinquency, incompetency or unsatisfactory conduct of administration of office.

Professor J. B. Mc Masters, of the university of Pennsylvania, will arrive in Chicago this week with a bundle of manuscripts of the new school history of the United States, in which patriotism is the keynote. The making of this history has been undertaken at the urgent request of a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic.

An expedition is to be sent to North-eastern Asia and Northwestern America to discover if possible the ancestry of the American Indian. Morris Jesup, president of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, is the originator of the expedition, and will pay all the bills connected with it, which during the six years of its continuance, will reach considerably over \$50,000.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature providing for the placing of all the newspapers in the state under the censorship or supervision of state authorities.

Captain-General Weyler's latest edict is said to be an order that all women arrested in Cuba as "suspectives" shall be tried by court-martial. Weyler says that women are harder to subdue than men, and that if he had his way he would kill them first and try them afterward.

Agent Randlett, of the British and Oray-Andia agency, telegraphed Washington authorities there were fifteen men who had made locations on the lands of the Uncompahgre reserve; that they had refused to leave and that there would be trouble unless troops were sent to eject them.

The expense of the Oregon Soldiers' Home for February was \$1,038, as shown by bills audited by the executive committee. The board estimates the government fund will keep the house six months. The terms of Galway, Robertson and Rust, as trustees, have expired, and their successors will be appointed soon.

Mrs. Thomas Deisoll attempted suicide at Heppner. She first tried to take carbolic acid, but was prevented by her husband, and directly afterward took a quantity of rough on rats. A physician was immediately summoned, and by a vigorous use of the stomach pump, her life was saved. Domestic troubles are said to be the cause.

Gun on Russian Warship Burst. London, March 17.—The correspondent of the Times says that while the gunners of the Russian ironclad Cesaio Veliki were practicing yesterday, a gun burst, blowing the top off a turret. Fourteen men and one officer were killed, and sixteen were wounded, five fatally.

Canoe, March 17.—It is believed the bursting of the gun on the Russian warship was due to an ill-closed breech. The occupants of the turret were killed while the flying debris of the massive structure killed and wounded others.

John Iles committed suicide at Summit, twenty miles west of Olympia, by drinking laudanum. He had been subject to insane spells. The body was found in a shack near the camp where he had been working.

The report that Japan had gone to the gold standard is now said to have been premature. A bill has been introduced into the diet providing for a change from the silver to the gold standard, but no action upon it has as yet been taken.

PLUNGED THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Seven Persons Hurt in an Accident on the Southern Railway.

Rome, Ga., March 16.—A frightful passenger train wreck occurred here early this morning on the approach to the high bridge of the Southern railway over Fort Owen river. Six people were injured, but none fatally. The train wrecked was a passenger from Chattanooga, composed of one Pullman sleeper, a day coach, a smoker, a baggage and an express car, and five cars of perishable fast freight. About sixty feet high crossing the Western Atlantic railroad tracks. Heavy rains caused the trestle to give way. The freight cars, baggage car and smoker fell, while the engine jumped the track and plunged into the river. The wreck then caught fire. The fire department and citizens had much difficulty in cutting out and rescuing the passengers in the smoking car. The Pullman and day coach did not leave the track and were pushed back out of the fire.

The escape of engineer Pitman, who bravely stuck to his post, was miraculous. The abutment of the bridge tumbled from the engine, which plunged down the bluff into the river. The engineer, with his leg broken, clung to the engine and yelled for help. No one heard him. Finally he fell into the river and then swam ashore.

A NEWSPAPER'S EXPOSURES.

Alleged Corruption in Sacramento City Affairs.

Sacramento, March 16.—The Bee today publishes the conclusion to its series of sensational stories alleging corruption in the city council. About a week ago the Bee printed a story to the effect that Carl von Arnold, a wealthy Chicago saloonkeeper, had settled in Sacramento with the purpose of opening a big gambling den and concert hall. He was also to start a new daily paper. The Bee declared that it had evidence that Von Arnold was to put up \$50,000 to establish the paper, and that he had made contracts with certain members of the board of trustees whereby he was to conduct his gambling-house without interference from the authorities. All sorts of denials were made by the implicated people, but the Bee insisted that the evidence in its possession was beyond dispute. Today the Bee announced that Von Arnold was a San Francisco detective in the employ of the Bee, and that he had been employed to expose suspected dishonesty among city officials. Von Arnold appeared before the grand jury today and told the result of his investigations.

A NEGRO BURGLAR.

His Arrest Causes a Bloody Race Riot in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., March 16.—Two tragic deaths, a policeman shot and a small race riot, in which a dozen persons were more or less hurt, constituted the results of a fight which occurred inside of thirty minutes on the South Side this afternoon. A burglary was committed by Will Hunter, a negro. Pliocene Perdue was detailed on the case, and this afternoon found Hunter and arrested him. Hunter drew a pistol and fired, striking Perdue in the jaw, inflicting a dangerous wound. The negro made a break for liberty, the officer pursuing, and firing as he ran. After firing three shots, the officer fell from exhaustion, his last shot wounding Hunter fatally. It developed afterward that one of Perdue's shots killed Myrtle Boland, a 5-year-old girl, who was playing in an alley, two blocks away. When the police finally took Hunter in charge, a mob of negroes followed, threatening to rescue the wounded prisoner. A number of white men soon appeared, and a general free fight ensued between the negroes and whites, in which fully a dozen persons were more or less wounded and several negroes badly beaten.

Voted by the Governor.

Olympia, March 16.—Governor Rogers decided this afternoon that he would veto the appropriation of \$25,550 for the Olney normal school and \$97,500 for the New Whatcom school. He reached this determination after a careful inspection of the general appropriation bill. His reasons for vetoing these items are embodied in a statement which he gave out.

Bills Approved by the Governor.

Olympia, March 16.—The governor today approved the following bills: House bill 81—An act relating to assignments and satisfactions of judgments.

Senate bill 288—An act fixing the fee to be paid the secretary of state by corporations doing business in this state, and declaring an emergency.

House bill 113—Providing for the dissolution of municipal corporations of the third and fourth classes; emergency clause.

House bill 884—Providing for the reservations of portions of the public highways for bicyclists and foot passengers.

House bill 284—For the protection of game animals and birds, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof. Section 25 was vetoed for the reason that it appears to be an attempt to fine members of sporting clubs for belonging to such clubs.

Baby Fatally Scalded.

Tacoma, Wash., March 16.—While Mrs. Edmonson, wife of Conductor C. N. Edmonson, was giving her infant daughter a bath, she left it for a few moments to procure some cold water, the water in the tub being too hot. By some means the child fell into the tub, and was so badly scalded that its life is despaired of.

The anti-trust law enacted in Georgia is a very comprehensive and drastic one.

TO PASS TARIFF BILL

Extra Session of Congress Begins Its Work.

REED IS ELECTED SPEAKER

Credentials of Corbett Presented and Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The fifty-fifth house of representatives met Monday for the work before it. Although the proceedings were perfunctory, the scene was a brilliant one. The most striking feature of the scene on the floor was the number of new faces. Familiar figures conspicuous in the shock of many parliamentary battles had disappeared, and in the lists were new and untried knights. The change of personnel was very great. By 11 o'clock the reserved galleries, except those for the diplomatic corps and executive, were well filled, in tier on tier.

At 12 o'clock, Major McDowell, the clerk, rapped the house to order. Rev. Mr. Couden, the blind chaplain, delivered an invocation, appealing for God's blessing on the work of the new congress and the new administration. The clerk read the president's proclamation convening congress, after which the roll was called.

The vote on speaker, which resulted, Reed 199, Bailey 114, Bell 21 and Newlands 1, aligned several unclassified members.

Speaker Reed was enthusiastically received on his appearance in the house after his election, and made a graceful and dryly humorous speech in assuming the gavel.

According to the time-honored custom, Harmer of Pennsylvania, the oldest member in continuous service, administered the oath to the speaker.

After the new members had been sworn in by the speaker, the oath was administered by unanimous consent to Dooliver of Iowa, Bell of Texas and Pierce and McMillin of Tennessee, whose credentials had not arrived.

Grosvener presented a resolution, which was adopted, for election of candidates for other officers of the house, as follows: Clerk, Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri; doorkeeper, W. Glenn, of New York; postmaster, J. C. McElroy, of Ohio; chaplain, Henry N. Couden.

The usual formal resolution of notification of assembling was adopted. When Henderson of Iowa, offered the usual resolution for adoption temporarily of the rules of the last house, an ineffectual attempt was made, under the leadership of Hepburn, to limit the operation of the rules of the last congress, which were adopted temporarily, to thirty days. The Democrats, Populists and fourteen Republicans supported him, but they were defeated, 183 to 162.

This was the only incident out of the ordinary connected with the proceedings today. The president's message was applauded vigorously, as was Dingley when he introduced the new tariff bill.

The speaker appointed the Republican members of the old committee on ways and means, and added Bailey of Texas, Robertson of Louisiana and Swanson of Virginia to the Democratic members.

In the Senate.

There was an abundance of flowers on the desks of the senators when at 12 o'clock Mr. Hobart called the senate to order. The galleries were filled. The chaplain's prayer invoked divine grace and blessing on the senators and members on the extraordinary session, and on the president and vice-president. The roll-call disclosed the presence of sixty-eight senators. The new senator from Kansas, W. A. Harris, took the oath of office.

McBride of Oregon presented the credentials of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the governor of Oregon to fill the vacancy caused by the failure to elect a successor to Mitchell. The governor's certificate was read. McBride requested that the new senator be sworn in, if there should be no objection. Gray of Delaware said some unusual circumstances attended the appointment, and the credentials should be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

Hoar of Massachusetts and Cockrell of Missouri were named a committee to wait on the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication from him. The senate at 12:30 took a recess until 2.

At 2 o'clock a further recess was taken until 3, to give further time to the committee appointed to wait upon the president.

At 3 o'clock the session was resumed. Hoar and Cockrell reported that they had called on the president. Secretary Prudden, of the White House staff, thereupon stepped forward, message in hand. It was sent to the desk and the reading began amid the close attention of the senators. It took but ten minutes to read the message, and thereafter, on motion of Allison, the senate adjourned.

Minister's Tragic Death.

Milwaukee, March 17.—The body of Rev. George H. Wells, of Dover, Ill., was found alongside the St. Paul track near Wauwatosa station. He had been struck by a train. Appearances and the surrounding circumstances seemed to indicate suicide.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Necessity for Enactment of a New Tariff Bill.

The president Monday sent the following message to congress: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such condition has existed now for more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debts by borrowing money to meet ordinary outlays incident upon an economical and prudent administration of the government. Examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads to the inevitable conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, were \$435,868,260.32, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,959,806.04, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$19,914,454.18. During that fiscal year, \$40,570,467.98 was paid upon the public debt, which has been reduced since March 1, 1890, \$259,078,890, and the annual interest charges decreased \$11,654,576.60.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$355,818,629, and its expenditures \$338,477,954, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$17,340,674.74. Since that time, the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions, of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded expenditures.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,982,498.29, and its expenditures, \$442,605,728.87, leaving a deficit, the first time since the resumption of specie payments of \$69,623,230.58. Notwithstanding the decrease of \$16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve.

In February 1894, \$50,000,000 bonds were issued, and in the November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 bonds for \$65,116,244 was announced to congress.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$397,203.30, and the expenditures \$438,178,436.48, showing a deficit of \$40,975,233.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,168,246, and swelling the aggregate bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25,203,245.70. In other words, the total receipts of the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year, the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$157,507,609.76 and the expenditures, exclusive of the postal service, \$195,410,000.29, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,390.53.

In January of this year there was a deficit of \$5,952,395.24 for the month. It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficit and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing conditions. Ample revenues must be supplied, not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market as far as possible to our producers, to revive and increase manufactures, to relieve and encourage agriculture, to increase our domestic and foreign commerce, to aid and develop our mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation liberal wages and adequate rewards, to which skill and industry are justly entitled.

The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenues to faithfully administer the government without contracting further debt or continued disturbance of our finances. WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Outlined by Sherman to a London Correspondent.

THE NEW ARBITRATION TREATY

No Danger of War With Spain—He Does Not Want to Annex Canada.

London, March 16.—The Times today publishes an interview its correspondent in the United States has had with John Sherman, secretary of state. He says: "After a long conversation with Mr. Sherman, I believe he has no very definite settled opinions on a foreign policy. He does not think that foreign affairs are of the first importance, or even of high importance. He approves of the doctrine of arbitration, and may readily enough follow the president's lead. He does not seem sure that the amendments proposed for the arbitration treaty are of much importance, though he has been told plainly that the British government will not proceed with the treaty thus amended."

"His intent in Cuba is more direct; his purpose is clearer, and his senatorial jingoism has fallen off him like a worn-out garment. He declares there should be no change of policy in regard to Cuba, and there will be no war with Spain, saying: 'We want none. We do not believe Spain wants war. If Spain gave me a quitclaim deed to Cuba, I would not have it.'"

"Referring to Canada, he repelled the notion of desiring to annex the dominion, saying that under the crown she could have all the freedom she would have if independent, adding: 'If she will maintain her connection with England, my dream for a remote permanent future for North America is three great republics—Canada, the United States and Mexico. We shall not take a step to alter things. What is to come hereafter must come from natural political evolution.'"

ANARCHY IN CRETE.

Pillaging at Candia and Retimo Continues.

Crete, March 16.—Pillaging began yesterday at Candia, Retimo and at this place, and has continued today. The bishop of Nisephre remains here, though alone, in the hope of being able to save the Metropolitan church from pillage. The landing of European troops was expected today. The insurgents maintain a ceaseless cannonade at Spinalonga.

The foreign admirals have not yet been informed of the decision of a week ago. Yesterday they telegraphed their respective governments asking that detachments of sailors equal in number to those already landed at Candia, Retimo, Candia and Sitia, be sent immediately to relieve the present force, whose work is most harassing, comprising as it does the double function of police and firemen.

The admirals have been instructed to confer with the consuls as to the best means of proclaiming the fact that Turkey has granted Crete complete autonomy. The hope is entertained that such a measure will help to pacify the island.

Great Britain has instructed Colonel Chormide and Major Bor to remain in Candia.

In addition to the Italian warship, one British ironclad assisted in the bombardment of the insurgent forces commanded by Captain Korakas at Hierapetra.

Sir Alfred Billiotti has been authorized to proclaim autonomy, but without detail. The other consuls will also receive similar instructions. A torpedo boat has started to convey Billiotti's instructions to the British admiral.

A Russian cruiser brings news that the insurgents bombarded Kissamos yesterday. The town was set on fire in several places. Desultory firing continues around Candia. Foreign men-of-war have gone to Spinalonga, where the insurgents and Greek volunteers, with three guns, are making an attack upon Chief Korakas. The men-of-war will stop a further bombardment.

No Greek steamers are now allowed to anchor in this port.

The admirals, in communicating with the insurgents, find considerable difficulty, owing to their ignorance of foreign languages. It is feared that the interpreters impart only what pleases them. The administration of the island is in general confusion, owing to the conflict of authority. Should the European troops be landed to keep order and the Greeks replaced, further difficulties are expected over the island. The Moslems complain that Italians assault their women.

Petition to McKinley.

London, March 16.—The Irish members of parliament are largely signing a petition to President McKinley, which is in charge of Captain Donelan, an anti-Parnellite member for the east division of Cork, urging that no addition be made to the customs duty on cured mackerel pointing out that the present profit in export is very small, and that any increase in the duties will almost destroy the trade.

A County Treasurer's Crookedness.

Butler, Ind., March 16.—Ex-County Treasurer Fair was arrested today for embezzlement. He turned the office over to his successor \$12,000 short. His son, who was deputy, was arrested for forgery, but is out on bail. Seven ex-county officers have been arrested in connection with Dekalb county crookedness.

Irish women are said to have the most beautiful eyes, complexion and hands in the world.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The dominating factor in regulating wheat values during the week has been the weakness and indifference of foreign markets. Advice still indicates Europe must rely entirely on America and Russia for supplies, but for the present the cash demand for export is absent and foreigners have been speculative short sellers in American markets, indicating that they have purchased more than enough wheat for their immediate requirements. The fictitious strength injected by the Graeco-Turkish complications has disappeared with the subsidence of war rumors. Values declined 4 1/2 cents at Chicago, although there was a moderate recovery on Friday and Saturday, leaving the net loss for the week at about 2 1/2 cents for May delivery. Export clearances have been small for the week and indicate another large decrease in the amount on passage. The milling demand at home shows some improvement. The prospects of the growing winter wheat in America are favorable, but we are now approaching the season of the year when crop damage reports abound. The present decline is due partly to speculative causes. The local trade has been persistently bearish, and by overselling has afforded strength to the market and caused the frequent rallies by trying to cover. The extreme low prices have been made on liquidation by tired longs. If the situation ever was bullish on this wheat crop, it is equally, if not more so, today, and we regard the present decline as a favorable opportunity to be taken advantage of to buy some Chicago wheat.

Corn has been steady to firm throughout the week. The feature was the large buying by Bartlett-Frazier, that firm taking at least a million bushels. Commission houses generally were buyers. Receivers and the local crowd were sellers. The cash market was firm with an improved demand. Country offerings are not large and the wet weather will probably retard the movement next week somewhat.

The oats market was narrow and featureless, but with a steady undertone.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., March 16, 1897.
Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.25; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 79@80c; Valley, 80c per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 44@46c per bushel; choice gray, 36@40c.
Hay—Timothy, \$13@13.50 per ton; clover, \$11.00@12.00; wheat and oat, \$9.00@11 per ton.
Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$18@19.
Millet—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$20.
Butter—Creamery, 45@50c; dairy, 30@40c; store, 17 1/2@30c per lb.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65@70c; Garnet Chiles, 70c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; sweets, \$3.00 per cwt for Merced; new potatoes, 6 1/2c per pound.
Onions—\$1.25@1.50 per sack.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.25; geese, \$4@5; turkeys, live, 12c; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen.
Eggs—Oregon, 11@11 1/2c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 11c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c.
Hops—9@10c per pound.
Reef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2@6c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per cwt.

Seattle, Wash., March 16, 1897.
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.
Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$19 per ton; cracked, \$19@20; feed meal, \$19@20.
Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.10; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.20; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.
Millet—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal, \$20.
Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 26c; select, 24c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 15@17c.
Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18@20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 40c; carrots, per sack, 35@40c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, \$3.00.
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.25.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11c; dressed, 10@11c; ducks, \$4.00@5.00; dressed turkeys, 15.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13c.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 8 1/2c; cows, 6c; mutton, sheep, 7c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4 1/2@5 salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; sounders and soles, 3@4c.
Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco, March 16, 1897.
Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@ \$1.10; Early Rose, 75@80c; River Burbanks, 60@70c; sweets, \$1.25@1.75 per cwt.
Onions—\$1.50@1.75 per cwt.
Eggs—Ranch, 11@13c per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17@18c; do seconds, 15 1/2@16c; fancy dairy, 15c; seconds, 12@13c.
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 6@7 1/2c; Young America, 8@9c; Eastern, 14@14 1/2c.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION

The Labor Exchange May Settle the Question.

IT WILL PROVIDE A MARKET

A Brief Statement of Facts Concerning an Organization That is Rapidly Gaining Prominence.

By G. E. KELLOGG, Vancouver, Wash.

While the various political parties and the people generally are wrangling over the financial and labor questions, there is being established in our midst an organization, known as the Labor Exchange, which claims to be able to transact business without legal tender money by basing its medium of exchange on the products of labor, and eventually to furnish employment to the idle by supplying a market for the products of their labor.

This is not an entirely new organization. Though it has been operating successfully in several cities, no systematic effort has been made to extend its workings, until within the last year or two. Now, however, since a number of branches have proven the practicability of the plan by actual business operations, the idea is being taken up in every state in the Union and over 200 branches have been established.

As an example of what is being done in this line we would call attention to the San Francisco branch, located at No. 322 Davis street, which has done a wholesale business of \$38,000 within the last eight months, wholly without money. The manager, Mr. Henry Warfield, has compiled a labor exchange directory of the different business houses that have investigated the plan and now accept "labor checks" at their face value, as being as good as money. Every business nearly is represented, and the list completes the circuit of necessities of man, so that the holders of labor exchange checks are in a position to supply their wants without regard to money.

Any useful article may be deposited with the exchange, and the depositor receives therefor a deposit check which is "not redeemable in legal tender, but receivable by the Labor Exchange Association in payment for merchandise, for all services and for all debts and dues to the same; and it is based upon and secured by the real and personal property in the keeping of the association." The property held for the redemption of certificates cannot, as per charter, be mortgaged nor pledged for debts, nor can it be withdrawn, but may be exchanged by the association for other property of equal value.

The branches in different sections of the country exchange surplus products with each other. For example, there are such things as socks and cigars from as distant a point as Reading, Pa., at the San Francisco exchange, broom handles from New Whatcom, Wash., fruit extracts from Fresno, as well as fruit from as far south as San Diego. A consignment of shirts and overalls is being negotiated for with a branch in Ohio; a lot of dried fruit was recently shipped to Idaho Falls, Idaho, in exchange for pork; and groceries were sent to Armona in exchange for dried fruit. The branch at Los Angeles is putting up a shoe factory; Forest Grove, Or., has a tannery; Olatho, Kan., a grist mill; Red Bluff, Cal., a spice mill; Salem, Or., has a brick yard, warehouse and wharf; Vancouver, Wash., proposes to make coffins, and the Oregon City, Or., branch will operate a rock crusher.

To make the subject more clear to the reader, an illustration of its workings is given: Some farmer owning timber land might cut some logs and deposit them in the exchange, taking labor checks in receipt therefor; the owner of an idle sawmill would rent his outfit to the branch and accept "checks" as rental; some men, now idle, would work the logs into lumber; unemployed carpenters would manufacture the lumber into coffins, furniture, etc., and receive "checks" for their labor. The articles thus made would be sold on the market or exchanged with