

Lincoln County Leader

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO..... OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Cullied From the Telegraph Columns.

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 "suspicious" 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 Uintah and Ouray Indian agency, telegraphed Washington authorities there were fifteen men who had made locations on the lands of the Uncompaghe 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 Galloway, Robertson and Rust, as trustees, have expired, and their successors will be appointed soon.

Mrs. Thomas Driscoll 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.

A Swedish officer committed suicide at the Astor house, New York city, under remarkably sensational conditions. He shot himself while detectives were breaking into his room to arrest him for embezzlement. His assumed name was G. Anderson, and his real name was Gustav Rinnblad. He was married and came from a good family. He was paymaster of a battalion of the Swedish army.

Greece has replied to the identical note of the powers and it is regarded as of a most favorable nature. It is believed the crisis will soon be past, as the Greek note at least furnishes a basis upon which a compromise satisfactory to all concerned can be speedily reached.

Thomas Condt, of Beloit, Wis., died, aged 90 years. From 1836 to 1856 he was missionary to the Hawaiian islands. He was the last of a company of thirty missionaries who left for the islands in 1836. He was the first white person the natives of Maui island ever saw.

The well-known pioneer and historian, Hon. Nineveh Ford, died in Walla Walla last week. The cause of his death was old age. He was 81 years and 8 months old. His was the first wagon to drive into the Grande Ronde, and the second across the Rockies.

At a St. Patrick's day convention, held in San Francisco last night, resolutions were passed urging all true Irishmen to unite in discountenancing the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, which will take place at Carson on the day made sacred to the memory of Ireland's patron saint.

The navy department has issued advertisements calling for over 8,000 tons of Harveyized steel armor for the three battle-ships now building. The law fixes the maximum price to be paid at \$300 per ton, and the officials of the department are now sanguine of returns to their advertisements.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at her home in Stamford, Conn., on the tenth anniversary of the death of her famous husband, and she was 85 years of age. Mrs. Beecher passed away peacefully, surrounded by her children and friends. Her life had been despaired of for several weeks preceding her demise.

Representative Kruse, of Clackamas county, died at the hospital in Salem, where he went to attend the session of the late attempted legislature. He had been confined to his bed with typhoid fever for three weeks. Representative Kruse was sent to the legislature by the Populist party, and was a member of the Davis house.

Joseph N. Dolph, ex-United States senator from Oregon, passed away at his residence in Portland. His left leg was amputated about four inches above the knee—a heroic course that offered the only possibility of saving his life from blood poisoning from a gangrened sore in his left foot. Owing to his advanced years, the shock proved too great and he lived but a short while.

From Havana comes word that the Santa Clara court having jurisdiction of the charges against Sylvester Scovel, the New York World correspondent who was arrested in the early part of February, while traveling in a train between Tunas and Saneti Spiritus, has rendered a decision releasing him from custody. Mr. Scovel is now at liberty.

ON THE WAY TO ALASKA.

Al-Ki Left Port Townsend Crowded to the Guards.

Port Townsend, Wash., March 15.—The steamer Al-Ki sailed this morning for Alaska with 245 Yukon prospectors, 90 dogs for sledging and 30 packhorses. The using of the packhorses over the divide to the Yukon country has never before been tried, and old miners who have repeatedly made the trip are of the opinion that horses cannot be of any service.

The Al-Ki was so crowded with prospectors and their outfits that she was forced to leave 600 tons of freight on the wharf here. Never before, at any season, has the rush to Alaska been so great.

The steamers Willapa and City of Topeka both arrived this morning from Alaska with a few passengers and a little freight. Just now nearly everything is going in and almost nothing coming from Alaska. Among the Topeka's passengers was C. S. Johnson, ex-United States district attorney for Alaska, who is on his way to Washington to ask President McKinley to appoint him governor of the district. He goes well recommended.

Will Meet at Ellensburg.

Olympia, Wash., March 15.—State Superintendent Brown has designated Tuesday, April 27, as the day for holding the regular biennial convention of county superintendents. This convention, which is required by law, will convene at Ellensburg. Each county superintendent will come prepared to discuss any question, which, in his opinion, concerns the administration of his office and the welfare of the public schools of the state.

The state board of education will also meet at Ellensburg on Saturday, April 24, to outline plans for reading-circle work and to make necessary regulations for examinations according to the recent laws of the state.

Patent Convention With Japan.

Washington, March 15.—In response to very many inquiries that are being received at the state department from American manufacturers who are contemplating the introduction of their wares, now protected by patents, into Japan, a notice has been prepared stating that the president has proclaimed the patent convention recently negotiated with Japan, the exchange of ratifications having taken place at Tokio on the 8th ultimo. Consequently, the convention goes into immediate operation and it is now possible for Americans to patent their inventions in Japan in conformity with the provisions of their law.

Floods on the Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn., March 15.—The "Father of Waters" continues booming. The levee on the Neely cotton plantation, ten miles above here, has failed to resist the powerful current. At Memphis 1,000 acres and the bar is completely under water.

Two great side-wheelers, capable of carrying a thousand passengers each, this afternoon issued a notice of excursions into Eastern Arkansas, giving a view of the overflowed country and submerged plantations. This means a trip fifty miles due west from Memphis, through the tops of trees and over cabins, farms and small villages. Past high water has offered no such opportunity.

Not the Original John

St. John, N. B., March 15.—John L. Sullivan was hanged today at Dorchester, N. B. His crime was the murder of Mrs. Eliza Dutcher and son, 6 years old, at Meadowbrook, on the night of September 11, 1896. Mrs. Dutcher kept a small tavern. Sullivan entered for the purpose of robbery. Mrs. Dutcher made an outcry, and the robber killed her with an ax. He then assaulted the children, killing the boy and badly injuring the girl. Sullivan fled the house and fled. Neighbors rescued the little girl. The charred remains of the other two were found in the ruins.

Epidemic of Epidemics.

Denver, Colo., March 15.—A special to the News from the City of Mexico says: The republic of Mexico appears to be having an epidemic of epidemics. Three have already been reported, which are carrying off hundreds of people, in various parts of the country, and now comes news of two more. At Japan, in the state of Vera Cruz, an epidemic of scarlet fever is raging to such an extent that the people are fleeing for safety, while in the same vicinity an epidemic of typhoid fever, which has much resemblance to yellow fever, has broken out in a most virulent form. Reports from several Gulf cities say a similar disease prevails there, and the physicians predict an epidemic of yellow fever, as they say this is always a forerunner of that disease.

A Robber's Heavy Sentence.

White Plains, N. Y., March 15.—For robbing a man of 40 cents William Jeffrey was taken to Sing Sing to serve a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment, imposed upon him by County Judge Lent. Jeffrey was in Peekskill a month ago, and while in a restaurant assaulted J. H. Harrison for the purpose of robbery. Jeffrey, who is a powerful man, choked his victim and robbed him of 40 cents.

A Virginia woman named Susan Smith has been elected sheriff.

LABOR EXCHANGE MOVEMENT

Possible Solution of the Industrial Question.

AN OUTLINE OF ITS WORKINGS

The San Francisco Branch Is Doing a Large Wholesale Business Wholly Without the Use of Legal Tender.

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 \$28,000 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; Olathe, 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 other branches for provisions, clothing, etc., which would be again exchanged to the farmer, mill-man and mechanics for their "checks." It must be remembered that no "check" can be put into circulation until some labor or the product of labor has been deposited with the branch, and whenever the "checks" are redeemed the value goes out and the checks are canceled.

It will be seen that all branches of business will soon be represented, and when the producers can market their products and supply their wants (without the use of legal tender) by a medium of exchange based upon, and at all times equal to the wealth produced a grand step will have been taken toward the solution of the greatest problem of the age.

Under this system, farmers would not be clothed in rags while tailors and weavers starved; weavers would not go barefooted while shoemakers and tanners needed clothes; and carpenters, painters, bricklayers and plasterers would not be idle while people suffered for shelter.

Every American citizen should investigate this.

POLITICS IN SCHOOL.

A New Branch of Learning for Chicago Children.

Chicago, March 15.—Chicago children are to receive instructions in the theory and practice of politics. Men of advanced thought assert that a movement of this kind is necessary to insure the perpetuity of the republican form of government, and it is to be attempted in a systematic manner. No definite programme has been arranged, but the work will probably be undertaken, or at least begun by the Civic Federation's committee on education.

Richard Waterman, jr., secretary of the committee; W. A. Giles, principal of the Watt Graham school, and others interested in the subject have been discussing the preliminaries for some time past. So far as planned, the movement contemplates the addition of a thorough and complete course of civics in the public school curriculum, with the object of drilling pupils in the theory of politics and good citizenship, while the practical part will be imparted by voluntary participation in auxiliary societies.

The Woman's Club, of Englewood, and similar organizations have become interested in the movement and are studying the subject with a view of being able to assist the Civic Federation's committee with practical suggestions for giving the matter effective form.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS.

Statement for February and the Past Eight Months.

Washington, March 15.—The monthly statement of the principal articles of domestic exports for the month of February and for the eight months ending February 28, last, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during February the exports were:

Breadstuffs, \$15,006,657, a decrease, as compared with January, of about \$2,700,000; cotton, \$17,190,738, a decrease of about \$11,250,000; mineral oils, \$4,561,148, an increase of \$500,000; provisions, including cattle and hogs, \$12,408,811, a decrease of about \$600,000.

For the eight months, the exports of breadstuffs are given at \$136,951,789, as compared with \$94,224,249 for the same period last year, cotton, \$186,668,701, as compared with \$140,324,625 for the corresponding period last year; mineral oils, \$41,784,365, a comparative gain of about \$500,000; provisions, including cattle and hogs, \$18,778,164, a comparative loss of about \$500,000.

The total exports of these four articles during February amounted to \$49,167,354, a net loss, as compared with January, of about \$13,000.

For the eight months the gains were about \$85,220,000.

Fire on a Cruiser.

New York, March 15.—Fire invaded the cruiser New York on Tuesday while the vessel was lying off Tompkinsville. The forward magazine is surrounded by coal bunkers. In it were 2,000 pounds of gun cotton and 6,000 pounds of powder. Smoke poured from the magazine and an alarm was given. For the first time in the history of the ship the automatic fire alarm had failed to work.

Water was turned into the coal bunkers and there was no stint in the quantity, so that before the cruiser had passed Governor's island it had taken into the hold such a weight of water that it gained three feet in draught and had to be sailed with great caution. Arriving at the navy-yard the New York was pumped out.

An examination was made, when it was found that the fire had not originated in the magazine, but in the coal bunkers adjoining.

The Railway Mail Clerks.

San Francisco, March 15.—Local postal employees are perfecting their plans for the twenty-second annual convention of postal clerks, which will meet here Tuesday. Postal Inspector Irwin has left for Redding, where he will meet the Eastern delegates and escort them to this city. At the opening session of the convention, addresses will be delivered by Mayor Phelan, Superintendent of Mails Flint and President Waring, of the convention. In the evening a promenade concert will be given after the business session, and on the following day the delegates will be guests on a trip around the bay on the steamer Ukiah. On Friday an excursion to Santa Cruz and the big trees will be made, and on Saturday evening a reception will be given at the Baldwin hotel. Business sessions will be sandwiched between the junketing trips.

Corn for India Sufferers.

Chicago, March 15.—The movement to secure corn for India's relief, heretofore in charge of Dr. R. G. Hobbs, of Jacksonville, and Dr. J. P. Bousingham, appointed to represent the Chicago Ministers' Association, was today consolidated with the Chicago committee appointed in connection with the board of trade. Hon. C. C. Bonney is president and E. C. Keith, of the Metropolitan bank, is treasurer of the committee.

All these forces will co-operate with the mayor and others of San Francisco in loading the ship furnished by the secretary of the navy to carry grain free to India. The corn will also be carried free to the Pacific by the railroads.

COMING TARIFF

Bill Will Be Debated at Length in the Senate.

REPUBLICANS SURE IT WILL PASS

House Committee Completes the Wool Schedule—Policy of Senate Regarding Appointed Members.

Washington, March 15.—The tariff situation is giving the Republican some concern. They feel sure that the bill can pass, but it is now believed that the debate is going to be extended in the senate. It is known the intention of the Democrats is to talk every subject in the bill. After schedules of the bill become known, it is believed there will be a great increase in imports. After the new goes into effect, there will be a consequent falling off in revenue. The bill, which was designed to increase the revenues, they say, under the fact, will cause a decrease in view is taken by quite a number of Democrats, who say it is their policy to have the bill passed, but not until after it has been thoroughly discussed. Without an active majority in the senate, the Republicans will not be able to hurry the measure along. The Republican silverites have indicated that they will not prevent a tariff bill from passing, and are not opposed to the policy of delay.

Republican senators now feel that the new bill will have to be amended materially by the committee on finance of the senate. It is known that several of the schedules have been submitted to the members of the finance committee, one being the chemical schedule. Without making a close examination, it is believed that senators think the rates are in some cases higher than the law of 1890. As soon as the new bill is presented, the Republican members of the finance committee will begin consideration of it, even before it passes the house, in order to have it before the senate at an early day.

There was some talk that Republican members of the finance committee would be consulted by the ways and means committee while the latter was at work on the tariff, in order that a measure might be framed which would require as little amendment by the senate as possible. This has not been done, nor was it expected by the members of the committee.

At present the only definite program of the Republicans is to bring the tariff bill before the senate as soon as possible, and press it with all possible speed.

The Wool Schedule.

Washington, March 15.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee devoted today to the consideration of the wool schedule of the tariff, resulting in the practical adoption of the McKinley rates on wool. Raw wools of class 1, which include merino down to clothing wools and other soft qualities, are made dutiable at 11 cents a pound; wool of class 2, which includes Leicester, Cotswold and Lincolnshire, are made dutiable at 12 cents a pound, and the washed wools of these classes at 22 and 24 cents and scoured at 33 and 36 cents a pound. The McKinley rate of 32 per cent ad valorem on wools of the third class, or carpet wools, is retained.

The classification of wools was somewhat changed by raising a few varieties formerly classed as carpet wools, to the clothing wool classes. Among them are China lamb's wool, Egyptian and Morocco.

The American Woolgrowers' Association has asked for a 12-cent duty on wools of class 1, but the committee has not approved their request.

The Appointed Senators.

Washington, March 15.—As a result of the several conferences which have been held, not only by Republicans, but by Democrats, it may be definitely said that men who have been appointed by the governors in states where the legislatures have had an opportunity to elect will not be admitted. The Republican waste of time to bring the case before the senate, as even after debate, of which no one could predict the ending, it is not at all likely that a favorable vote could be expected. The men who come to Washington with appointments from governors will be advised that they cannot be given time to discuss their cases, and the legislatures which have failed to elect must be responsible for the vacancies in the state's representation.

Oakland Grocery Store Robbed.

Roseburg, Or., March 15.—Medley's grocery store, at Oakland, was entered last night, the safe blown open with dynamite, the money-drawer broken, and from \$75 to \$100 and the records of the Woodmen and other business papers in the safe taken. The robbery was the work of an expert. A sledge, monkey-wrench and chisel from the blacksmith shop were used to pry open the front door of the store. A man who was hanging around Oakland yesterday, and who had a lot of postage stamps he was trying to sell, is suspected.