

CLEARING HOUSE AT NORTH YAKIMA

IRRIGATION TOWN MAKES GOOD PROGRESS.

Banks of North Yakima Decide to Establish Regular Metropolitan Clearing House—Daily Volume of Business Will Be Revealed.

That North Yakima is rapidly assuming metropolitan status from a commercial standpoint, is shown by a clearing house which soon will be established by the bankers of that thriving city. The Republic says:

Definite announcement was made this morning by Charles Heath of the Yakima Valley bank that within a short time the banks of North Yakima will be conducting clearing house operations. The bankers have considered the feasibility of establishing a clearing house here for some time and final arrangements have been completed.

The rear room of the Yakima National bank will be fitted up for the clearing house. A manager of the system will be elected at the next meeting of the bankers.

Daily Reports to Be Made. This announcement means progress in the business affairs of North Yakima. It means that each day a report will be issued by the manager, stating the clearings of that day. Each bank will send its clearings to the house and the aggregate amount of all the banks will constitute the clearings for that day.

This system, as is known, carried on in all the large cities of the United States. North Yakima will be one of the few towns of its size of the country that can boast of a clearing house. This fact certainly is a splendid barometer of prosperity in itself. The system will rate this city with such cities as Seattle, Portland, Spokane, and Tacoma, and its reports will be published with theirs.

There are periodicals published and circulated through the country which devote their pages to bank clearings, and the comparing of them with the different cities. All banks or associated banks are dealt with in this manner and North Yakima will, of course, be rated among the prosperous and thrifty associations of America.

Manager Yes to Be Elected. Everything in business for the work to begin. All that remains to be done is to elect a manager and to fit up his room in the Yakima bank building. Bankers and property owners in general are much pleased over the decision reached by the associated bankers, and North Yakima has added another factor in the building of a great city.

MAY CONDEMN DAM SITE.

Government May Be Forced to Seize Land Near Blackfoot.

Thomas L. Martin of Boise, a special agent of the Indian office, who spent the greater part of last summer and fall along the Blackfoot river, purchasing land for the government from settlers whose holdings will be flooded by the big Blackfoot storage reservoir, which will furnish water for the irrigation of the Fort Hall tract, is in the city today to close up matters relating to acquiring title to the reservoir site, says the Spokesman-Review.

Only a few hundred acres remain yet to be purchased by the government, and Mr. Martin is of the opinion that this can be secured without a great deal of trouble. When asked whether or not it would be necessary to bring condemnation suits, Mr. Martin said:

"I hope not. When the few remaining settlers realize the reasonableness of the government's position on this matter, I am sure they would go of their land without further trouble. However, if it becomes necessary, condemnation suits will be brought, because it is not the desire of the Indian office that work of construction of the reservoir should be delayed by failure to attain title to the few remaining acres."

The government has been very liberal with Blackfoot settlers along the site of the proposed reservoir. An average of close to \$20 per acre has been paid for land which will be flooded, and this is considerably higher, says Mr. Martin, than any individual would offer.

There is a firm belief that work on the Blackfoot dam will begin as early this spring as the weather will permit.

Mr. Martin will leave in a few days for the site of the reservoir, where he will have a final conference with resistant settlers, and unless matters are brought to a head, he will put in a few days gathering evidence upon which to base suits for condemnation of the remaining land.

GET READY FOR EXCURSION.

Lewiston Prepares Big Reception for Visitors When Riparia Branch Is Completed.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for entertaining the visitors to Lewiston from Portland and other cities upon the occasion of the completion of the Lewiston-Riparia road met at the Hollinger hotel at noon today, says the Lewiston Teller. The secretary was instructed to make special invitations to Charles Francis Adams, founder of the Lewiston-Clarkston company; the mayor of Portland and the governors of the three states, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, to come to Lewiston at this time and join in the celebration of the opening of the water grade route between Lewiston and Clarkston to the coast.

A committee composed of E. H. Lacey, C. W. Mount, O. A. Kjos, A. E. Blay, H. L. Powers and E. J. Hall, was appointed to visit Portland and

interest the Portland business men in the coming celebration, and urge their attendance for the occasion. It has been learned that a number of Portland ladies will visit Lewiston as members of the Portland excursion party, and a special car has been reserved for their use and a committee of Lewiston ladies will be appointed to provide special entertainment for them while here.

SALOONISTS FIGHT CLUBS.

Seattle Liquor Dealers Declare Plague of So-Called Clubs Ruin Business.

Holding that Seattle is threatened with a plague of so-called "clubs," which are organized for the purpose of dispensing liquor refreshments on Sundays and at other times when the law places a ban on retail liquor selling, the Seattle Liquor Dealers' association, in secret conclave, named a committee to wait on Mayor Miller and protest against the toleration of the new "clubs."

"Five new clubs have been organized, ostensibly on social lines, but really for the purpose of selling liquor all night and during Sunday, when the law makes the saloons close," said a member of the association. "The retail liquor dealers will try to find from Mayor Miller how far the law will protect them against this evil."

President James Weir named the following committee to take charge of the fight against the so-called "clubs," and to take action against the Independent Brewing company, which is making a fight to take over a license for a saloon under the name of "Doss & Jim," located on James street; James Weir, chairman; Patrick Sullivan, Henry Beck and Joseph Goldie. This committee was instructed to call on the mayor and the license and revenue committees of the council and to make plain the fact that the saloon men's organization will take legal steps to protect members holding liquor licenses, and will seek to eliminate the new clubs, if it can find a legal way to do it.

"The fact that a club, organized under existing conditions regarding Sunday closing and the like, applies for a federal permit to dispense liquor and take out a state license, should be sufficient evidence for its taxation by the imposition of a city license of \$1000 a year," said James Weir, president of the organization. "These new clubs are springing up everywhere. There is one over the Olympus, another has been started in the Lumber Exchange building, and one or two more are planned. We take the position that if this thing continues the saloon men will be compelled in self-protection to organize clubs, each over his own saloon."

"We are in favor of obeying the laws, but if we do that and play square we believe we are entitled to a square deal from the law and the lawful authorities, state and city."

BUILDING INTO CANADA.

Great Northern Reaching Out in Upper Columbia River District.

A dispatch from Wenatchee says of the Great Northern's proposed railroad line to Canada:

Apparently reliable information has come to Wenatchee that the Great Northern contractors are at work grading for a railroad near the Canadian line on the west side of Cloverdale. The road has been graded a distance of about 50 miles west of Cloverdale, and the grading and bridging crews are now working west from Sumas up the Nooksack river.

The intention of the Great Northern is to pass through the Cascades at the pass at the head of Slate creek then descend on this side down the Methow river.

Following the course of the Methow river to where it flows into the Columbia, the road will follow the Columbia down to Wenatchee. From the mouth of the Methow, north to the Canadian line, another branch will be built.

The preliminary surveys for the line along the Columbia river from Wenatchee were made last summer and it is expected that this action bears out the conjectures the people had at that time.

TRADE WITH TERRITORIES.

Exports From United States Aggregate \$70,000,000 and Imports Reach \$90,000,000.

The trade of the United States with Porto Rico, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, the Midway Islands, Guam and Tutuila, known as noncontiguous territories, in 1907 aggregated \$147,000,000. The exports from the United States aggregated \$70,000,000 in value, and the imports from those territories were of the value of \$90,000,000, including \$12,000,000 in gold from Alaska. The exports included \$11,000,000 worth sent to the Philippine Islands, \$16,000,000 worth to the Hawaiian Islands, \$17,500,000 to Alaska, and \$25,000,000 to Porto Rico. Of the \$75,000,000 worth of merchandise received from those territories \$11,000,000 worth was from Alaska, \$12,000,000 worth from the Philippines, \$23,000,000 from Porto Rico, and \$33,000,000 from Hawaii.

MARCH WINDS TRAVELED FAR.

The wind traveled 5652 miles through Spokane last month. It did this at an average hourly rate of 7 1/2 miles, though on the 23d of the month it made a record of 30 miles an hour. The prevailing direction was from the southwest, says the Spokesman-Review. Only eight of the days were cloudy, the sun shining all or part of the time on the remaining 23. The precipitation during the entire month amounted almost to half an inch. The average temperature was a trifle above 40 degrees, the highest recorded temperature being 53 degrees on the 23d, and the lowest figure touched being 24 degrees on the 28th.

It is estimated that South America furnishes about 63 per cent of the world's supply of India rubber.

MEXICAN PEARLS

SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

Company Employing 1000 Persons Has Established Successful Business That Pays—Largest Pearl Farm in the World—Some New Things About Pearls—Two Years Required for Growth of Ordinary Shell

Consul W D Shaughnessy of Aguacalientes, transmits an article from the Mexican Herald of February 15, 1908, wherein it is claimed that the honor of being first to discover and put into successful operation the secret of cultivating pearls belongs to a Mexican company. The following paragraphs are taken from this article:

Under the old system the pearl industry was an uncertain one. Bushels of shells might yield but a few gems or possibly none at all. But this company, which is working under a concession from the Mexican government, has taken up the cultivation of pearls as a practical industry, and is now operating the largest pearl farm in the world, employing in the harvesting season more than 1000 people. They are operating in the Gulf of Lower California. The present markets for the company's products are Paris, London and Berlin, and Hamburg and Bremen for the mother of pearl, which is exported in large quantities.

Two years are required for the growth of an ordinary shell which forms slowly in layers, like an onion. After two years the shell loses its gem, and, unless opened at the proper time, there is nothing of value within. Mr. Vives who spent 25 years in studying and experimenting, discovered this fact, and thereupon he devised the system whereby the shells are cultivated until the proper time and then opened.

In the first place, the shells are gathered in the season when the eggs are being deposited. These eggs are carefully placed in little artificial channels like the natural bottom of the sea, care being taken in these channels to protect the little "animals" from their natural enemies. At the proper stage they are transplanted into deeper water, where larger boxes continue to protect them. The stock is also inspected and the "dead" ones removed and replaced by "live" shells. In the deeper channels the shells are left to develop, and at the end of two years the harvest is ready. In the deep-water cages; where the pearls develop, the divers can descend without risk.

Three distinct kinds of pearls are produced in the California Gulf, the most valuable, black pearls, ranging close to \$300 per carat gold. The next in point of value are the white pearls, about \$250 a carat, the price varying with the size and perfection of the gem. The yellowish pearl, although ranking third in value, is, as a rule, first in favor among the feminine admirers because of the brilliancy of the gems. These prices are for the rarest and most perfect pearls.

PLANS FOR WOOL WAREHOUSE.

Central Market for Wool to Be Established in Omaha.

Plans which, it is expected, will give the Wyoming woolgrower a more even chance with the woolbuyer, have been perfected by a company composed of prominent sheepmen of this state together with Omaha business men, the sheepmen, however, controlling the situation, says the Cheyenne Tribune.

The plans are for the construction of a warehouse in Omaha in which 20,000,000 pounds of wool can be stored by the Wyoming woolgrowers until such time as they see fit to sell it. This warehouse will be erected by the company above mentioned at a cost of \$15,000.

The Great Northern railroad will also erect a warehouse for the storage of western wool of a capacity of 30,000,000 pounds.

This will give the sheepmen of the state who do not receive satisfactory prices for their product a safe repository until such time as they may choose to sell. The great advantage of the plan is that the Omaha banks have agreed to carry the sheepmen indefinitely on warehouse certificates, thus eliminating one factor which made it compulsory for the woolgrower to sell during the spring season in order to meet the indebtedness incurred in the wintering of his flocks.

Ground will be broken immediately for the warehouse to be erected by the Wyoming men, and will be ready for occupancy some time during the summer.

SOLD SHORT CORDS.

Manager of Lumber Company at Pullman Arrested for Violating Ordinance.

J. O. Brownson, manager of the Foltz Lumber company's yard at this place, was arrested this morning on a warrant issued by Police Judge Wenham, on complaint of J. W. Mathews, who charges Brownson with selling short measure on a cord of wood, says a Pullman, Wash., news item.

Much complaint has been made recently about short measure, in wood and short weight in coal, and when Mr. Mathews, who is an ex-city and ex-county attorney, ordered a cord of wood he piled it up carefully, and claims there was but three-quarters of a cord.

Several of Mr. Mathews' neighbors made the same complaint. J. Page, a neighbor, paid the same firm for a cord which he and Mathews piled carefully and measured, and found it to contain but three-quarters of a cord, so they claim. A committee was appointed to investigate the

wood business and many complaints were registered.

There is an ordinance providing a minimum fine of \$25 for charging for more wood or coal than is actually delivered. The city council will be asked at its next meeting to take steps to secure full measure of wood and coal, and a city scale may be put in with a city officer to do the weighing. Brownson had the case continued until tomorrow, and was released on his own recognizance. He has been here a year.

HITS CURB STONE DEALERS.

Salem Judge Upholds City Ordinance Protecting Legitimate Real Estate Dealers.

Judge Burnett made an important ruling yesterday affecting the city ordinance relative to the licensing of real estate brokers. The rule announced was in the case of S. Page, plaintiff, vs. C. W. Brasher, defendant, wherein plaintiff brought an action against defendant for a real estate commission amounting to \$306.25, says the Salem Statesman. Brasher appeared by his attorneys, John H. and C. L. McNary, and filed an answer alleging among other things that the sale was made within the corporate limits of Salem, and that the plaintiff had not complied with the city ordinance in that he failed to procure a license to sell real estate and therefore could not maintain an action to recover his commission.

The plaintiff, through his attorney, Mr. Pogue, filed a demurrer to the answer upon the ground that the ordinance was defective in that the legislation did not delegate the authority to the city to impose a tax upon real estate brokers and that the ordinance imposed a tax rather than a license.

The case was argued some time ago and taken under advisement and decided by the court yesterday. The demurrer was overruled which holding sustains the city ordinance and makes it legally impossible for a real estate man to recover his commission unless he has a license from the city.

The validity of the ordinance has been questioned for some time, but yesterday's ruling removes all doubt. The decision is a body blow to the "curb-stoners," whose only offices are on the street corners and who pay no license and usually not a great deal of taxes.

ELECTRIC ROAD HELPS.

O. R. & N. Says Railroad Is Benefited by New Line in Territory.

When in Dayton the first of the week, O. R. & N. passenger agent, C. F. Vandewater, of Walla Walla, was asked what effect the electric line between Walla Walla and Milton had on his company's business. Mr. Vandewater replied that the first week the electric line operated the O. R. & N. did not carry a passenger or a load of freight between Walla Walla and Milton, and that the local business is done by the electric line but by the end of the fourth week their business had increased from 30 to 125 per cent, says a Dayton dispatch. They carried as high as 16 carloads of produce in a day that was grown on the small tracts that were cultivated along the electric line to fruit, vegetables and all kinds of garden truck. Mr. Vandewater said that anything that tended to develop the country and increase business helped them and that nothing else would populate a district so quickly and get the maximum yield from the soil as an electric railroad.

This section of Washington has been producing, on an average, about a ton per acre, when it is capable of yielding many tons under proper cultivation. The large farms, concluded Mr. Vandewater, are a detriment to the country. No man can properly cultivate 160 acres of land when it comes to monopolizing thousands of acres, the country at large is the loser.

WANTS TRAIN TO STOP.

Kennewick Asks Northern Pacific to Stop Flyers There.

Trains running through Kennewick will have to come to time or else they will be subjected to all kinds of inconveniences, according to J. J. Schiffer, who returned today from Kennewick, says the Walla Walla Bulletin.

Kennewick wants N. P. train No. 2 to stop in Kennewick instead of simply going faster when it nears this rapidly growing town. Courteously has it made the request and still No. 2 goes by without more than a whistle of derision.

The good citizens of Kennewick are getting madder every day and unless the N. P. decides to grant the request and that mighty quick, the city council will pass an ordinance requiring every train that goes through Kennewick to go as slow as the law provides, and furthermore, this law will be enforced.

Kennewick objects to being a whistle station on the N. P. or any other old road and the citizens are thoroughly in earnest about getting their demands.

Three Delegates Named.

Governor Chamberlain has appointed as the three representatives from Oregon to the conference on the conservation of natural resources to be held with the president at the White House next month, Judge R. S. Bean of the state supreme court, Salem; H. W. Scott and C. S. Jackson of Portland. This conference has been called by President Roosevelt and each governor has been asked to attend and appoint three representative citizens to be present at the conference. The important matters to come before the conference will probably be timber and coal lands and their preservation. The conference will be held May 13, 14 and 15.

The province of Alberta, Canada, has purchased from the Bell Telephone company all lines and equipment in the province and will operate the same hereafter. The price paid the company was \$675,000.

INDIAN LEGEND OF POCATELLO

PLACE WAS NAMED FOR INDIAN CHIEFTAIN

Hot Spring on Site of Pocatello Was Famed Among Indians for Its Medicinal Qualities—Old Chieftain Was Finally Thrown Into the Spring and Disappeared.

A writer in the Mining West, a well known publication, takes a long draw at the pipe of fancy and indites the following legend about Pocatello: Nearly every traveler over the Overland route to the coast passes through the town of Pocatello, one of the thriving cities of Idaho. This place is among the historical spots of the intermountain country.

The site of Pocatello long before it was made a white man's town was the camping ground of the Bannock Indians. And even down to the present time, it is one of the favorite places of the red man. Within short distances of the town are numerous hot springs.

The place was named for a once well known Bannock chief—Pocatello. This particular spot was his own hunting grounds and one well known hot spring he claimed as his own.

This spring was near the base of Bannock mountain and the wily old chief no doubt, copying after white men with whom he had experience, exacted from the Indians of his tribe and from others as well, tribute whenever they saw fit to use the wonderful waters of the spring. Among the Indians the spring was noted for its great medicinal qualities. It was accredited with being a sure panacea for cramps, colic, rheumatism and other complaints too numerous to mention.

Each Indian using the waters of this spring for bathing purposes was required to pay to Pocatello one beaver tail for each bath, and if the bathers desired to enjoy the waters to the fullest extent "from sun to sun," he could soak himself in the waters of the spring for an entire beaver skin.

Years rolled on and Pocatello became old and decrepit. It was claimed by some that he lived for more than a hundred years. When he became almost helpless and the Indians found that the wonderful spring water did not renew his youth they became dissatisfied with the exactions in the way of tribute that he had so long demanded from them.

They decided to make him test the efficiency of the celebrated spring. They placed him astride his horse and taking him to the spring they threw him bodily in, determined to give him a long, good soak that would cure him of his feebleness.

The details of this last bath of Pocatello are clouded in the misty and obscure legends of the remaining Bannocks, but it is said that after he was placed in the spring he was deserted and a few days later when the spring was sought no trace of him or his remains could be found, nor has he appeared since then.

Pocatello, the city which perpetuated the name of the noted chief, is one of the liveliest western towns. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district, the resources of which are fast being developed.

TO BOOST THE ROSE SHOW.

Engraved Designs of Portland Event to Be Scattered Abroad.

Handsome designs for the Rose Festival invitations, made from the Journal prize design, and bearing the Journal slogan, have been completed by the Oregon Engraving company and 10,000 of them will be sent to prominent men and women throughout the country, including President Roosevelt, cabinet members, foreign representatives, governors, and prominent army and navy officials, says the Oregon Daily Journal.

The invitations consist of envelopes, bearing on the cover four of the Rose Festival designs, one in each corner, and joined by pink and green ribbons, and double-folding invitations, with a design of a young woman, drawn by Artist Edward O'Neill of the Oregon Engraving company, and carrying the shield of the festival.

The postal cards have but the one design of the festival, the slogan, "Roses fragrant, roses fair, Portland roses everywhere," and a few words telling of the festival, its date and its extent. The work is all unusually handsome. The invitations and cards will be ready for distribution early next week. There are to be 10,000 special invitations, 25,000 programs and 100,000 postal cards sent out by the festival association.

HIT BY OWN RULING.

United States Compelled to Route Soldiers for Puget Sound Points by Way of Spokane.

To reinforce the garrison at Fort Lawton and the Coast artillery company 300 recruits from Jefferson barracks, Mo., arrived in Spokane yesterday over the O. R. & N. and were transferred to the great Northern train leaving at 5:15 for Seattle, says the Spokesman-Review.

Routing the soldiers destined to the north coast by way of Spokane illustrates the effect of the closing of the Portland gateway by the recent ruling of the interstate commerce commission. Heretofore all soldiers sent to Fort Lawton and Alaska over the Union Pacific and O. R. & N. were carried to Portland, from whence they were provided with transportation over the Northern Pacific to Seattle, the local fare between those points being absorbed by the Harriman lines.

The recent ruling of the interstate

commission was to the effect that railroads having no passenger arrangement with other lines can not sell tickets beyond their terminals to points on such connecting lines at the through rates in force over them. The Harriman lines have been selling tickets to Seattle at the same rate charged by the Northern Pacific and eastern connections to that city.

To compete for the Puget sound travel the Harriman line have been selling tickets from St. Louis to Seattle at the same rate as is in force by way of the Burlington and Northern Pacific. The passenger was given a ticket to Portland and on his arrival there he was furnished with a Northern Pacific ticket to his destination at the expense of the Harriman line.

This means of meeting the rate, the interstate commerce commission has illegal. The result is that passengers for Seattle traveling on the Union Pacific and O. R. & N. by way of Portland have to pay \$5 more than they would by going by way of Spokane over the Burlington and Northern Pacific or the O. R. & N. and Great Northern, the difference being the local fare from Portland, which has heretofore been absorbed by the Harriman lines.

All the railroads have interpreted the interstate commerce law to mean that they can not make special rates for officers and soldiers of the United States army, so that the government is compelled on the score of economy to send troops by the most inexpensive route.

Under the ruling of the commission that route is by way of Spokane and it requires no more changes of cars than by way of Portland.

BERRIES PAY BIG MONEY.

Grover Realizes \$1000 From Acre and Half of Strawberries.

The experience of G. E. Drury, who lives at Ivy postoffice, five miles south of here, offers conclusive proof that strawberries are one of the most profitable crops that can be raised in the inland empire, says an item from Deary, Idaho. Mr. Drury's berry beds are laid out on top of a high hill back of the postoffice, and from an acre and a half he realized last season over \$1000 gross receipts. The fruit is picked off the vines in baskets in which it is marketed, and is also graded before leaving the ground.

Mr. Drury has a unique and handy arrangement for carrying the small baskets about the patch. The tray consists of a flat wooden base, fitted with springs made of common wire. It holds the receptacles in place, and a wire ball and wooden handhold to protect the hands. This device is an invention of Mr. Drury.

This rancher has also shown the residents of his section that alfalfa can be successfully grown and has a field on top of the hill near his strawberry beds, from which he cuts two good crops each year, and then gets good pasture for the tract.

RECLUSE WAS ONCE RICH.

San Francisco Spendthrift Now Living in Squalor in Alaska.

A Seattle dispatch says: Four hundred miles from Port Barrow, far from all the haunts of civilized people, lives an old white man, who at one time "went the pace" in San Francisco spent an inheritance of \$100,000, and then left for the wilds to hide himself forever.

This strange being was encountered by Captain Einar Mikkelsen, a famous young Arctic explorer, who headed the Anglo-American Arctic expedition in search of a great archipelago believed to exist in Baurforsa.

The captain came across the hermit while he was on his way from Herschel island to Nome. He obtained the hermit's name, but refuses to divulge it, saying the man's family was prominent in the states and some members of it are well known on the Pacific coast.

The exile has taken a native wife and is raising a large family. One boy is 17 years old, and this fact alone goes to show the length of time while this stranger of modern human beings has spent on the bleak coast of the Arctic ocean looking out over his desolate environment.

REDUCING COUNTY DEBT.

Union County Commissioners Out of One Half County Indebtedness in One Day.

La Grande, April 3.—The county debt in Union county was reduced the enormous sum of \$50,412.08 by the county court yesterday afternoon, which closed what is no doubt one of the most remarkable seasons in years.

This large lump was taken from the county's debt by cancelling warrants, totaling that amount. This leaves the county debt at something like \$50,000. Adjournment was taken late in the afternoon, after routine business had been transacted.

County Judge Henry and Commissioners J. M. Selder and Ben Brown were engaged nearly all forenoon on a greater portion of the afternoon cancelling county warrants, which they did to the extent of \$50,000, thus reducing the county debt to about \$65,000, this amount including the estimated accrued interest on outstanding warrants.

The present county court is rapidly reducing the colossal debt until now it is only a matter of not more than two years more until Union county can look every man squarely in the face with the realization that she has not a creditor in existence.

Foreign Mail Receipts.

According to the official figures of the postoffice department the receipts from the foreign mail service in 1907 were \$3,467,139.26, the cost was \$2,014,537.96 and the surplus was \$1,452,601.30. From that year up and including 1907 there was a continuous increase in receipts and surplus. In the last named year the receipts were \$6,579,042.45, the cost was \$2,941,816.57 and the surplus was \$3,637,225.88.