

THE PARIS HOLOCAUST

More Bodies Taken From Ruins of the Palace.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE A MYSTERY

Thrilling Accounts of the Disaster by Eyewitnesses and Spectators—Ghastly Scenes.

New York, May 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The scene on entering Porte Eight, of the Palais de l'Industrie last night, when the bodies of the victims of the Rue Jean Gonjon were taken there, was of a fearful description. There had been placed the charred corpses of what had been a few hours before beautiful women of the very best families of Paris. The bodies were laid out on roughly improvised platforms of boards taken from anywhere about the place. They were charred beyond recognition. Almost all the bodies were burned about the head and feet, while the middle of the body remained comparatively intact. Ambulances kept coming up in a stream, bringing more and more of the unfortunate victims, the crowd outside giving way in awe-stricken silence. The Rue Jean Gonjon was almost impassable.

Of the bazaar building in which only a few hours before everything had been fair and beautiful, there remained only a few charred poles. Inside the wrecked building there was nothing but pieces of rags, wood and human remains. The firemen were digging among the debris in search of the bodies. There were not enough ambulances, and the bodies had to be placed in wraps. Then came soldiers, police and firemen to carry away the dead, and they all worked in silence and with a will. The soldiers carried sheets in which to wrap and transport bodies. There were women nurses from l'Hospital Beaujon, also with sheets, waiting to cover up the dead before they were taken away in the ambulances.

Near the western wall, which bounded what had been the bazaar, bodies were literally found piled in heaps and their position seemed to indicate that a terror-stricken rush had taken place, or an instinctive huddling together in the face of death. There were pieces of undergarments all over the ruins and fragments of woollen garments and corset covers. Tiny little slippers were everywhere to be seen, crisp and charred by the heat. On one side was a pile of valuable jewels, etc., guarded by policemen. There were bracelets and rings, completely free from flesh, showing how terrible had been the flames in their fury.

I spoke to two women who were standing near the ruins. The elder one was Mme. Rochezautier, and the younger was a servant.

"We were attracted by the cries of the ladies," said Mme. Rochezautier. "Oh! such cries! We called to the men in the Hotel de Palais, which fronts on 17 Cors de la Reine. It was the work of a moment to tear down the iron bars of the windows and to throw out a chair. We hauled the poor women in there. They were so frightened that they did not stay here long. They were so terror-stricken that many could not cry. But many were lost and I saw several rush out from the flames and fall dead. We saved at least 150."

Mlle. le Comte, of 22 Rue Jean Gonjon, said: "The fire broke out at 4:30 o'clock. It was terribly sudden. The heat was worse than the smoke. You could not go into the street for fear of the heat. The bazaar burned up just as if the wood had been soaked in kerosene. I should think there were 3,000 people there, because, you know, the nuncio was there during the afternoon and that made an extra attraction. He had hardly left when the flames burst out. "So fierce was the heat that all windows and shop fronts opposite were cracked or burst open. Birds in the windows dropped dead from their perches as if struck by lightning, and many of the neighbors were so paralyzed by fear that they did not know what to do. The fire lasted only twenty minutes, but such a twenty minutes I shall never forget! Women ran shrieking into the street and fell dead in the roadway overcome by the heat, burning from head to foot."

Americans Were Fortunate.

New York, May 10.—A Journal dispatch from Paris says: There were very few American present in the charity bazaar at the time of the fire, and these seem to have been especially favored by fortune. Mrs. William Astor left the bazaar a quarter of an hour before the conflagration. Miss Fane, sister of Frederick Fane, an American residing in the Rue Frany, who is almost totally deaf, was in the building when the fire broke out. Her escape was largely due to her infirmity. She saw the fire and made her way to the exit, being among the first to reach it.

Under forced draught the new British first-class battleship Jupiter made an average of 18.4 knots in her four-hour trial, nearly a knot more than the contract speed.

A Fight With Tramps.

Marshfield, Wis., May 10.—Chief of Police Gerwin and Fred Myers, a brewery employee, were fatally injured today in an encounter with tramps. During the day six tramps hung about the brewery drinking. When Chief Gerwin tried to disperse them by persuasion, four of them showed fight, and one of them slashed the officer with a knife, cutting a fearful gash in the left side of the abdomen and a smaller one in the hand. While interfering, Myers' bowels were literally ripped out.

Three of the men were captured, and a mob surrounded the jail. Mayor Williams averted trouble by sending the prisoners to Grand Rapids on a special train with a detachment of the national guard.

Leadville, Colo., May 10.—A double tragedy occurred at the notorious house of Mrs. Wright, G. W. Hatfield entered the room of Belle Walker and shot her dead. He ran out of the house, entered a cabin in the rear and put a bullet in his head. Hatfield, who is a Methodist, left a good position in Orony, Me., to come to Leadville, with the woman.

CRIME OF A FARM HAND.

Shoots His Former Employer and Three Other Persons.

Milwaukee, May 10.—Alexander Harris, a farmer, living five miles south of Waukesha, on the Mukwonago road, and his wife, were murdered this morning when at breakfast. A hired man was wounded, but escaped. A hired girl was also wounded, and it is likely to die.

The crime was committed by William Pouch, a farmhand. Pouch worked for Harris about two years ago. Last night at his request he was given lodging over night.

About 5 o'clock this morning Harris and a hired man went to the yard to milk the cows. Mrs. Harris and the girl were preparing breakfast. Pouch left his room quietly, and, going to the yard, bade the men there good morning. Harris and the hired man were sitting on stools near each other. Pouch drew his revolver and fired at the farmer, killing him. He then shot the hired man, inflicting probably a fatal wound.

Pouch then walked leisurely to the kitchen. He told Mrs. Harris her husband would not be in for a few minutes and he would eat his breakfast at once. The woman waited upon the murderer, who seemed to relish his meal.

After breakfast Pouch started to walk toward the door. Before Mrs. Harris realized what was about to happen he wheeled around and shot her in the breast. He then fired at the hired girl. The farmer's wife died soon afterwards. The hired girl has a chance for recovery. Pouch then rode away on a bicycle.

A posse of farmers is in hot pursuit. The farmers are greatly excited and enraged, and should they get hold of the murderer he will undoubtedly be lynched.

The supposition of the authorities is that Pouch is either insane or committed the murders in order to hide the evidence of another crime. The manner in which the murders were committed shows plainly that Pouch deliberately arranged his plans. Harris was quite well to do. Pouch worked for him in the summer of 1895, but nothing occurred as far as known to cause enmity between them. Pouch is 30 years of age. The name of the hired man who was shot is Nelson McHolt. The girl is Helen Vesback.

Latest reports from Mukwonago state Mrs. Harris was not instantly killed as at first stated, and may recover. There is little hope for Nelson McHolt, the hired man, and Helen Vesback, the girl.

A HEROIC BOY ENGINEER.

He Saved Many Lives at the Risk of His Own.

Houghton, Mich., May 10.—With a box containing 300 pounds of dynamite on fire, ten feet away from him, John Thomas, a boy who runs a compressed-air hoisting engine in the Tamarack mine, stuck to his post and saved the lives of the men at work in the mine by his bravery.

Ten seconds after Thomas had hoisted the men to the level the dynamite exploded, smashing the engine to pieces and doing other damage, but the men and the boy to whom they owe their lives were safe.

The miners working in the 28d level had put seven cases of dynamite in a box for future use. At noon a miner accompanied by Thomas went to his post, gave the alarm to the miners in the level below and ran his engine until he had hoisted them out. He then fled. The alarm of fire caused great excitement, but no miners were injured in the rush to reach daylight from a depth of 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

For Peace in Cuba.

New York, May 10.—A special to the Journal from Havana says: Your correspondent is able upon high authority to confirm the Journal's recent Washington reports as to negotiations pending there between Secretary of State Sherman, Dupuy de Lome and Estrada Palma, looking to a peaceful solution by purchase or otherwise of the Cuban question. The story is the topic of conversation in all the clubs.

El Diario de la Marina, the reformist organ here, in a leader, sounds an ominous note of warning by intimating that the so-called reforms that Premier Canovés has offered to the island will be little more than a farce, should Cuba be left to pay the cost of the war. Spain must pay it, El Diario declares, otherwise she cannot hope to keep the colony and continue to monopolize its trade.

Requested to Resign.

Olympia, Wash., May 10.—The members of the board of control this afternoon received a formal request from the governor to resign. This action is desired by Governor Rogers as a result of the recent occurrences that render harmonious action impossible.

One of the board said tonight that the members had not decided what action they would take, but they would hold a conference as soon as practicable, and agree upon a course, when they would all stand together.

The governor said that he did not care at this time to enter into a discussion of the difficulties that have made it impossible for him to act further with the board as it is now constituted. The members of the board will doubtless decide soon whether they will resist the governor or quietly acquiesce in his request.

Wanted to Sell His Body.

San Francisco, May 10.—William Oppermann, a musician in hard luck, today offered to make a contract with the San Francisco board of health to the effect that, in consideration of \$100 down, or even \$50, he would sell his body for dissection, his part of the contract, however, not to be carried out until after his natural death.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 tons of pure silver are held in solution by all the waters of the earth.

Kootenai Steamboat Wrecked.

Spokane, Wash., May 10.—A brief telegram from Jennings, Mont., says the steamer Ruth was wrecked in a canyon six miles above there. Twenty-two passengers were aboard, and all were saved. The steamer is a total wreck. The Ruth was running on the Kootenai river, connecting at Jennings with the Great Northern and plying between that point and Fort Steel, B. C., 150 miles distant.

The United States consumed last year more than 4,000,000 bunches of Jamaica bananas.

MARKED BY LIGHTNING.

Young Girl's Frightful Experience in a Thunder Storm.

Chevalier, Wash., May 10.—An extraordinary electrical storm occurred yesterday, in which a number of people were more or less injured. The most unfortunate victims were Miss Lucie McCormack and Miss Laura Boiler, aged 16 and 14 respectively. They were returning from school, and took refuge under a large pine tree. A bolt of lightning struck the tree, and the girls were knocked senseless. Soon after, a neighbor saw Miss Boiler aimlessly wandering near his house, and he and others instituted a search.

They went to the tree and found the apparently lifeless body of Miss McCormack. She was lying on her back, twelve feet from the tree, having been thrown that distance by the force of the thunderbolt. The lightning struck her first on the back of the head, and a strip of hair an inch wide was burned clear to the skin from the last cervical to the third dorsal vertebra. At the latter spot there was burned black a place as big as a man's hand. Between the knee and the sole of the foot, on each leg, a strip an inch and a half wide was burned. Her hat was literally torn to pieces, and was burning when she was found. Her shoes were torn to shreds, and one was lying about six feet from her body, and the other sixteen feet away. Notwithstanding all these injuries, she was finally brought back to consciousness. She is in danger, however, because of inflammation of the nerves.

Three head of cattle a half-mile away were instantly killed. W. O. Smith, a half-mile west, was partially stunned and knocked down, and Ellsworth Cosner, a half-mile north, was knocked down by the same thunder-bolt.

Accident or Suicide.

Roseland, B. C., May 10.—J. B. Fisher, of Deer Lodge, Mont., who until the last election was county recorder, died here shortly before 8 this evening from a shot in the right temple. Whether it was a case of suicide or accident there were many opinions. The object of the man's journey here may help to clear this up.

The Red Mountain train was nearing Roseland, when, as usual, the car doors were locked, while the customs inspector made his rounds. Fisher opened his valise and took out his revolver, it may be presumed to avoid paying duty. The gun discharged and he was shot in the very place that would be selected for such an act and the skin about the wound is burned from the close contact with the weapon. The deceased was a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and was a handsome, stalwart man of about 30. In his valise were pictures of his wife and two children, and a statement of his accounts as recorder.

Farewell Banquet.

London, May 10.—The farewell banquet given this evening by the American society in London to Mr. Bayard, former ambassador of the United States, was attended by 270 guests. The company included Ambassador Hay, Mrs. Hay and all the members of the embassy, and the lord bishop of London. Mr. Bayard had a cordial reception. He brought with him the log of the Mayflower, which he deposited in its glass case in the reception-room, where it instantly became the center of attraction. During the presentation of the loving cup, which is in the form of a pumpkin, surrounded by a bust of Mr. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard were visibly affected. Mr. Bayard, on rising to respond to Mr. Crane's sentiments, was greeted with a storm of applause. He spoke for an hour slowly and impressively.

The Cascade Reserve.

Washington, May 10.—Commissioner Hermann has recommended to the attorney-general the suspension for the present of legal proceedings growing out of sheep pasturing within the Cascade range forest reserve. The attorney-general is requested to instruct the United States attorney for Oregon to stay all proceedings until further orders, in view of the legislation pending in congress and the probable early action by the department on the question.

The recommendation is due to a representation from Oregon that great hardship and loss have resulted to sheepowners of the state by their exclusion from grazing lands within the reserve on which they have been dependent for years.

To Explore North Pacific Coasts.

New York, May 10.—The World says: An exploring party under the leadership of Professor Frank Cox, the noted scientist and explorer of the American museum of natural history, is about to undertake an extensive systematic exploration among the inhabitants of the coast of the North Pacific ocean between the Amoor river, in Asia, and the Columbia river, in America. The funds for this important undertaking have been generously provided by Morris K. Jesup, the president of the museum, who has done so much already for the advancement of science and for furthering the work of the American museum of natural history of this city.

A Belgian Gourmand of Mons has been offered \$5,000 to five friends for an annual dinner, which they must attend dressed in mourning, entering the room with a flag to the music of an accordion.

Sad Story of the Sea.

Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, May 10.—The British ship Traveller, Captain Christie, from Sourabaya, for the Delaware Breakwater, was wrecked off the island of Rodrigues, 350 miles northeast of Mauritius, on February 4. The news has just reached here. Three tons of the cargo only were saved. Captain Christie, his first officer and four members of the crew died at sea of fever.

In thanking others for past favors most of us solicit new.

A Deaf Man Run Over.

Seattle, Wash., May 10.—John Fountain, 75 years old, a pioneer of the White river valley, this county, was run over by a Northern Pacific train at Black River Junction tonight. Both legs were cut off. He was brought to a hospital here, and is still alive, although no hopes are entertained for his recovery. Mr. Fountain was deaf, and stepped off the station platform in front of an approaching train.

At the point where the Mississippi river flows out of Lake Itaska it is only ten feet wide and eighteen inches deep.

Chronic Rheumatism.

The Patient Had Suffered for Over Thirty Years and Now Enjoys Perfect Health.

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.

The Industrial News, ever on the alert to bring its readers all items of interest, learned of the entire cure of one of Jackson county's prominent citizens, Mr. Lorenzo Neely, of Liberty township, who had suffered with the twangs and pangs of rheumatism for over thirty years.

In order to give authentic facts, an Industrial News representative interviewed Mr. Neely and elicited the following facts:

Mr. Lorenzo Neely is 56 years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When 17 years old by an unfortunate accident he hurt his shoulder, and a few years after that he commenced to have rheumatic pains in his shoulders. This would not always trouble him, but on taking a slight cold or the least strain, or sometimes without any apparent cause the trouble would start again and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.

For over thirty years he has thus suffered, and for the last decade has suffered continually so that he was unable to do any work. To this the frequent occurrences of dizzy spells was lately added, making him almost a helpless invalid.

He tried the best physicians but without getting any help, and has tried several specific rheumatic cures, but all without any appreciable relief. About one year and six months ago he read in the Jackson Industrial News of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he concluded to try this remedy.

After the first box he felt somewhat better, and after taking three boxes the pains entirely disappeared and the dizziness left him, and he has now for over a year been entirely free from all his former trouble and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.

Mr. Neely is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His postoffice address is Lorenzo Neely, Horton, Jackson county, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

On the summit of Ben Lomond are the smallest trees in Great Britain. They are dwarf willows and when mature are only about two inches in height.

A Kansas City doctor, who who was looking for a crazy patient whom he was to lock up in an insane asylum, found the lunatic serving on a jury in the circuit court.

The bullet which killed General "Stonewall Jackson" at Chancellorsville, is said to be in the possession of Mr. Isaac B. Wheeler, of Highland Falls, New York.

The owners of a Colorado sawmill started a well to supply water for their engine, and, at a depth of sixteen feet, struck pay ore, and will have a mine instead of a well.

WHEAT

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade. The wheat market was very dull during the past week. On Saturday a speculative demand sprung upon a "tip" that the coming government report on growing winter wheat would show a decline in condition of about 5 points and have a tendency to enhance values. The slow demand from abroad for our wheat is especially discouraging, as the inquiry is below anything figured early in the season, on this side of the Atlantic or on the other. When the figures of total production were first compiled the only question that agitated speculators was the problem of how the world was going to get along with so light supply, without prices advancing to a point that would turn enough consumption to substitutes for wheat, to make the less quantity of it do for the whole crop year. Most people thought then that nothing short of 90c to \$1 a bushel would do it. There is where the mistake seems to lie. About 750 in the primary markets turned away enough wheat bread eaters to substitutes to lengthen sufficiently the supply, for all practical purposes. Even at the moderate prices prevailing last week, this country's foreign shipments were away under 2,000,000 bushels. The low price of corn at 25c, of rye at 35c, barley at 25c, and oats at 17c are particularly attractive to the practical economist who supplies the family table, in these times, when so many are idle or in a state bordering upon idleness. The official wheat yield in this country was something of an error, but the usual commercial reckoning was not much astray. The fault of calculation seems to be in the price that would turn so many consumers to the cheaper cereals.

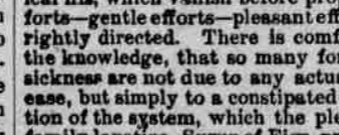
Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., May 11, 1897. Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Wheat—Walla Walla, 73¢; Valley, 76¢ per bushel. Oats—Choice white, 38¢@40¢ per bushel; choice gray, 37¢@39¢. Hay—Timothy, \$14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$12.00@13.50 per ton. Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26. Butter—Creamery, 30c; dairy, 20¢@22¢; store, 17¢@30¢ per roll. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40¢@55¢; Garnet Chilies, 55¢@65¢; Early Rose, 35¢@40¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 1½¢ per pound. Onions—\$2.50@2.75 per cental. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$4.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12¢; ducks, \$4.00@6.00 per dozen. Eggs—Oregon, 10¢ per dozen. Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 12½¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢@8¢. Hops—7¢ per pound. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4¢@6¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6¢ per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$4.50@5.25 per cwt. Veal—Large, 8½¢@4¢; small, 4¢@5¢ per pound. Seattle, Wash., May 11, 1897. Wheat—Choice feed, \$23 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21. Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.80; Novelty A, \$4.50; California brands, \$4.90; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal, \$30. Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$12.00; Eastern Washington, \$15. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10¢; ducks, \$6@6.50. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18¢; ranch, 14¢@15¢; California, 9¢. Cheese—Native Washington, 12c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$13.00@14; parsnips, per sack, 75¢; beets, per sack, 60¢; turnips, per sack, 60¢; rutabagas, per sack, 50¢; carrots, per sack, 40¢@60¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$4.00. Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13¢@14c. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7¢; cows, 6½¢; mutton, sheep, 8½¢ per pound; lamb, 5¢; pork, 6½¢ per pound; veal, small, 5c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½¢@5¢; salmon, 6¢@8¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; flounders and sole, 4¢@4c. Provisions—Hams, large, 11½¢; hams, small, 11½¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 7c per pound. Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, \$2.50@3; choice, \$2; California fancy navals, \$3@3.50. San Francisco, May 11, 1897. Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90¢@ \$1.10; Early Rose, 60¢@70¢; River Burbanks, 40¢@60¢; sweets, \$1.40 per cental. Onions—\$2.25@3.00 per cental. Eggs—Ranch, 11¢@13c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 14½¢; 13½¢; seconds, 13½¢@14c; fancy dairy, 13¢@13½¢; seconds, 11½¢@12c. Cheese—Fancy mild, none, 6½¢@7c; fair to good, 6¢@6½¢; Young America, 7¢@8¢; Eastern, 14¢@15c. Wool—Choice foothill, 10¢@13c; San Joaquin plains, 8¢@11c; do 12 months, 8¢@10c per pound. Hay—Wheat and oat, \$7@10; best barley, \$8.50@9.00; alfalfa, \$5@8; clover, \$6@8; compressed wheat, \$6@9.50; do oat, \$6@7 per ton. Tropical Fruit—Bananas, \$1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$2@4. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, \$2.50@3.75; seedlings, do \$1@1.50; common lemons, 75¢@\$1.00; fancy, 2¢@3.00 per box. Apples—\$1.25@2 per box; Eastern, \$3.50 per barrel. Hops—8¢@12¢ per pound.

WHEAT

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WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The wheat market was very dull during the past week. On Saturday a speculative demand sprung upon a "tip" that the coming government report on growing winter wheat would show a decline in condition of about 5 points and have a tendency to enhance values. The slow demand from abroad for our wheat is especially discouraging, as the inquiry is below anything figured early in the season, on this side of the Atlantic or on the other. When the figures of total production were first compiled the only question that agitated speculators was the problem of how the world was going to get along with so light supply, without prices advancing to a point that would turn enough consumption to substitutes for wheat, to make the less quantity of it do for the whole crop year. Most people thought then that nothing short of 90c to \$1 a bushel would do it. There is where the mistake seems to lie. About 750 in the primary markets turned away enough wheat bread eaters to substitutes to lengthen sufficiently the supply, for all practical purposes. Even at the moderate prices prevailing last week, this country's foreign shipments were away under 2,000,000 bushels. The low price of corn at 25c, of rye at 35c, barley at 25c, and oats at 17c are particularly attractive to the practical economist who supplies the family table, in these times, when so many are idle or in a state bordering upon idleness. The official wheat yield in this country was something of an error, but the usual commercial reckoning was not much astray. The fault of calculation seems to be in the price that would turn so many consumers to the cheaper cereals.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., May 11, 1897. Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Wheat—Walla Walla, 73¢; Valley, 76¢ per bushel. Oats—Choice white, 38¢@40¢ per bushel; choice gray, 37¢@39¢. Hay—Timothy, \$14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$12.00@13.50 per ton. Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26. Butter—Creamery, 30c; dairy, 20¢@22¢; store, 17¢@30¢ per roll. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40¢@55¢; Garnet Chilies, 55¢@65¢; Early Rose, 35¢@40¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 1½¢ per pound. Onions—\$2.50@2.75 per cental. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$4.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12¢; ducks, \$4.00@6.00 per dozen. Eggs—Oregon, 10¢ per dozen. Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 12½¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢@8¢. Hops—7¢ per pound. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4¢@6¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6¢ per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$4.50@5.25 per cwt. Veal—Large, 8½¢@4¢; small, 4¢@5¢ per pound. Seattle, Wash., May 11, 1897. Wheat—Choice feed, \$23 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21. Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.80; Novelty A, \$4.50; California brands, \$4.90; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal, \$30. Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$12.00; Eastern Washington, \$15. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10¢; ducks, \$6@6.50. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18¢; ranch, 14¢@15¢; California, 9¢. Cheese—Native Washington, 12c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$13.00@14; parsnips, per sack, 75¢; beets, per sack, 60¢; turnips, per sack, 60¢; rutabagas, per sack, 50¢; carrots, per sack, 40¢@60¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$4.00. Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13¢@14c. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7¢; cows, 6½¢; mutton, sheep, 8½¢ per pound; lamb, 5¢; pork, 6½¢ per pound; veal, small, 5c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½¢@5¢; salmon, 6¢@8¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; flounders and sole, 4¢@4c. Provisions—Hams, large, 11½¢; hams, small, 11½¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 7c per pound. Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, \$2.50@3; choice, \$2; California fancy navals, \$3@3.50. San Francisco, May 11, 1897. Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90¢@ \$1.10; Early Rose, 60¢@70¢; River Burbanks, 40¢@60¢; sweets, \$1.40 per cental. Onions—\$