

SEARCH FOR THE BODIES

Scenes at Palais de l'Industrie, Paris.

SEARCH STILL GOES ON

Accounts of the Disaster Spectators and Survivors—Cause of the Fire Is Undetermined.

Paris, May 10.—A dispatch to Paris from Paris says: The scene at the Palais de l'Industrie last night, when the bodies of the Rue Jean were taken there, was a fearful sight. There had been placed on the floor of the building the bodies of what had been beautiful women of the best families of Paris. They were laid out on roughly made platforms of boards taken from the building. They were beyond recognition. Almost all the bodies were burned about the neck and face, while the middle of the bodies remained comparatively intact. The bodies were kept coming up in a steady stream, bringing more and more of the beautiful women of the best families of Paris. The scene was a fearful sight. The bodies were laid out on roughly made platforms of boards taken from the building. They were beyond recognition. Almost all the bodies were burned about the neck and face, while the middle of the bodies remained comparatively intact. The bodies were kept coming up in a steady stream, bringing more and more of the beautiful women of the best families of Paris. The scene was a fearful sight.

The bazaar building in which only a few hours before everything had been so beautiful, there remained only a few charred poles. Inside the building there was nothing but a mass of rags, wood and human remains. The firemen were digging through the debris in search of the bodies. There were not enough ambulances, and the bodies had to be placed on stretchers. Then came soldiers, police men to carry away the dead, and all worked in silence and with a solemnity that was touching. The soldiers carried sheets in which to wrap and transport bodies. There were women nurses from l'Hospice Beaujon, also with sheets, waiting to cover up the dead before they were taken away in the ambulances.

At the western wall, which bounded the bazaar, bodies were found piled in heaps and in positions that seemed to indicate that a fire had taken place, or that the bodies were huddled together in the death. There were pieces of unburned clothing, and fragments of wooden garments and corsets. Tiny little slippers were where to be seen, crisp and undamaged by the heat. On one side was a valuable jewel, etc., guarded by policemen. There were bracelets, rings, completely free from flesh, showing how terrible had been the heat in their fury.

Two women who were lying near the ruins. The elder was Mme. Rochezautier, and the younger was a servant. They were attracted by the cries of the bodies," said Mme. Rochezautier. "Oh such cries! We called to the fire in the Hotel de Palais, which was on 17 Cors de la Reine. It was a moment to tear down the bars of the windows and to throw a chair. We hauled the poor man in there. They were so frightened they did not stay here long. We were so terror-stricken that many of us saw several rush out from the crowd and fall dead. We saved at 150."

le Comte, of 22 Rue Jean Goussier, said the fire broke out at 4:30 o'clock. The heat was so terrible that the smoke. You could not go to the street for fear of the heat. The bazaar burned up just as if the flames had been soaked in kerosene. I had thought there were 3,500 people there because, you know, the number here during the afternoon and that an extra attraction. He had left when the flames burst out, seemed to spring up all over. The fire was so hot that all windows and shop fronts opposite were blown up or burst open. Birds in the air were killed by the heat. The fire lasted only twenty minutes, but such a twenty minutes all never forget! Women ran into the street and fell dead. The roadway was overcome by the heat, and many people were killed.

Americans Were Fortunate. New York, May 10.—A Journal dispatch from Paris says: There were few American present in the bazaar at the time of the fire, and it seems to have been especially fortunate. Mrs. William Astor was at the bazaar an hour before the conflagration. Miss Fane, sister of Frederick Fane, an American resident in the Rue Prony, who is almost deaf, was in the building when the fire broke out. Her escape was due to her infirmity. She saw the fire and made her way to the exit, among the first to reach it.

A Belgian gourmand of Mons has been offered \$3,000 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.

MARKED BY LIGHTNING.

Young Girl's Frightful Experience in a Thunder Storm.

Chewelah, 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 Lottie 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 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 Knights 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, surmounted 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 Boaz, 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 \$3,000 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.

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, 330 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.

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 20 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 200 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 23d level had put seven casts 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 Canovas 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.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

Stages have begun to run again between Eugene and Foley Springs. Strawberries along South Myrtle creek, in Douglas county, are ripening.

The school fund apportioned in Coos county during April amounted to \$7,114.

A Pendleton man shipped twelve carloads of cattle to Council Bluffs, Ia., last week.

The woolen mill, broom-handle factory and sawmill in Bandon are all running full time.

The Klamath county Sunday school convention will be held this year in Klamath Falls, June 12 and 13.

The street lamps no longer burn in The Dalles at night. The contract expired and the council has had the lamps taken down.

Business for the month of April at the Astoria custom-house footed up \$48,000, being the largest month's receipts in the history of the office.

Bob Hinman, who was captured in Yuma, Ariz., and who is wanted in Roseburg, was working in a mine in Arizona under the name of Robert Hanks.

Stockmen in Harney county have been busy moving their cattle to the open ranges, to get them off the flat lands subject to overflow, and to save the expense of longer feeding hay.

The telephone line being built from Heppner to Long Creek has been completed to Hardman, and it is expected that the line will reach Monument in about a week, and Long Creek by the 20th of May.

There is great activity in the hop yards in this vicinity, and also further north, says the Roseburg Plaindealer. The vines are being carefully trained, and the yards cultivated, and the outlook is very favorable.

The Baker City Democrat says that it is reported on what seems to be reliable authority the O. R. & N. will soon put on a line of steamboats to ply between the Huntington bridge and Ballard landing. These boats, it is expected, will transport ores from the Seven Devils mines to the railroads.

Two men named Casey and Ott had a thrilling experience in the Umatilla river near the Mission one day last week. Ott attempted to ford the river with a four horse team, hitched to a load of hay. He miscalculated the ford and was carried down stream about 100 yards, when Mr. Casey swam out and cut the harness and rescued the horses; then swam around the rack and cut Mr. Ott loose. The wagon and load of hay were lost.

Washington.

The citizens of Snohomish have secured the Dorrance academy building, and fitted it up as a hospital.

The stockmen around Pasco have been gathering up saddle horses for the last week, and making preparations for the spring round-up.

The eighth annual state convention of the Washington State Union of Christian Endeavor, will be held in Tacoma, July 1 to 4 inclusive.

The school fund apportioned in Walla Walla during April, amounted to \$3,817, and the number of days' attendance in all of the districts was 367,071.

There are five sawmills in the neighborhood of Napavine, Lewis county, and all of them are running full time. Common laborers there are paid \$1.30 a day.

A petition has been signed and forwarded to the Chehalis county commissioners requesting them to take steps to repair the South Bay roadway and bridge between Ocosta and Laidlaw.

The horticultural commissioner for Asotin county, says that the fruit crop in the Asotin creek valley will be something enormous. In fact, this is the report that comes from every fruit section in the county. In some orchards, it is said the winter apple crop will be short, but this complaint is not general. Gardens are thriving nicely.

Luke, who fought under the famous Nisqually Indian chief, Leschi, and who was one of the last of the followers of the old warrior, died on the Nisqually river last week. He was 80 years old. In his earlier days Luke was a great fighter, a skillful marksman and good tillicum generally. The remains of the old brave were interred beside Leschi's bones, on the Nisqually prairie.

Spruce logs on Gray's harbor are scarce, and the demand for them is greater than the output. The logs are worth about \$5 per 1,000. The supply of cedar logs on the harbor is also much less than will be consumed in filling present orders on hand. The price of cedar logs is firm at \$4.50. The fir logger has very little to brighten his outlook. Most of the loggers say they will cut no more fir than necessary at \$3.50.

The city of Tacoma has issued 1,874 bicycle licenses. Last month 1,055 licenses were taken out. A comparison with last year's record shows that on May 1, 1896, there were but 735 licenses issued.

The Tacoma warehouses of the Standard Oil Company, which were last week destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt on the same site on Center street, and it is expected to have the main building completed within the ensuing sixty days, says the Tacoma Ledger.

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 substitute 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 75c in the primary markets turned away enough wheat bread eaters to substitute 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 33c, barley at 25c, and oats at 18c 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@74c; Valley, 76c per bushel.  
Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c.  
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@22c; store, 17c@30c per cwt.  
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@55c; Garnet Chilies, 55@65c; Early Rose, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cwt for Merced; new potatoes, 1 1/2c per pound.  
Onions—\$2.50@2.75 per cwt.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$4.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12c; ducks, \$4.00@6.00 per dozen.  
Eggs—Oregon, 10c per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 12 1/2c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.  
Hops—7c per pound.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6c 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, 3 1/2@4c; small, 4 1/2@5c per pound.  
Seattle, Wash., May 11, 1897.  
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$28 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, 10c; ducks, \$6@6.50.  
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 14@15; California, 9 1/2c.  
Cheese—Native Washington, 12c.  
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$13.00@14; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 40@50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$4.00.  
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00.  
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13 1/2@14c.  
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6 1/2c; mutton, sheep, 8 1/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6 1/2c per pound; veal, small, 8c.  
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4 1/2@5c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c.  
Provisions—Hams, large, 11 1/2c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; 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, 90c@1.10; Early Rose, 60@70c; River Burbanks, 40@60c; sweets, \$1.40 per cwt.  
Onions—\$2.25@3.00 per cwt.  
Eggs—Ranch, 11@13c per dozen.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 14c; do seconds, 13 1/2@14c; fancy dairy, 13@13 1/2c; seconds, 11 1/2@12c.  
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6 1/2@7c; fair to good, 6@6 1/2c; Young America, 7@8c; Eastern, 14@16c.

BUSINESS INCREASE.

Both Democrats and Republicans Welcome Its Evidence.

From all points of the compass it comes, to cheer those who have been depressed and to encourage those who have always had faith that the turn in the long lane of depression would soon be reached. We mean the substantial evidence that an era of better times is at hand. The far East has spoken on this subject many times of late, by the renewed energies in its factories. Ohio and Illinois have given satisfactory evidence that times are improving. The far West has not been entirely quiet about the matter. Now comes word from south of the Ohio river. The Louisville Courier-Journal, speaking of the business outlook, says: "Business is better—there is no doubt of it. Increased activity is noted in many lines outside of the stock markets, which, after a long period of inaction, seem near the development of a boom."

"There is nothing feverish, uncertain or speculative about this revival. The best thing of all is that it seems to have started with the farmers, who are making supplies and will have learned in spite of the calamity howlers, that, much as they have suffered, they are not bankrupts, and are not going to be bankrupts. Matters have mended slowly for the reason that farmers could do nothing in the winter, but with the thawing of the snows they are on the move to create the wealth where wealth must always be created. They have now given the impulse which every other line of business is beginning to feel. "The nation is inconceivably better off than it was a year ago."

Gold Flowing In.

From the beginning of January on to the present time more gold has come into the country than has gone out of it. This is a very unusual circumstance. Gold generally goes out at this time of the year, and sometimes, as in 1893, it moves in large amounts. The heavy gold exportation in the early months of the financial dread which precipitated the panic just before the middle of that year. Except in 1896 and 1890, when the gold imports exceeded the gold exports, the first quarter of 1897 is the only one in any year of the past dozen in which the inflow of the metal has exceeded the outflow. A balance of trade continues to be largely in our favor, and as European owners of American securities are hanging on to them, no outward gold movement of importance is in sight.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Divided Democracy.

The Democracy has lost its recent solidity on the tariff. As long ago as 1894 the approaching break from the Cleveland position on that question began to cast its shadows before, for a few Democratic senators in that year changed the Wilson bill in 634 places most of the changes being in the direction of greater protection than the measure as it left the house allows. Fifteen Democrats in the house and one (Hill) in the senate voted against the Wilson bill, their opposition being due, though, to the income tax provision. In the present instance, however, the Democratic defection is due to a drift away from the free trade doctrine. It is evident that the old Randallian spirit of devotion to the cause of protection is reappearing in the Democracy. The break in that party's line on this question is of profound significance to the country. It means a renewal of the old strife in the Democratic ranks on this issue, and that the Republicans can hereafter count on receiving an efficient Democratic aid to enable them to repel all assaults on the protection policy.—Exchange.

England's Crocodile Tears.

The wail of the British journals on the prospect of a Republican tariff has reached this side of the water on time. It is very unanimous. The gist of it is to the effect that Mr. Dingley's bill will "deplete American revenues, diminish the American gold reserve and impoverish the American people." There were any other deplorable things susceptible of forthright precipitation by a change in the tariff we were doubtless incur that also; but at the "impoverishment" of us the British pauses to catch his breath and rest his ingenuity.

Our gratitude to Britain for its deep concern for our welfare is too long for words. Any attempt on our part to express it might fail to be properly understood. We remember, with feeling, how our English cousins rejoice with us over the passing of the Wilson bill, whose blessings nearly overcame us in the months that followed. We recall with pride the banquet which was tendered to Mr. Wilson in London for his patriotism in writing a bill favorable to the good neighbors of this country. That was a well-timed recognition of a service well performed, and we appreciate it even to this day in the same warm spirit in which we appreciate the present solicitude of our English friends for our attention to their interests.

But we entreat England to not dwell upon our misfortunes. She has enough troubles of her own.—San Francisco Call.

Protection at the South.

No tariff bill ever passed in congress received so many Southern votes as the one which has just passed the house. Twenty-five Republicans, Democrats, and one Populist from South supported the Dingley bill in that section declined to vote against Protection in the South has made wonderful strides in the last few years, will continue in the same line for some time to come.