ISSUE AN ADDRESS.

POPULISTS AT NASHVILLE PRESENT A PLAN.

Emphatic Declaration Against Fusion in Future—Address and Plan of Organization in Full—Initiative and Referendum Method for Proceedings.

Done at Nashville.

About the only work the Nashville conference had to do was to issue an address and adopt a plan for preserving the organization. For this purpose a committee of one from each State represented was appointed on resolutions. This committee appointed a sub-committee of three, consisting of Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; Congressman Howard, of Alabama, and W. S. Morgan, of Arkansas, to draw up the address and plan and submit the same to the full committee. This they did; the full committee made some changes, and then reported to the conference. The conference made several important changes. The following language was inserted in the report by the conference:

"We declare that no convention, caucus or committee shall ever again bind us to any fusion agreement with either the Democratic or Republican party." This language was added on suggestion of Chairman Bradley, who had vacated the chair in order to offer the amendment.

A provision in the committee's report that read, "We will welcome to our ranks all earnest men of all shades of political opinion," was changed by the conference so as to invite "all patriots." This change was made at the suggestion of Park and Tracy, of Texas.

Webster, of Missouri, offered an amendment providing for the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate in the government of the party; Parker offered an amendment to Webster's amendment, which was accepted, and then the amendment was adopted. See section 10, which was not in the committee's report.

Section 11 was also a new section added by the conference to the committee's report. It was adopted on motion of Dr. Cherry, of Arkansas. It gives the new committee full power and authority to call a national convention, and to submit any question to the voters of the party when said committee may determine the best interests of the party require the same.

The address and plan as amended and adopted by the conference is as follows:

The Address.

Disclaiming any intention to dictate to the Populist voters of the United States, or any feeling of bitterness toward those who may have honestly differed from us in the past on matters of party policy, in the words of the immortal Lincoln, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," we submit to every patriotic citizen the following address:

In 1891 there was organized at Cincinnati a great political party, whose principles were as vast an innovation upon existing beliefs as were the grand generalizations of Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, an advance upon the ideas commonly held by the world in 1876.

The latter proclaimed the legal equality of all men, and their right to liberty and happiness; the former declared that government is a mere instrumentality, formed by all, for the enforcement of the welfare of all, that labor of brain and brawn is the sole parent of prosperity, society and civilization. That "wealth belongs to him who creates it, and that every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery; that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat; that the interests of rural and civil labor are the same, while their enemies are identical.

These ideas are the natural sequence and supplement to the Declaration of Independence. Without them the words of Jefferson are a mere "brutum fulmen." The right to "pursue happiness" is of no avail if men are prevented by misgovernment from attaining it. Liberty is but an idle word if the human family are to be swept through poverty and suffering into bondage. Life itself is not worth having at the price of shame and degradation. The New World is no better than the Old World if the condition of the people is the same.

We escaped from England in 1776. We are again her subjects in 1897. We are not permitted to pass laws necessary for our own welfare, without her consent; and that consent cannot be had, since she thrives by plundering us.

Cheap production in the United States means cheap supplies for her citizens. Instead of a sovereign people, leading the world to higher levels of statecraft and development, as the greatest, most powerful and most thoroughly educated commonwealth on earth, we are dwarfed into mere provincials, toiling to enrich our cunning masters side by side with the starving Hindoo, the wretched Egyptian and the impoverished Irishman.

The People's party was born to live and not to die. It was created not to put a few men in office, but to give to all men that happiness guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The conditions which five years ago demanded the establishment of our organization, insist to-day, with tenfold force, that it shall live as long as a single wrong exists unrighted on the face of the earth.

To resist these evils, we organized in 1891. We meet in 1897 to renew the faith; to proclaim that the battle is not yet over; that it is just beginning, and that we will continue the good fight as long as God lets us live.

While we have the largest toleration for all honest differences of opinion, and will welcome to our ranks all patriots, we declare that those who think the party ought to die have no more place in its ranks than Benedict Arnold had in the Continental army, or Judas Iscariot in the Christian Church. Fidelity to principle is above all other considerations, since such fidelity means the greatness and happiness of the human race.

While we have nothing but kindly feelings toward the rank and file of our late allies, we do not believe that the question of free silver is in itself a broad enough platform for a national party. The remonetization of silver would, we believe, increase the price of labor and its productions by increasing the supply of money, and it is therefore a matter of the utmost consequence to all the people of the United States; but it must not be forgotten that the opening of the mints to silver would not decrease one iota the robberies of the corporations, the usurers, the rings and the trusts. It will avail nothing to add to the value of labor and its productions if the exactions of plunderers are permitted to submit to increase in equal or greater proportion.

As our Democratic brethren had not patriotism enough to adopt free silver until we had popularized it, would they not slump back to their first wretched state if the People's party were to stop its missionary work?

The Democracy may be fit to assist in handling a single temporary side issue like free silver, but the welfare of mankind and the interests of all the ages demand the continued existence of the People's party. Free institutions cannot survive its destruction. It has done more for mankind in five years than any other party has accomplished in twenty-five years. All arguments have ceased against its principles: there is nothing left but misrepresentation.

It is the only national party in the United States. It has eliminated the last lingering bitterness of the civil war. There is no fraternal blood on its garments. Its mission is education and peace. It will eventually make us one people bound together by ligaments of mutual esteem and love from the lakes to the gulf.

We call upon the whole people to rally to its standard. There is room for all and a heart big enough for all. Let dissensions cease. Close up the gaps and forward to victory. Let every Populist become a missionary to proselyte the unthinking and convert the mistaken. Let us meet prejudices with facts, passion with patience and ignorance with intelligence. The fiat of God must be repeated—"Let there be light."

We see our leading men traduced and libeled because they will not sell us out. We must stand by them. We see our newspapers boycotted because they will not assist in the destruction of the liberties and rights of the people. We must sustain them and spread their circulation everywhere.

We are engaged in the most desperate battle ever waged in the world. It is the conflict of the few, armed with gigantic powers, against the many. It signifies the exploitation of labor by idle rich, so that those "who toil not neither do they spin," shall rob industry of its reward and leave those who produce all wealth without homes, clothes or food. The 8,000,000 farmers who have just perished of starvation in Hindoostan are not the victims of drouth alone, but of cruel misgovernment also by their English masters, who so impoverished them that they had no resources to fall back upon when a failure of crops occurred. In their miseries we read our own danger; in their present we see our future, unless we possess more than Hindoo capacity to defend ourselves against the despoilers of the world.

We ask all who are in deadly earnest in seeking reform to unite with us. For the mere pullers of wires and seekers of office we have no place or patience. When humanity is sinking into the abyss it is of no moment whether the duty on calico is a half-penny more or less.

While we are utterly opposed to fusion, and know that it has brought dissension in our ranks, we recognize the fact that many who favored it did so in the sincere belief that it was best for the country and for the party, but while holding these views, we declare that no convention, caucus or committee of our party, shall ever again bind us to any fusion agreement with either the Democratic or Republican party.

We call the attention of the American people to the fact that the national banks, under a Republican administration, are now fast putting into circulation a vast quantity of national bank notes, taken out on the $262,000,000 of Cleveland bonds, which, though adding to the burden of debt and reaching circulation by high interest, furnished an increased supply of money and a better pricing of opportunity on the American markets. If prosperity, even temporary, comes to our people, it will be by this increased money supply—not by the Dingley tariff or any other tariff measure, as will probably soon be claimed by the Republican politicians.

We believe that no reliance can be placed in the promises of those who control and manipulate the policy and the action of the two old parties. They have broken every pledge and violated every trust reposed in them by a confiding constituency. With the ante-election promises in favor of free silver still ringing in the people's ears, the Democratic Legislatures of five States defeated bills to prohibit the making of gold contracts.

With the suffering and dissatisfied rank and file of those parties, we are in hearty sympathy and will gladly welcome them into the People's party.

We reaffirm the previous declarations of our party in favor of the initiative and referendum and recommend that the People's party adopt this system in all party proceedings, believing that the direct control of legislation by the people themselves is the only remedy for corruption in party management as well as in the law-making power, by corporate wealth, now so universal in this country. We look upon this as the most important question now before the American people, since it involves the continuance of free institutions.

Plan.

To the end of forming a more perfect and compact organization, extending the work of education, adding recruits to and preserving the autonomy of the People's party, we recommend the adoption of the following plan:

1. The election by this conference of a national organization committee to be composed of three members from each State here represented, said members to be selected by the several State delegations. In States not represented at this conference, the national organization committee, here created, may at their discretion provide for a proper representation on the committee.

2. The election by this conference of a chairman of the national organization committee, whose duty it will be to push the work of organization along strictly Populist lines, and in the interest of Populist principles and Populist candidates; to preside over all meetings of the national organization committee and to perform all other duties usually incumbent upon such officer.

3. The election by this conference of an executive committee of five members whom the chairman may nominate from the members of the national organization committee, whose duties shall consist in assisting in the work of organization and education, and who shall co-operate with the chairman in his efforts to preserve and extend the organization of the party.

4. The election of a national secretary, whose duties shall be such as are usually performed by such officer.

5. The election of a treasurer, who shall have charge of the funds of the organization and perform such duties as are made incumbent upon him by the executive committee.

6. The officers of this organization shall hold their office until the time of holding the next national convention.

7. The national organization committee hereby created is instructed to look after the work of organization and education in each State, to reform our lines and to co-operate with the regular organization when in line with Populist principles.

8. We further recommend that in each township, county and State the committees be looked after by the members of the national organization committee, and where necessary reorganize by the election of members who are in harmony with the party and its principles, and who are in favor of preserving its autonomy.

9. We urge upon the members of this party the necessity of more thorough and vigorous plans of education and organization than have been in vogue the past two years. To that end we heartily recommend the co-operative and club plans and perfected by the committee appointed for that purpose by the National Reform Press at Memphis, of which J. H. Ferriss, Joliet, Ill., is the present chairman.

10. The National Organization Committee shall provide for the management of the committee here constituted, the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate, and we recommend that the first national convention of the People's party shall adopt the same as a governing law of the party in its entire organization.

11. The National Organization Committee of the People's party, chosen by this conference, shall have full power and authority to call a national convention of the party, or to submit any question to the voters of the party on the referendum plan whenever they may determine that the best interests of the party require the same.

The Poverty of the Miner.

The coal miner used to be among the best paid of American workmen. And when the hardness of his labor and the danger he constantly faces are considered, his wage scale ought to be liberal.

But for years past the pay of the miner has been decreasing. No matter how high the price of coal, the miner never shares the benefit of an advance. The tariff has no perceptible effect upon his pay, and to-day the most industrious can scarcely make wages to support an American family in comfort.

The great strike of bituminous miners has brought these facts forcibly before the American people. And with it has come talk of national action to force the employers to treat the men fairly. But the law of supply and demand is the regulator of wages, and while the mines swarm with foreigners seeking work, the wage scale is bound to be low.

There can be no real improvement in the mining scales until the great cause of low wages is removed. There can be no material advance in wages so long as the mine owners are allowed to seek their labor in the cheapest markets in the world.

This is the direction which legislation must take if the great industry of mining is to be come as of yore, one of the best paid employments in the field of American labor.—Philadelphia Item.

Tariff Benefits.

During the years of 1890 and 1891 the increase in manufactured goods in the United States was two billion dollars' worth per year, or four billion dollars for the two years. This increase would make $7,000,000,000 worth of goods to be put upon the market and sold during each of those two years. In July, 1892, the coinage of silver was stopped at the mints and four hundred millions were locked up in the vaults in Philadelphia, Washington and New York. The silver was not only taken out of circulation, but $167,000,000 of national bank notes were withdrawn from circulation. This decreased the circulating medium one-half and also decreased the value of all goods one-half. Look at the result! Fourteen billion dollars' worth of manufactured goods reduced to less than $7,000,000 in value, in two years, under the McKinley tariff law. An increase of bulk, one-half, and a decrease in price one-half. That is the kind of prosperity (?) that we had under the McKinley law. This left seven thousand million dollars' worth of goods unsold in the factories during the year 1892. Thus the market was glutted, with no money to buy with and no prospect of a demand. And this increased amount had to be put upon the market at a sacrifice of one-half of its original value.—Kansas Commoner (Wichita, Kan.).

The Ohio Situation.

The Democrat nominee for Governor of Ohio, Horace L. Chapman, is a mine owner and national bank president. The convention readopted the Chicago platform with the following appendage: "All trusts and monopolies are hostile and dangerous to the people's interests and a standing menace." It further demanded "the rigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws and such additional legislation as is necessary for their immediate and final suppression." Now, isn't the declaration consistency, when the Ohio Democracy is controlled by trusts, and has been, of which Cal Brice, Paul Sorg, John R. McLean and Tom Johnson are living examples. The contest between Ohio Democrats and Republicans is a millionaire Senator, both owned and controlled by trusts and combines. The Populists, with a sixty-thousand vote, can lead them a good fight for America by the people and for the people. The district convention at St. Mary's, Ohio, speaks in no uncertain terms as to the demand of Populism in Ohio. There are other districts in Ohio and all are for independent action. Let the Populists rally to the State meeting on Aug. 10 and 11 and be sure that Populism is represented.—Nonconformist.

Does He Earn It?

The New York World says Rockefeller gets an income of $8,600,000 per year, as much as 25,000 workingmen, and then inquires: "Does Rockefeller's services to mankind earn as much as 25,000 workingmen, and is he entitled to it? Does he create 25,000 times as much wealth or does he work 25,000 men?"

Well, the World is the last paper in the world that ought to kick about it, for the World did all it could last fall to keep Rockefeller and his pals in possession of this government, so that it would protect them in their gigantic and merciless robbery of the workingmen.—Journal of the Knights of Labor.

Wages Must Go Down.

"Wages must go down," so says Mr. Elkins, the Republican boss of West Virginia. During the last campaign Mr. Elkins told the people that the election of McKinley meant good times and better wages. Now, six months after the inauguration of McKinley, he tells them that instead of them getting better wages and more work, their wages must be lowered. Wonder if Mr. Elkins thinks the people of this State really are a set of fools.—Exchange.

Gone Populist.

The city of Des Moines, Iowa, a city of over 10,000 voters, has gone Populist in a recent election. The city voted on the question of city ownership of electric lights. It went two to one in favor of city ownership. Thus the principles of Populism are gaining ground all the time. Things that two years ago Democrats or Republicans would not listen to, they now indorse, and when the interest of the party is not at stake will vote for. Slowly but surely the seeds of Populism that were sown for the past few years are ripening into a magnificent harvest.—Mineola Courier.

National Committee.

The following national committee was chosen at the Nashville conference and given power to act in the promotion of organization, calling conventions and furthering the cause of party interest:

Alabama—J. H. Harris, Oak Bower; Z. Gaston, Greenville; I. C. Watson, Jacksonville.

Arkansas—W. S. Morgan, Hardy; A. N. Files, Little Rock; J. E. Scanlon, Bee Branch.

Florida—F. H. Lytle, Stanton; A. P. Baskin, Anthony; C. C. Post, Sea Breeze.

Georgia—Gen. Wm. Phillips, Marrietta; Wm. D. Hawkins, Flowery Branch; Dr. R. W. Mays, Jackson.

Illinois—J. H. Ferris, Joliet; L. D. Raynolds, Chicago; G. W. Wickline, Nashville.

Indiana—N. H. Motsinger, Shoals; J. H. Allen, Terre Haute; T. B. Rogers, Logansport.

Iowa—J. O. Beebe, Wever; A. W. C. Weeks, Winterset; Alli Reed, Muscatine.

Kansas—J. F. Willets, McLouth; A. Steinberger, Girard; J. V. B. Kennedy, Ft. Scott.

Kentucky—Jo A. Parker, Louisville; W. B. Bridgeford, Frankfort; Samuel James, Owensboro.

Louisiana—N. F. Naff, Naff; J. C. Rocket, Shearville; [illegible] W. Bailey, Winfield.

Help Yourself, John.

Have a little more quail on toast, John?—a silk hat, a broadcloth coat, and pair of patent leather shoes? Of course you enjoy most thoroughly this grand and glorious wave of prosperity that you voted for, and you should live "at the top of the pot" while it lasts. Will you take a few weeks' vacation this season, John, and spend it at the seashore, in the mountains, or at fishing on the great lakes?—Grander Age.

A Severe Arraignment.

It is a rather severe arraignment of present-day society when workingmen talk of leaving the cities they have built, the houses they have erected, the machinery they have made, and all the wealth they have created, behind them, and forming new colonies so that they may have the bare opportunity to labor and live.—Toledo Union.

No, They Will Not.

We have no patience with the workingmen who recently, in Pittsburg, tore McKinley's picture to shreds and stamped the decoy picture of factories starting up by his election under their feet. It is 16 to 1 that the same men will be fools enough in 1900 to do just as they did last year.—The Sledgehammer.

Populisms.

The reform movement will not be sidetracked.

There is a standard now around which the scattered reformers may rally.

The committee appointed at Nashville will be the national committee if necessary.

The Democrat who still adheres to the old party has little ground to kick on McKinley's failure to bring prosperity.

The new national organization committee appointed at Nashville, will see to it, if necessary, that there is a national Populist convention, called for the proper time.

The conference not only went on record as opposed to fusion but declared that no convention could bind the party to any fusion agreement. This was hitting straight from the shoulder.

NEW WAY TO MAKE A TOWN.

Russia Is Building It and Will Supply the Inhabitants.

An engineer and some workmen have been busy for months near the Arctic ocean making a little town. They have not bothered their heads about the inhabitants, for the Russian government will see to that. The usual order of events in making a town is being reversed in this case. Instead of a lot of persons settling in the same place and making a town, the town is being built and the residents will come later.

The town has also been provided with a name before anybody lives in it. Its name is Jekaterinograd, and the most imposing thing about the town, as yet, is this name. There was nothing there a year ago to show that a white man had ever seen the site, but now it is beginning to look something like a town, needing only inhabitants to make it quite a go-ahead place.

The town is in the bay of Kola, near the Arctic coast of Russian Lapland, a flat and uninteresting region, in a large part of which scarcely a shrub, much less a tree, will grow. In August last year the Russian government sent to the site of the proposed town, which had already been selected, a civil engineer named Olsen, whose specialty is harbor improvements, and soon twenty men under his direction were hard at work building a couple of piers out into the bay for the use of the fishing craft, which will give the town all its importance.

Last winter fifty wooden buildings were constructed at Archangelsk, on the other side of the White sea. It is probable that the work is now going on of transporting them to the coast of the Arctic ocean, where they will be hammered together and set up for the people who are going to live in the new town; and as soon as everything is ready the town of Kola, further south, will be abandoned, everybody there will be transferred at the expense of Russia, and Jekaterinograd will be all ready to begin business.

The thing that will make the town is the Arctic fisheries in the neighborhood, which employ about 1,500 men every summer. For the purpose of these hardy toilers the new town is much more conveniently situated than Kola, and that is the reason why Kola is to be deserted and a new town has sprung up nearer the sea.—New York Sun.

The Union Congregational Church in East Braintree, recently destroyed by fire, had some historic associations. It was formerly the "meeting house" of the Hollis street Church of Boston. In 1810 it was taken down and floated on a raft to East Braintree, and rebuilt on the site which it has since occupied. The church was organized in 1811, with the Rev. Daniel Clark as pastor.

Telegraphy Without Wires.

In the course of a lecture on "Telegraphy Without Wires," delivered recently in London by W. H. Preece, C. B., F. R. S., the lecturer said he had been studying this wonderful invention for the last 47 years. In his researches he had found that there was little difference between electricity and light. The first idea that he got of the invention was from the fact that the telephone company stated that in Gray's Inn road the messages which were sent to Bradford could be distinctly heard on their wire. This could not be understood, as the different wires stood at a distance of 80 feet. Experiments were made, and it was found that by vibration messages could be practically sent to any distance, and the first time it was tested it worked admirably at 2,000 feet. Later on messages in the Bristol channel were sent between two islands some miles apart.

This invention would be of great service to lighthouses, as although everything possible was done to keep up communication with them, it was sometimes impossible to carry this out in great gales. With this telegraphy it was possible to communicate in all weathers or under any conditions.

He had been trying on 260 vibrations a second, but Mr. Macaroni had flown higher, and was experimenting with 250,000,000 in the same time. The main secret of the whole thing was the force with which the electricity can be sent out from the transmitter to the receiver. It was practically spit out from the transmitter like miniature lightning, and this would be forced along at a pressure of 250,000,000 waves a second to the receiver.

AROUSE TO ACTION

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

The River Jub.

England has sent an expedition to explore the River Jub, the boundary between the Italian and English spheres of influence in Somaliland. It is under command of Major Macdonald, who made the survey for the railroad from Mombasa to Lake Victoria.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Switzerland's new twenty-franc gold piece has on its face the head of a peasant girl, representing Helvetia, with 22 stars around it for the cantons.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Accredited at the State and Stanford universities, a first-class Home School. Careful supervision and thorough training in every respect. Seventh year begins August 10th. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Burlingame, San Mateo county, California.

A ray of light from Sirius can reach us only after traveling for twenty-two years with a speed of 77,777 leagues a second.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

In the great church at Mengo, Uganda, Africa, there are over 200 trees to support the roof. Each of these trees took 100 men to drag it up the hill.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family pills are the best.

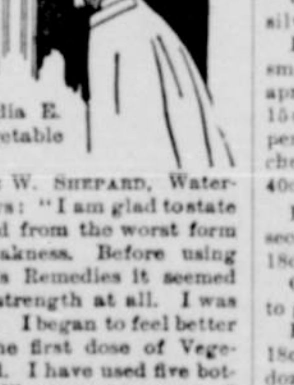
Dog Taxes in France.

In France it is not necessary to have license to keep a dog, but what amounts to practically the same thing, it is necessary to pay a dog tax, which varies according to the species—a watch dog paying less than a fancy poodle, and so forth. From the returns of this tax it is learned that there are 2,900,000 dogs in France, which bring in an annual revenue of 8,800,000 francs.

WISE WOMEN.

Those Who Heed the First Symptoms of Nervous Derangement.

A dull, aching pain at the lower part of the back, and a sensation of little rills of heat, or chills running down the spine, are symptoms of general womb derangement.



If these symptoms are not accompanied by leucorrhœa, they are precursors of that weakness. It is worse than folly to neglect these symptoms. As a friend, a woman friend, let me advise the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. George W. Shepard, Watervliet, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that I am cured from the worst form of female weakness. Before using Mrs. Pinkham's Remedies it seemed that I had no strength at all. I was in pain all over. I began to feel better after taking the first dose of Vegetable Compound. I have used five bottles, and I feel like a new woman. I know if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them."

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The important factor in wheat last week was the large foreign demand. A lesser influence was the appearance of the July bulls as large buyers of the September.

The general view of the trade is that the situation is favorable for comparatively high prices. The fact that the market has had within a fortnight an advance of 10c per bushel, and that the new crop movement has not fairly started to keep, however, an influential party in the field. As to the final outcome of the situation, it is remarkable how close speculators are together. Their differences are hardly more than as to the time for an advance and its extent.

Receipts of new wheat at Chicago are away under last year's. The big Kansas crop shows in the arriavls at Kansas City, which, without being so very large, are a good deal over 12 months ago, yet the foreigners have taken all of this Kansas wheat they could get. None of it is moving toward Chicago, unless it is to go through to the other side. The small receipts are more significant because July is 4c over September, an incentive to rush the grain here. Furthermore, Chicago July is 1c and 1¾c over St. Louis, Toledo or Detroit. The completed crop movement last year developed that the 1896 winter wheat yield was very much less than anybody had assumed it to be. With July almost ended the receipts this year at Chicago are vastly less than last, the week's shipments exceeding the arrivals.

Our visible supply showed an increase of 1,782,000 bushels, and now totals 17,814,000 bushels, against 46,754,000 bushels a year ago this time.

The foreigners took freight room in two days last week for as much wheat as will be received at all the primary markets in a fortnight. It is certainly nothing against the market that there is a clever active bull interest in it. This has made it somewhat uncomfortable for the professional short sellers. These latter have found out that there was somebody to meet their raids. The long line has not, however, been large enough to be threatening, and the tactics have at no time been offensive. It looks as if the July would go out at a moderate premium over the September, and as if the campaign would be continued through September.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 76@77c; Valley, 79c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $4; graham, $3.50; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $16@16.50; brewing, $18@19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $15.50.

Hay—Timothy, $12.50; clover, $10@11; California wheat, $10@11; do oat, $11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—12½@13c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed $2.50@3.0 per dozen; broilers, $1.50@3.00; geese, $3@4; ducks, $2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, $1.90@2.25 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, $1.25; yellow, $1.50 per cental.

Hops—10@11½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2¼@2½c; dressed mutton, 4½c; spring lambs, 5½ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4; light and feeders, $2.50@3; dressed, $3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3; cows $2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 3½@4½c; small, 5@5½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18@19c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, $2@3.50; ducks, $2.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $24 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $21.

Corn—Whole, $20; cracked, per ton, $20; feed meal, $20 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $19; whole, $18.50.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6½c; veal, small, 6.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

Millstuffs — Middlings, $18.50@22; California bran, $15@15.50 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, $12@15; wheat and oat, $11@14; oat, $10@12; river barley, $7@8; best barley, $9@11; alfalfa, $7@8.50 clover, $7.50@9.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@40c.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, 85c@$1 per cental.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 20@30c per small box; do large box, 35@75c Royal apricots, 20@35c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherries, 25@40c per box; currants, $1.00@1.50 per chest; peaches, 25@50c; pears, 20@40c; cherry plums, 20@30c per box.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21c; do seconds, 18@20c; fancy dairy, 16@18c; good to choice, 14@15c per pound.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7½c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 11½@14c; ranch, 15@18c; Eastern, 12@14; duck, 14c per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Navel oranges, $1@2; seedlings, 75c@$1.25; Mexican limes, $4.50@5.50; common lemons, $1.50@3 per box.

Happy the man who finds and removes the particular cause of his misfortune.

The Winner

of one of those $100 prizes got her yellow tickets in this way:

1. By using the tea herself.
2. By asking some friends who use the tea to give her their tickets.
3. By inducing some friends to try the tea and give her their tickets.

One of her friends kept a boarding house, and sent her lots of tickets.

Haven't you some friend who keeps a boarding house or a restaurant, or who has influence in some hospital or other public institution? They need good tea there.

Rules of contest in large advertisement about first and middle of the month. A A

High Rifle Scores.

Two records of 104 out of a possible 105 with the Lee-Metford rifle have already been made this year by Sapper Gale of the Royal Engineers and Sergeant Dalgetty of the Berwick-on-Tweed rifles. The firing was at the regulation ranges, seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards, in military positions. In both cases the men missed the bullseye at the shortest distance. The highest score made with the discarded Martini-Henry rifle under the same conditions was 103.

There was recently killed in Wyoming one of the largest mountain lions ever seen in that state. It was almost nine feet long.

"Get a Sanden Belt."

Simple Advice That Saved a Sufferer From Despair.

"Get a Sanden Belt," a friend told him. "Get a Sanden Belt, and if it don't cure you I'll pay for it myself." When you are sick you try everything, and after several failures you have no faith in anything. This was the way Mr. F. S. Clement, conductor on the Northern Pacific, living at Ellensburg, felt when a friend insisted on his trying Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. He got one, and this is his report: "I would not have sold my belt for a mine ten days after I got it. My back was so weak that I could not sit up in the car seat, and I suffered terribly. Then I got the belt. In ten days I was almost a well man, and inside of a month I was entirely cured. That was two years ago, and not a sign of my trouble has returned. I want you to publish this, so that the thousands of other men who are in the same fix can find the only cure for them."

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