THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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Blend 106 is a Choice Mixed Tea, put up in 4½-pound boxes and worth 45 cents per pound. With every box we give away

Free of Charge

Six Tumblers of either of above styles. That makes it figure like this:

4½ pounds Tea at 45c	$2.03
6 Tumblers at 5c each	.30
Value	$2.33
Our price for Tea, including Tumblers	$1.25
You save	$1.08

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Kola-Phosphate,

The Friend of the Cyclist And Athlete.

One 5-cent guess wins the "Phoenix" Bicycle now in our window. Wheel has run 252 hours up to this morning. Will run 300 hours in all.

Have you tried it yet at our fountain? It is better than ever and just the drink after a long spin.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 703 First Ave., Seattle.

An Unprecedented Cut in Price.

We are going to lead the Clothing trade as we have in the past. Prices will cut no figure with us just now. If you are interested in Clothing you must come to the front. We'll say to you right here briefly—

Thursday Morning

We'll place on sale $20.00, $18.00, $16.00, $15.00 and $12.50 Men's Suits for the small sum of

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SEE THEM IN OUR CORNER WINDOW.

If they are no good, pass them and say nothing. Remember—THURSDAY MORNING at 9, and not before.

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A Hog.. Strictly speaking, is not calculated to make one's mouth water, but when a certain portion of his make-up is transformed into IMPERIAL HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON and LARD the case is different. Ask your grocer for

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"THE MORE YOU SAY THE LESS PEOPLE REMEMBER." ONE WORD WITH YOU,

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J. H. WISE, MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Mines, Engineers Development, advice on Concentration and Milling of Ores. P. O. Box 557. Rooms 56-57 Epler Block. Take elevator McDonald Blk

TARIFF BILL READY.

Dingley Measure Is Presented to the Senate.

NUMEROUS CHANGES MADE.

The West Not Overlooked in the Finance Committee—New Duties Reported on Lead and Lead Ores, Hides, Fruits, Timber, Coal and Wool—Easterners May Oppose the Amendments, but Western Senators Will Then Move a Horizontal Reduction on Manufactured Products—The Bill, as Reported, to Be Called Up May 18.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senator Shoup, of Idaho, has been one of the strongest fighters in the senate for the protection of Western interests in the present tariff bill. He did not get all he asked for, but nevertheless is inclined to think nothing more could have been accomplished.

"The bill as reported by the senate finance committee," said Senator Shoup tonight, "will result in raising a sufficient revenue for the support of the government. I believe the committee has made an honest effort to treat all sections fairly and impartially. It is a well recognized fact, however, that no bill will meet the unqualified approval of all parties.

"The West, in my opinion, has received favorable consideration. It has been given a duty of 1½ cents on lead ores, 2 cents on pig lead, 1½ cents on hides and a fair duty on fruits, timber, coal and wool.

"We did not receive all we had hoped for in wool, but on the whole I think the committee did the best it could and strained a point to do it. We had a hard fight on the lead schedule, and were lucky to get what we did."

The Eastern senators will carry the fight for free hides into the senate, and if it is successful the Western senators will retaliate by moving a horizontal reduction on manufactured cotton, wool and steel, and claim they can count upon the co-operation of the Democrats for such reduction.

TARIFF BILL REPORTED.

Jones Stands With the Republicans—Everybody Surprised.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The tariff bill was reported today, to the surprise of the senators and the public. When the senate finance committee met today the idea prevailed that the bill would be held for two days. All the members were present. The Democrats examined the bill for an hour, making running comments upon it. They announced that they were against the bill. They soon understood that Senator Jones, of Nevada, was going to vote with the Republicans, and realized that there was no possibility of changing the bill. They had no desire to make any factious opposition, and when a motion was made by the Republicans to report the bill the vote was taken promptly. All the Republicans with Senator Jones voted for the motion, and all the Democrats voted against it, the vote standing 8 to 5.

The Republican members say there is no statement to be made now as to the effect of the bill, the amount of revenue raised by it, or the reduction. When the bill is taken up Aldrich will make such a statement in the opening speech. "It will raise revenue enough," was the comment of Allison, assented to by Aldrich. They estimated, however, that the increased revenue to be raised from beer would be $13,000,000.

Jones of Arkansas, the Democratic tariff leader, said that he expected there would be a long debate on the bill.

Several sections in the last part of the Dingley bill are stricken out. The new bill is radically different from the Dingley bill, practically amounting to another measure. Many important schedules were rewritten.

The sugar schedule is as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard, in color, tank bottoms, syrups, cane juice and beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses tested by the polariscope above 87, and not above 88 degrees, .79 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test .02 cent per pound, and fractions of a degree in proportion.

"Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard, in color, and sugar that has gone through a process of refining, 1.16 cents per pound; and in addition thereto in all the foregoing, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

"Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard, in color, tank bottoms, syrups, cane juice and beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not more than 87 degrees, 75 per cent. ad valorem.

"Molasses testing above 40, and not more than 55 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; testing 55 degrees, and not above 70 degrees, 8 cents per gallon.

"Machinery purchased abroad, imported and erected in any beet sugar factory and actually used in the production of sugar in the United States from beets produced thereon within two years from the 1st day of July, 1897, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

"Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound; sugar cane in the natural state, or unmanufactured, 10 per cent. ad valorem; saccharine, $1 per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem; sugar candy and all confectionery valued at 15 cents per pound or less, 4 cents per pound, and 15 per cent. ad valorem."

A duty is levied on tea at the rate of 10 cents per pound until January 1, 1900, after which date it is to be admitted free of duty.

Following is the provision in regard to hides transferred from the list:

"Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, ½ cent per pound; provided that upon all leather exported made from imported hides there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides."

The retroactive clause of the Dingley bill is stricken from the senate bill. The entire house provision relating to reciprocity is stricken out, and sections substituted providing that whenever any country shall pay a bounty upon the exportation of any article of merchandise dutiable under this act, then upon the importation of any such article into the United States there shall be levied upon it, in addition to the duty imposed by this act, a duty equal to the net amount of such bounty, to be ascertained by the secretary of the treasury.

The house provision keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and to impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugar as on sugars from other countries.

The provision of the house bill on distilled wines is stricken out, and the following substituted:

"Still wines, in casks, if containing 14 per cent. or less absolute alcohol, 30 cents per gallon; if containing more than 14 per cent. absolute alcohol, 50 cents per gallon; in bottle, or jugs, per case of one dozen, containing each not more than a quart nor less than a pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than a pint, $1 per case."

Wines, ginger, cordial or vermouth imported, containing more than 24 per cent. alcohol, shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly.

The per cent. of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe.

The duty on brandy is reduced from $2.50 to $2.25 per gallon proof, and the provision in the original house bill for the forfeiture of brandy or other liquors from countries denying admittance to these articles from the United States is stricken out. The duty on cordials, absinthe, arrack, etc., is also reduced from $2.50 to $2.25 per gallon.

Lead ore is increased from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound.

All coal is made dutiable at 75 cents per ton, with a proviso that the duty shall be 60 cents on coal imported from any country that does not impose a higher rate of duty than the rates named in the bill.

The senate has increased the internal revenue duty on beer to $1.44 per barrel until January 1, 1900. Thereafter it shall pay the present rate of $1.

Many important changes were made in the wool and woolen schedule. First-class wools were reduced from 18 cents per pound to 8 cents; second class, from 12 to 9 cents, whereas duties on wools third class were raised. The dividing line class was placed at 10 cents, wools under that value being made dutiable at 4 cents per pound, instead of 32 per cent. ad valorem, as in the house bill. Wools valued at more than 10 cents were placed at 7 cents per pound, instead of 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Wool growers have failed to secure all the changes they desire in classification, but it is understood that the rates fixed on wools themselves are satisfactory to them.

Skirted wools, first class, imported in 1890 and prior, are required to pay 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed by this act on washed wools, class 1.

There is a reduction on oils from 30 to 20 cents per pound.

Paragraphs 362, 363 and 364 are all stricken out and substitutes provided, as follows:

Paragraph 362—Wool and hair which have been advanced by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for.

Paragraph 363—On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed per pound on unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition, upon all of the foregoing 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 364—On cloths knit and all manufactures of every description, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty shall be three times the duty imposed on unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above 40 cents and not above 70 cents, four times the duty on unwashed skirted wool of the first class, and in addition to all the foregoing, 50 per cent. ad valorem; valued at above 70 cents per pound, four times the duty on unwashed skirted wool of the first class and 55 per cent. ad valorem.

The blanket paragraph is changed as follows: Blankets and flannels are increased from 30 to 40 cents per pound. An additional duty is allowed of 30 per cent. ad valorem, instead of the house rate. On these articles valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound the duty is made equal to two and a half times that on one pound of unwashed wool, instead of three times that, as provided in the house bill, and an ad valorem of 25 per cent. is added.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, etc., valued at 15 cents per yard and less, are rated at 5½ cents per yard instead of 7 cents, as in the house bill, while articles of this class valued at more than 15 cents are reduced from 8 to 6½ cents per yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 20 per cent., as the house bill added on all of them. The above applies to goods the warp of which consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material.

On women's and children's dress goods, etc., which are composed wholly or in part of wool and not specially provided for, the duty is reduced from 11 to 9 cents per yard, with an ad valorem of 50 per cent. added.

The rate on webbings, gorings, suspenders, etc., is reduced from 60 to 40 cents per pounds, though the ad valorem addition of 60 per cent. is not changed.

There are several changes in carpets. Orientals, Berlin and other similar rugs, as well as carpets woven in whole for rooms, are removed from the paragraph relating to Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and are incorporated in a new paragraph which provides for a duty on them of 20 cents per square foot and 10 per cent. ad valorem when they are valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than $1, 40 cents per square foot and 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than $1 and not more than $2, 75 cents per square foot and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Treble ingrain and all chained Venetian carpets are increased from 19 cents per square yard to 25 cents, and wool Dutch two-ply ingrain from 14 to 20 cents per yard.

A paragraph is added specifying that all articles, fabrics and manufactures, however described, of which wool is a component material, shall be classified and pay the duties imposed by the several paragraphs of this schedule.

The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word "timber" the words "hewn, sided or squared and round timber," and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 cent per cubic foot, as in the house bill. The rate of $2 per ton on all sawed boards, etc., is retained, but where planed on one side the additional rate is made 25 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure; when planed, tongued and grooved, the additional rate is made 70 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure, instead of $1; if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.05 per 1,000, instead of $1.50.

The house proviso for an additional duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem upon lumber imported from any foreign country which imposes an export duty is changed so as to add the amount of the export duty, instead of any fixed sum.

The duty on kindling wood in bundles is stricken out.

Shingles, house rate, 30 cents; senate 25 cents per 1,000.

Placed on the free list are poplar and other pulp woods, heading bolts, stave bolts and railroad ties.

An important change was made in tobacco taxes under the internal revenue laws. Section 3,386, relating to internal revenue taxes on tobacco, was changed to read as follows:

"Upon tobacco and snuff manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or use there shall be levied and collected the following taxes:

"On snuff, manufactured tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, green or dry, pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of 8 cents per pound. Snuff flour, when sold or removed for use shall be taxed as snuff and be put up in packages and stamped as snuff.

"On all chewing or smoking tobacco, to be consumed or in any manner other than the ordinary drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, and on all fine cut, shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of 8 cents per pound."

Section 3,394, of the Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"Upon cigars, which shall be manufactured or sold or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof:

"On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $3 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $1 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3 per thousand.

"Imported tobacco, wrapper and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 5 per cent., in weight, of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco, the product of two or more countries, when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, $1.50 per pound; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this act, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound."

A paragraph is inserted defining tobacco terms as follows:

"The term wrapper means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for ci-

Continued on Page 2.

ALL PARIS MOURNS

More Than Two Hundred Victims of Fire.

MOST OF THEM WOMEN.

Best People of France Caught at a Bazaar.

DUCHESS D'UZES AMONG THEM.

Burning Building Collapses on Struggling Hundreds.

In the Mad Effort to Escape the Strong Trample on the Weak and the Young Bear Down the Old—Fifteen Hundred People in Frantic Rush for Life Block the Doors—A Gay Scene of Parisian Fashion Transformed Into a Furnace of Death—Above the Roaring of the Flames Are Heard the Despairing Shrieks of the Victims—More Than a Hundred Shapeless Forms Taken From the Ruins—A Representation of Old Paris, for Charity, Made a Place of Indescribable Horror—Building Was of Wood, and in Twelve Minutes the Work of Destruction Is Complete—Costly Equipages Wait in Vain for Their Owners—An American Girl Tells of Her Escape.

PARIS, May 4.—Fire broke out at 4 p. m. in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon, at which the Duchess d'Uzes and other well known patronesses were present. The building in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchess d'Uzes, while the place was densely crowded. The bazaar is an annual function presided over by the leaders of Parisian society. There was a wild rush for the exits, and older persons were borne down and trampled upon. The inflammable nature of the building and contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the bazaar was a mass of flames.

A policeman on duty at the doors of the bazaar says from 1,500 to 1,800 people were in the building when the fire broke out. The alarm caused a rush for the doors, which were soon choked with people, thus preventing the escape of many who might otherwise have been saved. The strong trampled upon the weak, and the young crushed the old to the floor. Heartrending cries arose, soon followed by shrieks of agony as the flames swept upon the crowds struggling for exit.

The managers of the bazaar had arranged the stalls so as to represent a street of old Paris, and it was opened yesterday. The proceeds of the sales at each stall were devoted to a separate charity. Stalls were presided over by Mme. Fevrier, the wife of Gen. Fevrier; the Marquise de l'Aigle, Mme. Macobs, Baronne de la Lucette, the Marquise de St. Michael, the Duchess d'Uzes, Mme. Mignotte, the Baronne St. Eldier, the Comtesse de Zalyanska, the Marquise de le Goustier, the Marquise d'Argence, the Marquise de Pitti, the Duchess d'Alencon, a member of the Orleans family; Mme. d'Arlu, Mme. Boisseaux, the Baronne de Seickler, Mme. Moreau, the Marquise Costa de Beauregard, her royal highness the Duchess de Vendome, the Marquise de Maison and the Comtesse de Grefful, nee La Rochefoucauld. Mlle. de Flores presided over the refreshment stands. These ladies were assisted by many equally well known society ladies. It is impossible as yet to identify the victims.

Admiral Bensnard, minister of marine, arrived upon the scene shortly after 7 o'clock.

The Roof Falls on the Victims.

Soon after the alarm was given assistance hurried to the burning building. Although a general alarm was sent out, the whole wooden structure was blazing before the firemen could approach. The roof and almost the whole building collapsed, falling upon the unfortunate people. Many of them are supposed to have previously succumbed to stifling smoke. In spite of the efforts of the firemen, some time elapsed before the charred bodies could be pulled from the smoke and burning debris.

The prefect, M. Le Pine, was one of the first to reach the scene, and he directed the operations for the recovery of the bodies and distributed the injured among the various houses in the vicinity.

Among the injured are the Duchess de La Torre, Princess Kotchbuy, the Vicomtesse d'Avrel and Mesdames Moreau de Prouit, Malezieux, Eugenio, Challemel, Recamier and St. Didier.

The missing who are supposed to be dead include Gen. Meunier, the Marchionees de Gallifet, the Duchess d'Alencon, the Countesses Mun and St. Pierier, the Marchioness de Flores, the Viscountess Hunol Hulstein, Baroness Macken, wife of the leader of the Pro-Ratists in the chamber of deputies, and Madame Morlaunelamon, her son and daughters. One hundred corpses have been laid out in the Palais de l'Industrie. It is believed that another hundred are beneath the ruins.

All Dead in Twelve Minutes.

The building was of the flimsiest construction. Moreover, there was only one exit. The bazaar was in full swing, when suddenly, about 4 p. m., the cry of fire rose in the quarter where the kinetomatograph was exhibited. One of the survivors tells the correspondent of the Associated Press his experience.

"The place was crammed full of people, and the heat was stifling. Being very uncomfortable, my friends and I determined to leave, but somehow we could not make much headway through the throng toward the door. I stayed a little behind, as I was offered a nosegay by a stallholder, when of a sudden the shout of 'Fire' was raised. We tried to keep cool, but the rush from behind forced us forward and we were separated. Then I tried to work my way back, but I was carried off my feet and borne backward and forward in the swaying crowd. I lost my hat; then my coat was torn off, and then my waistcoat. All this happened in a few seconds.

"The flames spread with startling rapidity throughout the whole building, which rumbled like a living furnace, but the uproar of the conflagration could not drown the groans and cries of the agonized crowd.

"Gradually I found myself pushed back against the wall of the building and finally succeeded in scrambling through an opening made by some one.

"I cannot describe the struggle which followed. No words can depict the horror of the scene. It seems as I look back, a hideous nightmare. The whole thing was over in 12 minutes, and nothing remained but the charred and blackened ruins of the bazaar."

The dead were piled in heaps near the exit, where the charred remains were five feet deep. In some cases only the trunks remained, with no vestige of clothing.

All Paris Bereaved.

The news spread like wildfire. All the cabinet ministers now in Paris went immediately to the scene. Hundreds of equipages streamed along the Champs Elysee, their occupants all anxious, and with tear-stained faces, inquiring for their relatives.

There were many heartrending scenes of grief. One lady rushed about frantically calling her daughter by name. Some one told her the girl was safe, whereupon she jumped, danced, screamed, then rushed to the coachman to tell him to drive home, and fell in a dead swoon.

Another lady went insane. A third imagined in her frenzy that she recognized her daughter's dress. Cabinet ministers, ambassadors, noblemen and members of the highest social and financial circles were side by side with the lowliest inquiring for missing relatives.

About thirty were saved by Pere Ambroise and Pere Pailli, who helped them over the wall with a ladder to the printing room of the newspaper La Croix. The staff of the Hotel du Palais saved 150 persons through a barred window overlooking the basement, where, while the hotel employes were carrying away the bodies, they saw three persons burned to death.

Policemen, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputed by the prefect of police to pick out the portions of remains and to wrap them in pieces of cloth, to be transferred in ambulances to the Palais de l'Industrie.

The remains present a horrible spectacle of limbs burned and twisted. On all sides can be seen stretchers piled with mutilated corpses, skulls split open and brains exuding. Behind a heap of corpses lies alone the body of a woman. The face is downward, the head burned, the brain exposed, and from the empty socket of the right eye the brains are slowly oozing. The arms and legs are burned off.

A little further off is the body of another woman, nude, the entrails protruding and the head missing. It is a ghastly sight.

The building was constructed about six months ago. At the time it was remarked that it would burn like match wood. The interior was divided into shops a la old Paris, constructed of prettily painted canvass.

An American Girl Escapes.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in an interview with Miss Elsie Bushbeck, of Philadelphia, who, with the Misses Hawthorne and Bushbeck, was one of the few who escaped, although not unscathed. Miss Bushbeck says:

"I was at booth 15, near the place where the fire started. I arrived at 4:10 o'clock with my friend. We stopped to look around the bazaar and stopped at a lottery wheel, where I won a bunch of asparagus. Just then, happening to turn around, I saw and called my friend's attention to a flicker in the corner of the wall about fifteen yards away. Hardly had I done so when someone cried 'Fire' and pushed me toward the door, fortunately in time. As this was my second experience under such circumstances, I advised my friends to raise their skirts in the front, so they would not stumble over them.

"We were just stepping on the first of the three steps leading out of the building. Turning my head I saw the whole place in flames. At my left I caught a glimpse of an old lady emerging from an adjacent door and saw her stumble on her skirts. The next instant quite twenty persons were piled on top of her. I reached the street and turned around, but already the heat was so intense that it scorched me and I was obliged to raise my hands to protect my face.

"Then the roof fell in with a terrible crash. Certainly not more than five minutes elapsed from the first warning. Such was the intensity of the heat that I saw a fireman's jacket ignited and several of the horses were badly singed. Out of the pile of persons who fell near the door not one was saved. All were burned in a moment. Of the four nuns at my booth two were saved and one of the three blind girls who were engaged there."

Duchess d'Uzes May Be Lost.

The visitors were for the most part ladies, gorgeously dressed, the list of whom includes the Duchess d'Uzes, the Countess Savigny and Mlle. de la Boulaye.

In the streets adjacent to the bazaar were long lines of sumptuous equipages. Many of these returned empty; their owners were dead. The others were seen moving off with the occupants injured, in many cases their faces streaming with blood.

The search in the debris will continue all night. It appears that the fire originated on the left side of the bazaar. The illuminating apparatus of the kinetematograph exploded, and set fire to the Turkish curtains and hangings.

As the fire spread the pressure on the outside, where there were not exits, kept steadily increasing. Here a number of victims were killed. Happily the wall of the Hotel du Palais, against which the bazar backed, furnished a window out of which a number of people escaped.

Identifying the Dead.

At 8:30 p. m. only six bodies have been recognized with certainty. These are the bodies of Mme. Henriette Hanihadal, Baroness Elizabeth St. Martin, Viscountess Marie Bonneval, Sister Guinox, the superior of the Sisters of the Convent of St. Paul, Mme. de Grancy and the Comptesse St. Perier. Other bodies supposed to be recognized are those of Baroness St. Didier, Mme. Eren Cooselin and Mme. Chevigny.

As soon as President Faure heard of the disaster he sent the most pressing inquiries for the particulars to the prefect of police. All the theaters in Paris are closed.

The wounded now number 180.

Mme. Flores, wife of the Spanish consul, expired at the Hospital Beaujon, where several others have died.

Further identifications believed to be certain are as follows: Comtesse Mirimel, the Comtesse Broderville and M. Victor Cosselin. At 11 o'clock the Duchess d'Alencon had not returned home. The duke was slightly injured.

Heads Burned to Cinders.

It is now noticed that in most cases the heads of the victims were burned to a cinder, even when other parts of the bodies were not much injured. This is explained by the fact that the thickly tarred roof fell in blazing masses upon the heads.

It was reported that Mlle. Lucille Faure, who left the Elysee to go to the bazaar, had perished. M. Hanatoux drove in great haste to inquire concerning her, pale with terror and excitement. He was reassured by learning that she was not dead, but had been delayed on the way.

The papal nuncio who delivered the benediction at the opening had just left the building when the fire broke out. In half an hour the structure had completely disappeared. There was no sign of masonry or other structural parts which are usually left after a fire. The whole edifice was reduced to ashes with a heap of charred corpses. The ground was a solid mass of debris, of clothes, boots and shoes, coins, keys and miscellaneous articles on sale at the stalls.

Additional Victims Found.

1:30 a. m.—It is stated that Gen. Meunier has died of his injuries.

To the list of those dead must be added the following: Comtesse Humotstein, the Marquise de Maison, Mme. Ventimessille, Mme. Hoskier, wife of the well-known Russian banker; Mme. Pollevin, Mme. Jacques Hausmann, and the daughter of M. Shevilly and Mlle. Mandal Grancey.

Among the badly injured are: The Duchess de La Torre, the Comtesse Roancey, Count Mountclair, Count de Vesin, Mesdames Macedo, Recamier, De Laume, Hyster, Edouard Andre, De La Tour and Malezieux and M. Le Febvre.

If you go to Spokane or East try the Great Northern and you will enjoy the library observation car.

WAR NEARING AN END.

Greek Cabinet Willing to Accept Peace.

MINISTERS VISIT THE FRONT.

Ralli Asks Garibaldi Not to Enroll Italian Volunteers—Edhem Pasha in a Position to Crush the Hellenic Army at a Blow—Vassos' Recall From Crete Regarded as an Overture to the Powers—Gen. Miles to Sail for Europe Today.

LONDON, May 5.—The Athens correspondent of the Mail says the ministers of war and of the interior returned from Pharsala and made their report to the cabinet. It is understood that as a result of their inquiry the war will be discontinued.

ROME, May 4.—An Athens dispatch to Il Corrie Della Sera, of Milan, says that Ricotti Garibaldi has had a long conference with King George, who "seemed more preoccupied with his position in the eyes of the powers than with the war." His majesty, it appears, was in excellent humor.

The dispatch asserts that M. Ralli, the Greek premier, after suggesting that Ricotti Garibaldi should enroll Greeks among the Italian volunteers, now hequests him to suspend the enrollment of Italians.

It is inferred that secret negotiations to end the war are proceeding.

EDHEM PASHA READY TO STRIKE.

At a Single Blow He Could Crush the Hellenic Army.

LONDON, May 4.—The difficulty of saying what has actually occurred at the seat of war continues, but the presumption from the known facts of the military situation is that Edhem Pasha is feeling the Greek position at Pharsala preparatory to delivering a general attack. Edhem Pasha's repeated assaults on the wings of the Greek formation have probably the object of compelling Prince Constantine to send reinforcements and to weaken his center at Pharsala. It is expected that Edhem Pasha soon will strike hard at this weakened point.

It looks as though Greece was giving up the game in Crete. The recall of Col. Vassos can only be regarded as making for peace, and it is apparently the first step in that direction. Greece may thus regain the friendship of the powers, who who have always stipulated this before using their good offices at Constantinople. The appointment of a nominal successor to Col. Vassos is undoubtedly only a blind to allay popular protests.

Gen. Miles to Sail Today.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Maj.-Gen. Miles, accompanied by Capt. Maus, his personal aide, and Mr. Dawson, his secretary, will sail for Europe tomorrow on the St. Paul.

CRAVEN SUIT FAIRLY OPEN.

Fair Shown to Have Been in San Rafael—Experts to Pass Upon Cooney's Deeds.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Fair-Craven suit to determine the ownership of city property valued at $2,000,000 has reached the end of its first stage. The proof of Senator Fair's visit to San Rafael, in company with his valet, Herbert Clarke, from September 19 to 25, 1894, has been completely established. In fact, his visit and the date were admitted by the attorneys for Mrs. Craven.

Having thus cast the first stone at the Craven deeds by showing that at the time he is alleged to have delivered them to Mrs. Craven he was in San Rafael, the way is cleared for the attorneys for the executors to unmask their batteries in direct attack. The testimony which will occupy the court's attention will concern the deeds themselves, and the proof of their forgery will be attempted. Employes of the Crocker Company will be called to show that the blanks upon which the deeds were made were not struck off until more than a year after they were purported to have been filled in and signed by Notary Cooney. Experts will be called to pass upon the handwriting, and to show tracings and erasures.

It has long been hinted by the plaintiffs that the first intended beneficiary under the alleged spurious deeds was not Mrs. Craven herself, but her daughter, and that it was only after a point blank refusal from the young lady that the name of Nettie R. Craven was substituted. It is said the experts will show by the aid of powerful lenses that underneath the name "Nettie" appears the faintest possible tracing of a name erased, that of her daughter Margaret.

In this way the executors hope to show that the authenticity of the deeds cannot be established.

SPANIARDS BEATEN BACK.

Could Not Face the Dynamite Gun—Great Slaughter of Gen. Rey's Men.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says: Cuban troops led by Gen. Jesus Robi recently defeated the Spanish column of Gen. Rey. The Spaniards numbered 1,300, or over twice as many as the insurgents who were pitted against them. Rey's rout was so complete that he has been removed from his command by Weyler, and will be sent to Spain to answer charges of cowardice before the military tribunal.

Robi took up a position beyond Bayamo and awaited the coming of the Spanish hosts. Before Rey's men could fire a shot a dynamite gun was opened on them, and a fire of musketry followed. The Spaniards, though taken by surprise, pushed on bravely. The terrific work of the dynamite gun, which was used with frightful effect, at length dismayed them, and a panic was soon the result. The terrorized men retreated in disorder and were far beyond the control of their officers.

The slaughter of the Spanish troops by the dynamite gun was terrible. The insurgents were practically unscathed, the enemy having had scarcely a chance to fire on them. Garcia decided not to hold Bayamo, having need of the men for important work.

LUGI TO SCALE ST. ELIAS.

Italian Prince Will Accompany the Expedition—Mountain Climbers Coming by Seattle.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

BOSTON, May 4.—A special cable from Prince Lugi of Italy to the Appalachian Mountain Club here, announces the immediate attempt to climb Mount St. Elias, Alaska. A big scientific expedition is to start from San Francisco and Seattle.

Fire at Caldwell, O.

COLUMBUS, O., May 4.—Fire today at Caldwell, Noble county, destroyed $60,000 worth of property in the center of the business portion of the town. Insurance, about $40,000.

If you desire a good head of healthy, moist and sweet hair, select the best preparation to accomplish it. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best product of science.