

HORRORS OF THE FIRE

The Most Appalling Disaster in American History.

THE DETAILS CONFIRM REPORTS

No Thought of Property Losses - The Care of All Has Been to Heal the Sick, Clothe the Naked and Bury the Dead - Governor Nelson's Proclamation.

St. Paul, September 4.—Later details simply confirm the reports already received as to the magnitude of the Hinckley disaster. The most conservative estimates of deaths in the six towns of Pine county is 302, and from that the figures go up to 1,000. Although the exact number of dead will never be known, enough is known to make this one of the most appalling disasters in American history. More have perished, but never so many in so terrible a manner. As to the property loss—all thoughts have been of the dead—only a few could be made to talk about their business losses. It is probable that the loss at and around Hinckley will exceed \$2,000,000, although no careful estimates have yet been made, nor can they be made where all papers and records have gone up in the same flames that so quickly devoured all the houses, the vegetation and almost the land in a large section of Pine county. The rains to-day cleared the air somewhat from smoke, but they were not heavy enough to entirely quench the fires, which would break out on the slightest provocation if they had aught to feed on. Of the fires across in Wisconsin less is known here up to midnight, but there was no loss of life reported, and it is hoped that it is over. Notwithstanding to-day's shower, however, the ground is dry and parched, and all vegetation is so dry that it would ignite easily and burn with terrible rapidity.

GOVERNOR NELSON'S PROCLAMATION.

St. Paul, September 4.—Governor Nelson to-night issued the following proclamation:

Information of an official character has reached me that the villages of Hinckley, Sandstone, Mission Creek and the neighboring towns and farms have been destroyed by fire; that hundreds of lives have been sacrificed, and suffering and destitution are on every hand; that the survivors of this terrible devastation are in immediate need of food, clothing, shelter and everything that makes existence possible. This appalling disaster appeals to every heart of generous impulse, and the case is one that demands response from every good citizen of this State. Now, therefore, I, Knute Nelson, Governor of the State, in view of this awful calamity which has fallen on our country and by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby appeal to all liberal and public-spirited citizens, to all municipalities and to all religious and benevolent institutions of this State to take immediate action toward securing contributions to relieve the prevailing distress. I hereby appoint the following State commission, authorized to receive contributions of money and supplies and to expend and disburse the same: C. A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Kenneth Clark of St. Paul, Matthew J. Morton of Winona, Hastings Hart of St. Paul and a Duluth man yet to be named.

ORIENTAL WAR NEWS.

Coreans Said to be Waging a Guerrilla Warfare Against Japanese.

LONDON, September 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai to-day says the Japanese Marquis Saigou landed at Chemulpo August 28, and congratulated the King of Corea upon having attained his independence. The dispatch adds the Japanese hold at the present the Provinces of Seoul, Whang Hai and the country around the treaty ports. The government of the country is said to be in possession of armed bands of Coreans. It is stated the feeling against the Japanese in Corea is increasing, and the natives are commencing to wage a guerrilla warfare against them.

EACH SIDE CLAIMING VICTORIES.

LONDON, September 4.—A Tien Tsin dispatch says an imperial decree has been issued rewarding General Yeh and other Chinese officers for their victory over the Japanese troops at Ping Yang. A Shanghai dispatch says five war steamers will convey the troops to be sent to Formosa. The work of extending the Chinese fort works on the coast is being pushed with all haste. Skirmishes between Chinese and Japanese troops are occurring at several points in Corea. In every case victory is claimed by each side.

FORTIFYING THE HARBOR OF DAUTLAIS.

LONDON, September 4.—The Times will print to-morrow this dispatch from its Chee Foo correspondent: The second Japanese fleet has assembled in the harbor of Dautlais, Southern Corea. The entrance of the harbor is guarded with torpedoes. The Chinese are cruising from port to port in the Gulf of Pei Chi Li. The hostile armies at Ping Yang are quiet.

Preservation of Antelope.

FRESNO, Cal., September 4.—The County Supervisors are considering a measure for the preservation of the antelope in Fresno county. Forty years ago there were thousands of these animals in the county, and only ten years ago it was no uncommon thing for a herd of fifty to sixty to be seen on the plains of the west side. To-day there are not more than 100 antelope in the entire county, and the species will soon become extinct, like the elk, which was abundant in the pioneer days.

General Ortils Turned Out.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The Herald's Managua (Nicaragua) special says: General Ortils has been deposed from the Vice-Presidency on a charge of conspiring with the Conservatives against the administration, and President Zelaya has appointed Senor Francisco Buzo General Minister. The government is taking measures to meet any contingencies, as it is expected that important events may happen at any moment, and there are rumors of impending trouble with Honduras.

VANDERBILTS IN LONDON.

What Gossips at the British Capital Say of Their Domestic Affairs.

LONDON, September 4.—The domestic affairs of William K. Vanderbilt has been a subject of gossip in American circles in London and Paris for the past two months. Within a few days to those reports have been added the assertion that a legal separation had been agreed upon between Mr. Vanderbilt and his wife, and that a settlement of \$10,000,000 had been provided for Mrs. Vanderbilt by her husband. There has been no legal separation yet within the knowledge of their London friends. What is known to have happened is this: The Vanderbilts have not been particularly discreet regarding their private affairs since they came here at the end of their long cruise early in the summer. They have had disagreements which have not been kept from the eyes and ears of others. Then they quarreled more than once. When they went to Paris Mrs. Vanderbilt was not pleased with the furnishings of the suite provided for her at the Hotel Continental. She had the rooms emptied, and furnished them richly at her own expense or that of her husband. Mr. Vanderbilt did not like this. Before coming to London Mrs. Vanderbilt engaged rooms at the Hotel Berkeley. Mr. Vanderbilt called at the Berkeley and expressed much annoyance at what his wife had done. He left word that no rooms were wanted as they were going to stop at Brown's hotel. Nevertheless Mrs. Vanderbilt went to the Berkeley and Mr. Vanderbilt went to Brown's hotel, and they remained at their respective hotels during the few days they were in London. Mr. Vanderbilt hired Damesfield house, the magnificent estate of Scott Murray on the Thames, near Henley, for the summer. Mrs. Vanderbilt went there in July and remained until a few days ago. Her husband was rarely there. Tuesday, August 1, Mrs. Vanderbilt left Damesfield, saying she was going to join her husband in Paris and go with him to German watering places. The servants, except those in personal attendance on her, remained at Damesfield house under instructions to wait for further orders. Mr. Vanderbilt has been at the Hotel Continental in Paris for a week past. Whether he still intends to go to Hamburg and Carlsbad with his wife his friends in London are unable to say, but they know nothing to the contrary.

TALK WITH WALKER.

He Says Pearl Harbor is All That Could be Desired.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Rear Admiral Walker is in the city for the purpose of laying before the Navy Department his information acquired in his recent trip to the Hawaiian Islands. Speaking to-day of the affairs in the Islands, he said: "Everything was quiet at Honolulu when I left there in August, and there was no prospect of an outbreak. The new government seems to be firmly established and thoroughly competent to take care of itself, unless there is interference from the outside. Pearl Harbor, where it is proposed to establish a United States naval station, is a beautiful harbor, and is one of the finest harbors in the world, and is large enough to accommodate all the ships afloat. All it wants is the removal of a little bar at its entrance. This bar is all sand, and can be easily taken out in reasonable time and at small expense. It was thoroughly surveyed while I was there by Max Wood, one of our officers." "How about annexation?" "Oh, I can't say anything on that subject, except the sentiment among the people for annexation to the United States still appears very strong. By the way, Honolulu is a most charming place, and I had a most delightful experience there."

A POSSIBLE SPLIT.

There is Discussion in the Ranks of the Knights of Pythias.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—A split in the Knights of Pythias is said by members of the Supreme Lodge to be possible and perhaps the probable outcome of the meeting now in progress here. Already the committee designated to consider the question of the membership of liquor dealers has decided to report against the future admission of this class, and it is now understood that the committee in charge of the matter, known as the "German question"—that is, the question of permitting lodges to perform the ritual in that language—decided to make an irrevocable report for the use of the English language only. It is said by Supreme Chancellor Blackwell to be the intention of Pythians to make their determination to secede and conduct their branch of the order on their own responsibility in case the contest went against them. It is understood that a committee report will be made against recognition of the Pythian States as an order. The meeting session of the Supreme Lodge to-day was devoted to the consideration of the proposed new constitution.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

An Uprising Reported as Having Taken Place at Port au Prince.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, September 4.—It is reported here that an uprising has taken place in Port au Prince, resulting in severe fighting in the streets. Several of the ringleaders of the outbreak have been arrested and promptly shot, but the revolution is said to be still spreading. Another attempt on the life of President Hippolyte has been made. Last Saturday seven people were summarily shot in connection with the abortive conspiracy to murder Mrs. Gauthier, Hippolyte's favorite daughter. This has caused a tremendous political excitement. The censorship is rigorously controlling the press.

THE SALMON RUN.

In Alaska It Will Nearly Equal That of Last Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—The bark Harvester, which has arrived from the Alaska salmon run, and considering the lateness of the season this year, the returns are very good for the combine. Last year the catch resulted in about 600,000 cases, and this year's run will amount to very near the same. The return, it is said, will have the effect of making the market stable, if there is no heavy demand from England. In the latter event the price of salmon will advance according to demand. A gentleman, who is largely interested and thoroughly posted on the situation, said to-day:

"The English market bought very sparingly of us last year on account of the largeness of the British Columbia catch, but this year several English buyers have placed heavy orders on this market. From reports received from Alaska the run has been light in some places, but has averaged up well at other points. In Southern California there has been a shortage, but this is not of so much consequence, as the greater portion of the output there is the pink or cheap varieties of salmon. At Karluk, I understand, the catch has been very good. The winter there extended very late into the spring months, so that the season was short on that point. "The loss of time was made up, however, by excess of work, and the canneries were run at their fullest capacity. The run has ceased, and the season has closed. Nearly 600,000 cases have been put up by the canneries of the combine. Nearly all this has been placed, and not a little of it is already out of the hands. The market this year opened at 95 cents a dozen, which was 5 cents lower than last year's opening price. This was a month ago, and it was only a little while before the price advanced to 97 1/2 cents and is now at 100 cents. "Outside the combine there are several independent canneries, among them being those of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, Wheaton, Breen & Co., James Madison and others. Their full catch is not known yet, but there is little doubt it has been fairly good. It will probably amount in all to 100,000 cases. Some of this—nearly all, in fact—has been placed. The British Columbia catch has not been up to the average this year, and is at least 25 per cent off. This failure makes the outlook for Alaska salmon much brighter, as the possibilities are greatly increased in a considerable measure of it finding its way to the English market."

DONATION LAND CLAIMS.

Limitations of Proof Provided by Hermann's Bill.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Representative Hermann's bill, which has now become a law, providing limitations for proofs in donation land claims in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, provides that claimants to such lands have until January 1, 1896, the right to make final proofs, in default of which the claims are held to be abandoned. Notices are to be published in the proper land districts requiring claimants, their heirs or assigns, to make final proof within the time prescribed and, failing to do so, the lands will be restored to the public domain. If the lands have been in the quiet, adverse possession for twenty years of any person claiming the same by descent, devise, joint tenancy or conveyance from the original claimant, such possessors shall be entitled to patents upon making proof of such facts. It is further provided that where any abandoned donation claim, settled upon prior to January 1, 1894, by any person under an erroneous claim of right, and has been used by him as a bona-fide residence, such settler, if he has exhausted his homestead right, may file with the Registrar of the United States and two disinterested witnesses as to settlement and improvement, and the same must pay to the Receiver of the United States land office \$1.25 per acre for the land, not exceeding 160 acres. The act in the meanwhile permits contests at present authorized. The Interior Department is directed to issue rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.

WANT THE FLAG HONORED.

Section of the French-Canadian Press Makes a Protest.

MONTREAL, September 2.—A section of the French-Canadian press is indignant at what they call an outrage on the part of the authorities who have charge of the provincial exhibit at Quebec. The difficulty lies in the fact that the French flag is not given official recognition. The Patrie says: "We ask all the exhibitors to exact that the tricolor flag be made to float over the exhibition buildings and that they withdraw rather than abide by the dictates of a pedantic castor who is ashamed of being a Frenchman. Let there be no exhibition rather than allow France to be insulted. Therefore, if there is then a fiasco, the people of Quebec will know whom to blame."

Another Revolutionary Society.

OMAHA, September 1.—A local paper is authority for a statement that a convention of wealthy Chinese of the different parts of the United States was held in Omaha last night, in which a revolutionary society was formed for the purpose of interfering in the affairs of China, and, if possible, to overthrow the present dynasty there. The paper prints a lengthy report of the meeting, declaring that it had a report of the society having been completed. Ning Fee of Denver, Tei Ye of Kansas City, Lee Lung of Omaha, Tee Gong of St. Paul, Woo Foo of Minneapolis, Ah See of Sioux City and Ah Han of Dubuque were elected delegates to a convention said to be arranged for Chicago next month.

Only Woman So Employed.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Miss Alice Sander, who was stenographer at the White House during the Harrison administration, and who has assisted Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Cleveland's stenographer under the present administration, has been transferred to the Postoffice Department. Miss Sander is the only woman ever employed in the White House as a clerical capacity. She is now on leave of absence, traveling in the Far West.

MORE CENSUS FIGURES

Farm and Home Proprietorship in the States.

NEW YORK BANKS THE HIGHEST

The Results of the First Investigation of the Kind Ever Conducted in Any Country—Number of Resident Owners of Land in the United States.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The census office gave to the public to-day the principal results of the investigation of farm and home proprietorship in all States and Territories. This is the first investigation of the kind ever conducted in any country. Of the 12,200,125 families in the whole country almost 48 per cent own their farms and homes and the rest rent. Of the families owning farms and homes almost 28 per cent have no incumbrances, and over 72 per cent have no incumbrances. The number of resident owners of land in the United States is 6,066,417, to which must be added any land owners who may be living in tenant families. The farm families number 4,676,174, of which 66 per cent own their farms and the others rent. Of the owning families over 28 per cent have incumbrances on their farms. In 1890 25.56 per cent of the farms were hired. In the cities that contain over 100,000 population there are 3,948,034 home owners, of which almost 23 per cent own and 77 per cent rent or hire, while of the owning families 28 per cent own subject to incumbrance. Among the cities having 100,000 population and over New York has the highest percentage of home tenancy. The percentage of the principal cities are:

Table with 2 columns: City and Percentage. Includes New York (33.57), Boston (31.44), Philadelphia (29.31), etc.

The smallest percentage is 55, representing Rochester. Bringing the urban population into contrast with the non-urban population, almost 44 per cent of 4,204,540 home families living outside of cities and towns of 8,000 people own their homes, and 56 per cent rent. Of the owning families 78 per cent own without incumbrance.

The value of the 1,696,808 incumbered farms and homes is \$5,687,296,069, and the incumbrance aggregate \$2,102,944,563 or 37.5 per cent of the value. Of the incumbered farms and homes over 22 per cent bears interest at rates less than 6 per cent, 33 per cent at rates greater than 6 per cent and 11 per cent at rates greater than 8 per cent. The average value of each owned and incumbered farm in the United States is \$3,444, and the average incumbrance of each farm is \$1,244. The 886,777 farms subject to incumbrance are worth \$3,054,923,165, and the incumbrance is \$1,085,995,960 or 35.56 per cent of the value. The 809,933 homes subject to incumbrance are valued at \$2,332,374,840, and the incumbrance is \$1,046,953,003 or 45.07 per cent of the value.

Cities of from 8,000 to 100,000 population have 214,513 incumbered homes or 21.4 per cent of the total. The highest amount is in New York, \$438, and the lowest amount, \$33, in Louisville. Denver has the highest average rate of interest on the incumbrance of owned and incumbered homes, 7.87 per cent, and New Orleans has the lowest rate, 4.95 per cent. Boston is next lowest with 5.14 per cent. Over 74 per cent of the incumbrance on owned farms was incurred in buying real estate and making improvements, and 83 per cent of the incumbrances was for the purpose of buying and improving real estate, investing in business, etc. Over 84 per cent of the incumbrance was incurred to secure the purchase money and to make improvement.

ONLY FIFTY PER CENT.

The Rates of Flour on the China Line Thermometrically Elevated.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—Flouring men are angry over the 50 per cent raise in the rates of flour on the China line. A shipping man in discussing the matter said: "The Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Companies had to follow the raise of the Canadian and Northern Pacific Companies." This statement may seem strange on its face, but an explanation of it is readily offered. In the first place the lowest rate of freight on flour was the result of the Canadian Pacific's fight against local companies, the latter being obliged to meet every cut. This the companies did to protect themselves, and for nearly two years the rate has been 44 a ton. Now they have raised the rate to protect California shippers. Had they not followed the raise of the Canadian and Northern Pacific, the Oregon shippers would have sent their goods to San Francisco and shipped them over the Pacific Mail and Occidental lines, shutting out the California shippers. The Northern Pacific will be the first line on which the rate will go into effect, for a steamer will leave Tacoma before the Belgic sails from San Francisco.

YOUNG MACKAYE'S TROUBLES.

He Sues His Former Friend for Alienating His Wife's Affections.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Arthur Loring Mackaye, a son of the late Steele Mackaye, theatrical manager and playwright, has brought action in the Superior Court to recover \$50,000 damages from his former friend, Paul Latake, for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, Flora Louise Mackaye. Latake was arrested to-day on an order issued by Judge McAdam of the Superior Court at the instance of Charles Bate. Bail was fixed at \$2,000, which was furnished. This is the second wife of Mackaye, who is under 30 years of age. His first wife was Mand Miller, the only daughter of Josquin Miller. Maud used to stay at the house of Steele Mackaye while she was in the city. One day young Mackaye and she ran off, and were married. She had just come from the convent of the Sacred Heart at Montreal, where she was educated. She gave the impression that young Mackaye, who was a Protestant, had not been baptized. When she learned to the contrary, she wrote Manager Preston asking if the marriage was valid. He said it was not. This letter caused much comment at the time. The young woman left Mackaye soon after the marriage on learning this. The marriage occurred February 4, 1885. January 6, 1886, she married Louisa McCormick, an actor and theatrical manager of Chicago, without a divorce from Mackaye. Mackaye subsequently secured a divorce from her in New York because of her relations with McCormick. McCormick deserted the poet's daughter in 1889.

SCOTCH COAL MINERS.

Ballot Shows Them in Favor of Accepting a Reduction.

GLASGOW, September 3.—The result of a ballot among the Scotch coal miners on the questions involved in the present strike was announced to-day. The balance shows 25,417 miners in favor of the proposal of the Miners' Federation to accept sixpence reduction, with guaranteed wages, and 20,942 in favor of insisting upon a shilling advance in wages. The miners declare that the balloting, which shows a majority in favor of accepting a reduction of sixpence, does not by any means mean an end to the strike, for the reason that it will be impossible for them to guarantee even a minimum rate of wages for a period of two years. The owners assert that this cannot be done, inasmuch as most of their annual contracts have been canceled by their subscribers.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Stevens Has Submitted an Estimate of Its Probable Cost.

LONDON, September 1.—The Times this morning says: The Canadian government lost no time in giving effect to the resolution of the Ottawa conference as to the Pacific cable. Among the estimates submitted is one by Stevens, fixing the capital outlay of establishing the line at \$2,000,000. This is a practical proposal, showing that the question has entered a stage in which the governments concerned must decide what part they will take. The interests are not wholly financial. The main consideration is rather public utility. The nation laying the first line of steamships on the Pacific may reasonably expect to hold a commanding position on the ocean. In the efforts which the British colonies are making to secure this for Great Britain they simply are obeying the dictates of their own advantage.

BUSINESS IS MEANT.

St. Louis City's Forfeit Money for the Big Fight Posted.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The sporting editor of the World has received from the St. Louis City Club two certified checks of \$2,500 each, made payable to Corbett and Jackson, provided the pugilists sign articles satisfactory to the donors of the purse. The checks arrived to-day, and both men were notified of it. Corbett is playing in Providence, and Jackson is in Chicago. They have both agreed to fight in St. Louis City, providing the conditions of the match are satisfactory. As for the purse there has not been a hint of an objection to it. Al Smith said last night he would guarantee Corbett would not put a straw in the way of the meeting, adding: "Jim is anxious to settle with Jackson, and it won't take ten minutes to sign his signature. I think he would close his theatrical season any time if a match is assured."

CARNegie ON LABOR.

Workmen Can Live Cheaper Here Than in Great Britain.

LONDON, September 3.—Andrew Carnegie has an article in the September Contemporary Review concerning labor in America. He says that a working man can live for less in America, if he chooses, than in Great Britain, and that he will live as frugally. Consequently Carnegie thinks the argument that wages must be higher in America is fallacious. A pound judiciously expended in America on necessities of life would afford a workingman's family more comforts than would the same amount spent here. The American workingman's position was like that of the old Scotch woman, who, when asked if she could live on a certain annuity, replied she could live on half of it, "but could spend double."

Complaint From Zimmerman.

PARIS, September 1.—The Nancy bicycle prize, 3,000 meters, was won at the Buffalo Velodrome this evening by Harris. Banker was second. Zimmerman, the American champion, tried to beat Tyler's record for a mile with a flying start, but failed. His time was 2 minutes and 15 4/5 seconds. Forman won the fifteen-kilometer race, as Zimmerman refused to ride. The American champion said that the timekeeper was doing his work dishonestly, and that no fair awards could be expected until he was dismissed. In a subsequent interview Zimmerman said he believed that the timekeeper had been bribed to take the time improperly. The crowd was greatly disappointed by Zimmerman's failure to contest the race, and whistled and called for thirty or forty minutes. Eventually Zimmerman came out, and tried a mile against time. He did it in 2 minutes and 8 1/4 seconds.

THE TARIFF ABROAD.

What Foreign Newspapers and Correspondents Say of It.

LONDON, August 31.—The Morning Post says of the new United States tariff: "There is a fair prospect that the tariff will benefit the American and English people. Still it is rash to build up hopes of an immediate revival of international commerce. The real check to our business with the States has been the confusion of American currency and the unsettled condition of public affairs. The circumstances under which the new act was passed do not promise permanent improvement." The Daily News says: "The tariff is at least a compromise and stop gap, giving some expression to the national condemnation of extreme protection as pronounced at the last Presidential election. Business must benefit by ending the uncertainty, which has long affected commerce in and with the United States."

THE CUBAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

LONDON, August 31.—The Central News agency correspondent in Madrid says: "In consequence of the new American tariff the government customs officials in Cuba will apply the maximum to all imports from the United States. The officials expect serious injury to the Cuban sugar industry, as well as to the Cuban treasury, from the higher tariff on American imports."

MUCH UMBRAGE TO GERMANY.

LONDON, August 31.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "The United States tariff has given much umbrage to Germany. Baron Marschall, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will enter into negotiation with Mr. Ruyon on points most affecting German commerce. According to opinion here the effect of the sugar duty will be rather to induce home-growing of the countries that raise sugar than to abolish countries."

TALKS WITH ENGLISH WOOL BROKERS.

LONDON, August 31.—A representative of the house of Winder & Co., the largest wool brokers engaged in American trade in London, in an interview to-day expressed the opinion that the American tariff bill would undoubtedly benefit the English market, which is now feverish an uncertain. Stocks are being firm here, and dealers in the United States are demanding lower prices. The large stock of wools in the United States and elsewhere, he believes, makes a permanent rise doubtful. There is little business now, and the next public sale will not take place until September 18. The American dealers insist upon cheaper raw material in consequence of their reduced profit. The wool-broking firm of Jacob & Co. concur in the views of Winder & Co., adding that a recent sale of 2,000 bales has been made to American buyers. Yorkshire houses are jubilant over the passage of the tariff bill into a law, and are confident of increased business in the future.

WHAT CANADIANS THINK OF IT.

TORONTO, August 31.—The new tariff law as passed by the United States Congress causes considerable discussion here among business men, and it is generally believed it will have an important bearing on Canadian interests. The most important feature of the measure, so far as Canada is concerned, is the placing of sawed and dressed lumber and all kindred materials on the free list. It is thought among lumbermen that the abolition of duty will mean in the near future the near loss of the export trade of \$20,000,000 with the United States. Free wool will also result in a considerable expansion of trade. Barley, in which Ontario enjoyed a large trade before the McKinley bill became operative, will, it is thought, hardly receive under a duty of 30 per cent. The bill has made no provision for the husband in which Ontario did a very profitable business. Flax-growing, salt-making and bean-growing will probably become profitable industries in West Ontario. On the whole the new bill is welcomed by business men generally as harbinger of increased trade between the two countries.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

Same Receivers Appointed Who Are Managing the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, August 29.—A special from Cheyenne says: A suit in equity for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Oregon Short Line was filed in the United States Court for the district of Wyoming to-day. The action was brought in the name of John F. Dillon, trustee, and the defendants are the Oregon Short Line, Utah, Northern, Union Pacific, American Loan and Trust Company and the receivers of the Union Pacific. The amount of the mortgage is \$14,931,000, which was given petitioner as trustee to secure the payment of bonds. The attorney for Dillon, who were in court to-day, are Wilson Speyer of New York and Potter & Burke of Cheyenne. John M. Thurston of Omaha appeared for the receivers, while W. R. Kelly of Omaha and Judge Lacey of Cheyenne appeared for the company. The whole matter was amicably disposed of in a short time. Judge Riner appointed for the Short Line the same receivers who are managing the Union Pacific. Supplementary proceedings will be brought in Idaho and Utah in order to secure like orders from the courts there. This practically unites the Union Pacific system again.

Advised to Hold Their Wheat.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., August 31.—M. A. Showers, the homecan recently located in Goldendale, has just received a letter from L. L. Harris, a grain buyer of Lincoln, Neb., who owns a line of elevators on the Burlington road from Chicago to Denver. Mr. Harris says there has recently been a heavy purchase of wheat by Germans, owing to the poor crop outlook in Europe. Further, that there was a much greater shortage of the crop in Europe than was anticipated. Mr. Harris said he believed, if the farmers could hold their wheat until next June, that they would receive three times the present price offered. Mr. Showers has great confidence in Mr. Harris, as he believes he is from long years of successful experience strictly on the inside of the world's market. Mr. Showers is of the opinion most of the Klickitat farmers will have to sell, owing to pressure of obligations, but should they manage to hold a part, he believes they will be well rewarded.

PLENTY OF SCANDAL.

Vanderbilt's Millions Not All His Wife Wanted.

HAVE NOT LIVED HARMONIOUSLY

It is Said That the Former Southern Beauty Has Begun an Action for Divorce From William K. Vanderbilt—His Gift to Nellie Neustretter.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The statement in a morning paper that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt was about to begin separation proceedings has not, it is alleged, created surprise in circles where the relations of the pair have been known. That they have not lived harmoniously for the past two years has been the gossip of fashionable circles for some time. The crisis in their affairs, according to the Commercial Advertiser of to-day, was reached immediately after the running of the Grand Prix de Paris June 17 of this year. The paper further says: "Mr. Vanderbilt won 40,000 francs on the race, and almost immediately after receiving his winnings he was introduced to a woman well known for her beauty and numerous following among the lights in swiftdom. This person was Nellie Neustretter. She fascinated the millionaire, and as an evidence of his appreciation of her company he gave her the 40,000 francs so openly that several friends saw the unusual occurrence and remonstrated with him. The story of how he fitted up a magnificent establishment for her in Paris and subsequently gave her a residence at Deauville, with servants and every luxury she desired, is true. It shocked and surprised the many residents of Paris, but Mr. Vanderbilt was so open in his attention as to puzzle everybody. One of the most startling things he did was to allow the servants of Nellie Neustretter to wear the same livery as worn by Mrs. Vanderbilt's servants. This was commented upon by those who saw her and her equipage in Paris and Deauville." The Vanderbilt, according to an afternoon paper, have lived apart since early last spring. Mrs. Vanderbilt has passed the summer in England at an estate on the Thames near London, which had been rented to her, while Mr. Vanderbilt has passed his time in Paris. It is alleged that when some time ago they agreed to separation was reached Mr. Vanderbilt agreed to settle upon his wife \$10,000,000.

When the news of the gift of 40,000 francs to Nellie Neustretter reached Mrs. Vanderbilt she communicated with her friends in America, and set about to procure a divorce. Cornelius Vanderbilt went over to Paris hastily to patch up matters, and the story is that he met W. K., his brother, with whom he has influence, and hearing his story, secured from him a promise not to make the details of his differences with his wife public. Cornelius also saw Mrs. Vanderbilt, and heard her story. He made every effort to bring about a reconciliation, but failed, except the stopping of divorce proceedings. It was at this time that Mrs. Vanderbilt began to suffer from nervous prostration. During her illness it is understood she changed her mind about the courts, and was willing to do anything to avoid the publicity that would follow a suit for divorce. Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, both friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, then went over, and they are now trying to effect a reconciliation and save the publicity of a scandal, but are not meeting with exceptional success. The bit has made no provision for the husband in which Ontario did a very profitable business. Flax-growing, salt-making and bean-growing will probably become profitable industries in West Ontario. On the whole the new bill is welcomed by business men generally as harbinger of increased trade between the two countries.

Not Satisfied With the Awards.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—Joe Ferrando, Commissioner-General for Spain at the late Midwinter Fair, has written a letter to the committee on awards notifying them that he refuses to accept any of the awards bestowed upon exhibitors of the Spanish section. The action is based upon a decision overturning the verdict of the jury on wines, reducing the percentage of credits of the Spanish wine exhibitors and striking from the list altogether certain awards that had been made.