

Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO, OREGON

THE TACOMA FAIR

Carnival Appearance of That City on Opening Day.

BLUE, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Extensive Displays of All the Products and Manufactures of the Pacific Northwest—The Cream of the Foreign Exhibits Are Also to Be Seen.

TACOMA, Wash., August 29.—The Northwest Interstate Fair was formally opened to-day. Speeches were made by the Governors of the States, the Territory and the Province the fair is representing. There was an immense street parade in the middle of the day, and in the evening there was a pyrotechnic display at the fair grounds. Altogether Tacoma presented a carnival appearance. Blue, yellow and white, the fair colors, were everywhere. There were blue, yellow and white sunshades, blue and yellow and white ribbons, blue, yellow and white buttons and blue, yellow and white ribbons, gongs and flags in endless profusion.

While the people of Tacoma are responsible for the inception of the Interstate Fair project and for successfully carrying it out, they regard it as the joint enterprise of the commonwealths that have joined to make it a success, namely, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska. All these have contributed to further the enterprise, and the fair is representative of them. There are gathered together in the buildings of agriculture and horticulture, fisheries, mining, forestry and manufactures and liberal arts, extensive displays of all the products and manufactures of the Northwest. In a manner never before attempted are shown the resources of this section of the country. But a glimpse of what these States have to show was seen in their buildings at the World's Fair. Here are seen the more complete exhibits.

In addition to these displays the fair management has secured the cream of the foreign exhibits that were brought to this country to be exhibited at the Columbian Exposition. There are sixteen extensive foreign sections in the building of manufactures and liberal arts.

Amusement features are numerous, including many of the best of the Midway features at Chicago, such as the Turkish village; but in addition there are several thoroughly characteristic Western features, such as Indian villages, where the aborigines are shown at work and play, and typical timber and mining camps.

A beautiful natural park occupies one corner of the large ground. It comprises forty-five acres of the wildest and most picturesque of Washington forest scenery. Roaming at large in it are tame elk and deer. On a small lake in the grounds are Indians in their dug-out canoes.

The situation of the grounds has prompted the admiration of all who have visited them. Situated on the Sound, a magnificent view is commanded of the water, of the flat hills and of two mountain ranges—the Cascade and Olympics. Rising far above the jagged, snow-capped peaks of the former range is Mount Rainier, 14,444 feet high, overshadowing the entire grounds.

The fair buildings interspersed with those of the many concessionaires, are clustered around the grand court, in the center of which is a small lake.

Building the fair and putting the enterprise on its feet was an undertaking involving no small amount of determination and hard work. The difficulty of securing money was the first obstacle encountered. To start the ball rolling Governor McGraw, the Mayor of the city, professional men, laborers and mechanics turned out one March day, took of their coats and cleared the grounds with their own hands. Their actual labor accomplished much, while the force of their example had a good effect in securing money to go ahead.

Floods and strikes set matters back somewhat, but indomitable Western enterprise and determination eventually triumphed, and there is now opened to the world an exposition greater by far than any previously attempted west of the Mississippi, excepting only the Midwinter Fair. The cost of the buildings approximately \$300,000; the liberal arts building about \$150,000. The expectation is that 500,000 people will visit this exposition before the gates close on November 1.

The fair management is as follows: Henry Bacon, Director General; J. Anthony Gorman, Assistant General Director; Executive Committee, G. L. Holmes, George P. Eaton, C. H. Dow, George Stone, A. Gross, A. J. Hayward, G. R. Osgood and F. K. Lane.

Coiner of the Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—A. T. Spotts, who was recently appointed coiner of the mint of this city, will assume his new duties next Saturday. Judge Charles M. Gorman, the retiring coiner, will close the business of his department Friday afternoon. Judge Gorman was appointed by President Arthur, and has held the office continuously for twelve years. During his administration of the coinage department of the San Francisco mint he has coined \$273,500,000 in gold and \$30,500,000 in silver, a total of \$313,000,000. The mechanical wastage since he took charge has been only 4 1/2 per cent of the allowance permitted by law. Judge Gorman has held office in the mint longer than any of his predecessors.

Over a Love Affair.

SAN JOSE, Cal., August 29.—Miss Ada Nichols, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Theodore Nichols, committed suicide this morning at her mountain home, six miles above Los Gatos, by taking strychnine. No motive is known, but probably it was despondency over a love affair.

Identified as Melbourne.

DENVER, August 29.—The man who committed suicide last Friday at the Hope Hotel proves to be Frank Melbourne, the rainmaker, well known in the West and particularly in Wyoming, where he lived.

Bank Cashier Arrested.

BEAVERHEAD, Neb., Aug. 27.—James Myers, cashier of the Bank of Odell, was arrested by Sheriff Kyo to-day, charged with embezzlement. The sum involved is \$5,000.

GOVERNOR WAITE ARRESTED.

Charged With Opening and Reading Another Person's Letter.

DENVER, August 29.—A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of Governor Waite on the serious charge of opening and reading a letter addressed to Mrs. Likens, formerly matron at the police headquarters. The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Hindsale, who also issued warrants for the arrest of President Denis Mullins of the Police Board, Chief of Police Hamilton Armstrong and Kate Dwyer, matron at police headquarters.

The charge is opening mail and also conspiracy under statutes Nos. 3,502 and 5,440, the penalty for which is a fine of not over \$10,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both. The complaint was made by Mrs. Likens, and was investigated by Postoffice Inspector McMechen. Mr. McMechen laid the matter before United States District Attorney Johnson, who this afternoon drew up a formal complaint against the four persons mentioned. This was presented to Commissioner Hindsale, and he issued the warrants, which were placed in the hands of Marshal Israel's assistant. Shortly afterward the warrants were served, and all the parties named were arrested and taken before Commissioner Hindsale. Governor Waite created quite a scene in the Commissioner's rooms. He was highly indignant, and when Deputy United States District Attorney Rhodes stepped toward him with extended hand, the Governor met him with a cold stare. Governor Waite pleaded "not guilty," claiming he had not opened the letter, but the contents had been read to him. The hearing of the case was set for tomorrow, and when it was suggested that bail be fixed at \$5,000, the prisoner sprang from his chair, paced the floor and exclaimed:

"I will not give bail. I am Governor of this State, and the proceedings are had to interfere with me in the administration of my office. I will not give bail. You may send me to jail, but I will not give bail."

Finally the Commissioners accepted the Governor's personal recognizance to appear for trial in the sum of \$100.

THE QUEEN FLOATED.

The Damaged Steamer Lifted From the Rocks Near Cormorant Island.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., August 29.—The steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaska to-day with late news concerning the stranded steamer Queen. Sunday evening at high tide, after the Queen had been relieved of the freight in the forward hold, the anchors and chains taken ashore and several hundred tons of coal discharged overboard, she floated off and was beached at Alert Bay, ten miles distant. A boulder had penetrated her forward compartment, knocking a plate and admitting a large volume of water, but the damage could not be ascertained until the tide had fallen, which would have been yesterday six hours after the Topeka left. Captain Carroll told the passengers he was unable to ascertain the extent of the injury, but he thought it might possibly be the aperture and return to the Victoria wharf for repairs. Two of the excursionists decided to return and come down on the Topeka, and the others stopped by the vessel and will continue north on the next trip of the Topeka. They said that the shore of the Queen was seriously damaged, but that the Queen more seriously damaged than at Alert Bay, and that it will require much labor and expense to put her in first-class condition.

A. Lordeaux of Duluth, one of the Queen's passengers who came down to-day, said that the shore of the vessel, lying on the rocks was scarcely felt, and that few realized that the ship was aground until next morning. The beach all along Cormorant Island is sand except where the accident occurred, and that for fifty or sixty feet is strewn with shattered rocks. The passengers are encamped ashore, enjoying the novelty of the excursion.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Considering the Advantages of Instituting Suit.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A Paris dispatch says: Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has under consideration the advisability of instituting proceedings for a divorce. The difficulties, it is said, nearly reached a climax some months ago, when the party on the yacht Valiant in the Mediterranean Sea separated. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is now in Germany, a proposition is said to have been made by Mrs. Vanderbilt for a separation on the basis of an annual allowance of \$300,000, the custody of her children and the possession of three houses at Newport, Islip and New York. It is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt offered no objection, but would only consent to terms less liberal than those asked by Mrs. Vanderbilt. She has refused his proposition, and her discussion is postponed until the arrival of Colonel Jay in Paris. Mrs. Vanderbilt yesterday declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he had instituted proceedings in divorce.

CUSTOMS INSTRUCTIONS.

Arrival at the Exterior Port and Not the Interior Port to Govern.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Secretary Carlisle has received a number of telegrams of inquiry from customs officers as to the details to be observed in carrying the new tariff into effect. The replies were of no special interest with the exception of one, which states on the authority of the decision of the United States Supreme Court that imported goods should be valued as having been imported when they arrive at the customhouse at the seaboard, or, technically speaking, the arrival at the exterior port and not the interior port will govern in determining the time of arrival. In answer to a telegram from the Boston customs authorities, Secretary Carlisle has replied, holding that no goods which arrived in port before midnight on August 27 are entitled to entry under the new tariff act. This applied to goods under government order for which no entry has been made and to goods in port entered and also to goods entered for which permits have not been presented.

Sight Never to be Forgotten.

Yosemite, Cal., August 28.—The people who were visitors in the valley to-day were treated to a sight which they will never forget. This evening a cloud burst somewhere on the Yosemite back of the Yosemite Falls, and the falls increased in volume until they were higher than they have ever been at any time this year. The water below the falls increased until it was within a few feet of the bridge, and had it increased another foot, the State bridge would have been swept away. No damage was done to the valley except a slight washing of banks on the Yosemite creek.

RUSSIAN CYCLONE

Towns Razed and Many Crushed by Falling Buildings.

ACROSS THE SEA OF AZOF.

Two Parties of American Tourists Are Supposed to Have Been on the Sea at the Time—Impossible for Days Yet to Compute the Damage Done.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 28.—Words cannot describe the wind that swept across the Sea of Azof yesterday. It is impossible for days yet to compute the damage done, but it is certain that 1,000 have perished, some by drowning, others by being crushed under falling houses. The excitement is great among the American colony in this city, for it is feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the Sea of Azof at the time the wind did its deadly work. All the afternoon there has been a string of callers at the American ministry, almost begging for news from Odessa, whence the tourists were to have started on the regulation sight-seeing trip across the Crimea, visiting Sebastopol, Balaklava and the other famous battle scenes. The parties were separate, but it is probable they started within twelve hours of each other, and according to the schedule of these excursions they would have reached the Straits of Kerch yesterday morning, going thence by steamboat north to Berdiansk, where they would take a train back to Odessa. It is said the leader of one of these parties had proposed a trip a short distance north from Temruk into the Lake of the Black Cossacks. If his party branched off that way, they have unquestionably perished, for the storm raged almost along the entire east coast of the lake. It is hoped some lucky chance delayed the excursionists so that they could not reach their embarkment port to-day.

At a late hour there was still no general report of the disaster on which to base surmises of the Americans' safety. The reports received recount wide havoc. The wind was first felt at Nogaisk. Nogaisk is peopled by fishermen, who were out on the water. When the hurricane had swept out to the north a terrible scene was presented. The village was razed—overturned—if an instant's delay had been pushed through it. Lying everywhere were women and children, dead or in the last agonies. The shallow waters of the Sea of Azof were lashed to such a height that it was plain every floating boat must have been sunk. The cyclone swept on to the northward, after wrecking Nogaisk. Its path seemed to have been unusually wide, for at Mariopol it devastated the country to a point eleven miles inland, and had its outer edge far upon the sea. Mariopol was practically blotted out of existence. Not three houses in the city remained standing. It is estimated that 300 persons perished in this place alone. North of there the cyclone made a sudden turn to the east over Dolga points. Its left edge inflicted slight damage to the town of Berdiansk. Houses were unroofed and a dozen persons killed by falling timbers.

Once at sea, the storm made its full fury felt. Of the steamers that touch at the port of Berdiansk not one had come in at the hour of the latest report. The letters were expressed that every craft on the sea had gone to the bottom, and that every passenger had been killed. When the wind swept over the northern end of Azof it took a new course, and going southerly along the coast of the land of the Black Cossacks, Temruk and Achmet were ravaged, each town being almost totally destroyed. Telecommunication with this district is suspended, and it is impossible to learn the extent of the destruction, but at least 1,000 persons must have died on the two shores. The storm, as nearly as can be learned, ceased to suddenly cease its force near Temruk, and passed on with comparative quiet southerly over the Black Sea.

PREPARED FOR THE BREAK.

Another Johnston, but Without the Loss of Life.

SILMA, August 28.—Gohna Lake, which has for some time past been threatening to break its banks and sweep down the valley, at the head of which it lies, has broken the dam controlling the waters. Thousands of tons of water poured through the valley like a cataract, sweeping everything before it. Huge boulders were swept along like pebbles, trees were uprooted and carried on the crest of the flood, and the valley was swept out of existence. So when the flood really came the valley was deserted by everybody. To this wise foresight of the government is due the fact that great loss of life was averted.

PALACE CAR BUILDERS.

Ex-Employees of Pullman and Capitalists Organize a New Company.

HAWAII, Kan., August 28.—A company of ex-employees of Pullman, backed by capitalists, has been organized to build car and manufacture shops here. Brown county citizens have taken \$50,000 in stock and Chicago capitalists \$200,000. Louis Myers, President, and G. O. Allen, Secretary, will be in Hawaii to-day to select the site. C. O. Allen is the inventor of a new palace sleeping car, for which Pullman offered him \$50,000 and a New York company \$80,000 and a royalty. The company will be managed on the co-operative plan, each workman to receive a share of the profits, though the capitalists are guaranteed 6 per cent on their investment before the laborer comes in for his share. The company has control of five patents, and is to manufacture all kinds of railway equipment. Louis Myers, President of the initial Pullman cars, and has been in the employ of the company since its organization. Eight hundred ex-employees of Pullman will come here and begin the building for the works as soon as preliminary arrangements are made.

THE EVE OF A BATTLE.

An Old Prophecy Which the Japanese Believe Will Come About.

NEW YORK, August 28.—"Japan and China are on the eve of a big battle," said Japan's Consul, Naoyemon Hashiguchi, to the Tribune reporter to-day. "Asan will be the scene of a battle memorable in the history of the Orient," said he. "It will be the Marathon of the East, for the contest will be waged both on sea and on shore. Asan is a place of great natural strength. It is a small seaport on the coast of Corea. The Chinese have a fort and garrison there. On the sea side it looks over to an island, by which the northern and southern approaches are narrowed into channels easily capable of torpedo defense. On land it is assailable from one direction only—that of Heikou. Curiously enough, there is a prediction current in Corea that Asan will witness a struggle making necessary the northward flight of the Chinese Emperor, and that the present year will mark the downfall of the Li dynasty in Corea. A copy of the prophecy is in the hands of the Japanese Consul at Fusan, eight years ago. The Chinese forces have been busily engaged strengthening their position. They have dug trenches, prepared obstacles and laid mines, so that the task of bringing the place must present great difficulty. Their 2,500 troops have been reinforced until there are now about 6,000. Further, the whole Chinese squadron, aggregating over twenty ships, has arrived at Asan. Thus China has accepted Corea as the battlefield. In the side of the sea she plants her navy to secure a line of retreat and basis of supplies. In the side of the land she is marching a powerful army across the northern frontier of Corea to recover possession of Seoul and effect a junction with the troops and fleet at Asan. It will be a business to prevent such a junction, and she is getting about the work in earnest. Japan has at the present moment 100,000 men under arms, and can at any moment put into the field 320,000, of whom 150,000 would be armed with Martini repeating rifles and the rest with single rifles. These men have all been well drilled, and are between 20 and 32 years old. Japan has at its immediate disposition 50,000,000 yen, and at a meeting of leading capitalists of the empire 80,000,000 yen were subscribed. A yen is worth about 50 cents of United States money."

HUNTINGTON'S LETTER.

Policy of the Southern Pacific Company Toward the Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—A fortnight ago a local newspaper printed an interview with J. A. Fillmore, General Superintendent of the Southern Pacific, in which he was quoted as follows: "If I know that a man was not true to this company, and if I find that he has a job anywhere, I will pursue him and use my best efforts to have him discharged."

The men referred to, of course, were American Railway Union men who took prominent parts in the strike on the Southern Pacific. The interview provoked a storm of criticism, which was mainly directed at the Southern Pacific. The letter was many times reprinted, and Fillmore had spoken with authority. C. P. Huntington, President of the company, has written a letter from New York, in which he positively declares that Fillmore's reported policy is not the policy of the Southern Pacific Company. The letter is as follows: "Huntington of this city, and is as follows: "I notice in the papers some remarks said to have been made by Mr. Fillmore in respect to some of those who went out in the late strike—that he would endeavor to prevent their getting work for the company. I do not think I could before me, but quote from recollection. I can hardly believe that Mr. Fillmore said that. If he did, I think he was all wrong. We, of course, owe it to ourselves and the patrons of the road to refuse to take back men who destroyed any property of the company, and we will prevent others from taking their places, thus preventing the operation of the road not only for the benefit of the company, but for the common welfare of people to use the road, particularly those who had perishable property that needed speedy movement. It is not from loss of business that we have done this, but when we have done it, we have done our part toward protecting ourselves and the interests of those who need the road to take their stuff to market. After we have refused to take back men who destroyed property, we will not employ them, and we will not employ them to obtain places elsewhere. If it could be done without injury to the public, and it is not our business to follow them, but when they go, wish them well. I never should refuse a man work, even my worst enemy, without regret, as any man who is good enough to work for me, I will support him, and I will support him to the end of the world. If it can give it to him, unless there was some serious reason; and, as I have said, I should then almost regret to refuse them. I hope our people will consider these things carefully and bear in mind that in handling the great interests of the company, it is not enough to look out for the side of the company, but also for the rights of every member of the community in which we are working and where our influence is felt."

CHINESE AT PING YANG.

General Yeh Effects a Junction With the Main Body.

LONDON, August 28.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated August 23, stating that General Yeh with 4,000 men has effected a junction with the Chinese main body at Ping Yang. The remainder of the force under General Nieh is expected to arrive at Ping Yang to-morrow. The dispatch adds that the retreat from Asan was brilliantly carried out. The troops marched through a difficult country, and although they were harassed by the enemy along the whole route, they succeeded in getting through Japanese lines at Chung Hwa. The dispatch further says that an imperial edict, which has just appeared, condemns the officers responsible for the recent outrages on missionaries and orders that they be beheaded. The actual criminals are rebuilding the temples and liberal compensation will be given to relatives of the victims. Li Hung Chang has expressed regret to the British Minister.

A dispatch from London to the Standard says that China is about to address a note to the powers protesting against the King of Corea declaring his independence. The dispatch says several of the powers are likely to recognize the justice of the protest, because they are certain the declaration was under Japanese compulsion after the King was captured and it was antedated to make it appear voluntary.

Challenge From Slavin.

LONDON, August 27.—Paddy Slavin has issued a challenge to Jim Corbett and Peter Jackson, or the winner of the fight between them, to meet him for \$5,000 a side and the largest purse offered in America or England. He will deposit £1,000 with the Sporting Life to-morrow.

JAPAN VERY HAPPY

New Treaty Between Her and Great Britain Ratified.

A FULLY CIVILIZED POWER.

By the Terms of the Treaty the Claim of Great Britain to Extra Territorial Jurisdiction is Abandoned—The Importance of Great Britain's Action.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Japan has at last succeeded in an object very dear to her people and for which the government has striven with all the arts of diplomacy for many years. News has been received here by the diplomatic corps that a new treaty has just been negotiated between Japan and Great Britain, by the terms of which the claim of extra territorial jurisdiction by the latter is abandoned. Negotiations looking to the ratification of a similar treaty are going on between Japan and the United States and European nations other than Great Britain, and it is said that they will speedily follow the example set by the latter and fully recognize the right of Japan to exercise jurisdiction in her own territory. The importance of Great Britain's action, which by the way tends to discredit the stories that she is hostile to Japan in her present war, lies in the fact that it is actually the recognition of Japan as a fully civilized power. The exercise of extra territorial jurisdiction has always been confined to barbarous and semi-civilized countries, whose ignorance of the first principles of justice and law seemed to render imperative the retention by the civilized nations of the world of the right to administer justice where their own citizens were concerned, even against natives of the semi-civilized country and within its borders. This has been done through the medium of Consular Courts, and the system obtains in Egypt, Persia, Turkey and many other countries. Ever since the wave of civilization rolled over Japan her sensitive and proud people have resented the continuance of the extra territorial system not solely because of its workings, but also because it was a standing reminder that Japan was not civilized and was a reflection upon the Japanese judiciary. Therefore the action of Great Britain in surrendering this claim in the new treaty is of great importance to Japan as marking a distinct epoch in her advancement to the front rank of nations.

WHAT CANADIANS THINK OF IT.

GENERAL DIMOND'S REPORT.

Operations of the National Guard During the Strike Reviewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The report of Major-General Dimond to Governor Markham on the operations of the National Guard at Sacramento during the strike has been made public by the Governor. It is a document of length, and the major portion of it is devoted to a review of the events at Sacramento July 4. He quotes a number of telegrams that passed between him and the State authorities and the National Guard officers, in particular the one received from the Governor authorizing him to proceed to Sacramento with troops and directing him to use his "best judgment as to number, equipment and mode of transportation." General Dimond, in view of the fact that the troops suffered much from hunger on the first day of their arrival at the depot, lays great stress on the fact that in issuing orders to the commanders he repeatedly directed that two days' rations be taken along, which orders, he says, "for some reason not yet known were not complied with." He also quotes telegrams to show that he had made inquiries from the loyalty of the troops and had been assured that they would do their duty at all hazards.

The depot campaign is set forth at length, but the facts do not differ materially from those published at the time. It appears that the General had agreed with the strikers to accept the depot, but through orders, the responsibility of which he has not yet been able to find, he was taken to Twenty-first street, and found it necessary to disembark his troops there. This he refers to as "a serious and fatal mistake." The responsibility of the movement of General Dimond's troops from the depot to the city is placed on Marshal Baldwin. General Dimond states that General Sheehan saw the necessity of occupying the end of the depot, which was clear of strikers, and sent a request to General Dickinson to that effect. General Dickinson refused the request, and General Dimond says that he preferred to receive such orders from General Dickinson. When General Dimond finally sent the order General Dickinson had been overcome by the heat. The removal of the companies from the head of the column and the bridges was opposed by the strikers, and the General, in order to encourage the strikers, but Marshal Baldwin, who had assumed command of the troops, insisted on his orders being carried out.

THE TRUST AND THE TARIFF.

Whisky People Were Unable to Raise the Money Needed.

PEORIA, Ill., August 28.—The whisky trust failed to negotiate the loan of \$5,000,000 with the New York banks for the purpose of taking all of its product out of bond before the new tariff went into effect. At the close of business hour this afternoon, the last day of grace, the government warehouse contained a large quantity of spirits. At 2 o'clock a check bearing the signature of John Bagges, Vice-President of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, was presented to Collector Hunter for \$111,165. At 4 o'clock, the utmost limit allowed for the payment of the old tax, another check was sent in for \$105,154, making the total amount paid by the trust to the collector to-day \$216,319. The whisky distillers enough was taken from other sources to make up the difference of \$283,681, making the largest daily collection at this office in the history of the service.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

PEORIA, Ill., August 28.—With the close of business the whisky trust took out \$4,000,000 worth at all points. It is believed that the trust will test the validity of the new tariff.

More Successful Experiments.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., August 27.—Five 15-inch projectiles, each containing 500 pounds of nitro-gelatin, and one containing 200 pounds, were fired this afternoon. The explosions were perfect, three exploding when striking the water, causing a thunder-like noise and emitting sheets of flame. No fire was visible from those exploding under the water, but the usual rising up of the water caused by the explosion was perceptible.

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 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, and to the Cuban Treasury, from the higher tariff on American imports."

SUCH 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. Runyon on points most affecting German commerce. According to opinion here the effect of the sugar duty will be rather to induce bounty-giving in the countries that raise sugar than to abolish bounties."

TALKS WITH ENGLISH WOOL BROKERS.

LONDON, August 31.—A representative of the house of Windeler & 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 held 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 steady decline in the price of the 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 Windeler & 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 trade. The most important feature of the measure, so far as Canada is concerned, is the placing of saved 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 course of the next few years an export trade upward 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 be under a duty of 20 per cent. The same may be said of the eggs and horse trade, 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 a step toward 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 Union Pacific, American Loan and Trust Company, and the receivers of the Union Pacific. The amount of the mortgage is \$14,981,000, which was given petitioner as trustee to secure the payment of bonds. The attorneys for Dillon, who were in court to-day, are J. W. Cheyenne, New York and Potter & Burke of Cheyenne. John M. Thurston of Omaha appears 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. 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 horseman 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 route 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. Furthermore, the crop was a much greater shortage of the crop in Europe than anticipated. Mr. Harris said he believed if the farmers could hold their wheat until next June, that they would receive three times the present prices of cereal. Mr. Showers has great confidence in Mr. Harris, as he believes he is from long years of successful experience strictly on the side of the world's markets. Mr. Showers is of the opinion that the Klickitat farmers will be slow to sell, owing to pressure of obligations; but should they manage to hold a part, he believes they will be well rewarded.

Wing Dams in the Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—A local firm has received a contract from the government for making an improvement in the Sacramento river, which will undoubtedly be of importance to steamers and other craft traveling those waters. For years the navigation of the Sacramento river as far as the capital city has been made difficult by reason of dangerous obstructions at Hickock's Shoals, ten miles below Sacramento. The river current has formed a bar at that point, which makes the river impassable except at high water. Under the contract just awarded it is proposed to construct wing dams from the shores and cut the bar expected that sufficient current will be created to keep this particular point in the river clear of sand and make the river navigable at all times.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—The first direct steamship line between America and the west coast of Africa has been chartered in the State of New Jersey. It will be known as the African Steamship Company. About half of its stock is subscribed, and the boats will ply monthly between this city and Liberia, beginning about October 1. The company, which will receive a subsidy from the Liberian government of \$10,000 a year, intends to carry the United States mail.

THE EXPOSITION FEVER.

LOS ANGELES, August 29.—It was definitely settled to-day that an International Exposition will be held here from October 15 to January 15. It will be held in Agricultural Park, and a number of buildings, including the main hall, 400 feet long, will be erected at once. All the attractions of the Mid-Pacific display and 200 foreign attractions have been secured.

TERRIBLE TAUREGS

They Annihilate French Sortie Party at Timbuctoo.

IT CREATES CONSTERNATION.

Accounts of Other Battles and the Occupation of Timbuctoo by the French Troops—Detachment Makes a Sortie From the Town and is Cut to Pieces.

PARIS, August 30.—According to a report received at St. Louis the French garrison at Timbuctoo after three days' desperate fighting with the Tauregs and other hostile tribes, which had been besieging that city, made a sortie. The beleaguering forces in overwhelming numbers fell upon the sortie party, fairly annihilating it. This news has created consternation in army circles, as it is the second serious resistance the French have met with in the vicinity of Timbuctoo since that important Soudanese town was occupied by them early in the present year. A summary of the movements of the French in the Soudan and the occupation of Timbuctoo is as follows:

A French column commanded by Colonel Bataillon arrived at Timbuctoo January 1, and two days later a detachment of troops with Colonel Bataillon at their head, accompanied by Colonel Lile, and the entire staff, started out on a reconnoitering expedition, leaving Captain Philippe as senior Captain in charge of the post at Timbuctoo. This French detachment in some ways never fully explained to the public was surprised in a sleep in camp at Dougoi, two hours' march north of Goundam and three days' march from Timbuctoo. The Arabs, chiefly Tauregs mounted and on foot, armed with lances and knives, entered the French camp by several sides during the darkest hours of the night, and overpowered the startled French at Timbuctoo. The French were unable to see their rifles to defend themselves successfully. The Arabs massacred nearly the entire detachment, consisting of the Fifth and Eleventh