The Islander.

VOL. 4. NO. 30. FRIDAY HARBOR, SAN JUAN CO., WASH., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1894. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

EZETA ON THE STAND.

He Testifies in His Own Behalf at San Francisco.

READING OF DEPOSITIONS ENDED

The Case Will be Decided According to the Evidence Unless Habeas Corpus Proceedings Are Begun—Depositions Not Entirely Satisfactory.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7. — The government of San Salvador has exhausted its stock of depositions, and seems to have no oral testimony to offer in the extradition proceedings now pending in the United States District Court here against General Ezeta and his fellow refugees. The depositions presented so far have not been entirely satisfactory to the prosecution, inasmuch as a great deal of testimony has been stricken out under the ruling of the court that American law relating to admissibility of evidence must obtain during the proceedings. The first deposition relates to the killing of Thomas Canas, a teamster whom General Ezeta and Juan Cienfuegos encountered during their flight to the sea. The second accuses General Cienfuegos and Manuel Cassin with shooting at Andros Amaya, with whom Cassin was at war. The third deposition is in connection with the forcible taking of $2,584 from the International Bank of Salvador and Nicaragua by General Ezeta. Then came a long accusation charging the refugees with shooting Cesar Alfaro and the hanging of Cassimo Henriquez, revolutionists who had opposed Ezeta's cause. Other charges of burning houses and shooting other persons were brought out.

Very soon after the convening of the court this morning counsel for the prosecution announced that it had no further depositions at hand. Dr. Calderon, the local Consul for San Savador, was sworn. He testified that documents intended as evidence against the accused had been dispatched to him, and would arrive on the next steamer from Central America. Upon this showing the prosecution moved for a continuance of the case. Judge Morrow refused to grant a continuance. The defense then moved for a dismissal of the charges, asserting that sufficient evidence to hold the prisoners had not been adduced. This motion, too, was overruled. The defense after some delay decided to put in evidence to substantiate their plea of lack of jurisdiction of the United States courts.

Commander Thomas of the gunboat Bennington was called to the witness stand. It was the announced intention of the defense to prove that the prisoners had really been kidnaped into the country, their demands to be permitted to leave the gunboat at La Libertad and Acapulco having been refused, and that they could not be considered within the jurisdiction of the court, inasmuch as they had been forcibly and illegally landed upon American soil. Commander Thomas testified briefly as to the incidents of the rebellion in Salvador, but was prevented from stating why he had detained the refugees on board the Bennington. Judge Morrow finally ruled that the province of the court was to consider the prisoners within its jurisdiction and not to consider the means by which they had reached there. In other words, the court decided not to go behind the returns of the United States Marshal. This means that, unless resort is had to habeas corpus proceedings in another court, the prisoners will be tried on the merits of the evidence presented against them by the government of San Salvador.

Ezeta was called as a witness in his own behalf. He denied the charge that he caused Henriquez to be hanged, and said that he did not know of his death until informed of it by his officers. Ezeta added, however, that he thought Henriquez had been well hanged, because he was a rebel. He said that he killed Thomas Canas in self-defense, and that the money taken from the Bank of Nicaragua was merely borrowed to pay his soldiers. General Colcho was also examined, but there are no specific charges against him. The case went over.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

No Further Action Taken by China on Account of the War.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Before Secretary Gresham left for the West he had a conference with the Chinese Minister concerning the Chinese treaty, which was ratified by the Senate a short time before adjournment. Minister Yang Yui told Secretary Gresham that, owing to the war, no action has been taken by the Chinese government. China has been officially notified by the State Department of the ratification of the treaty on the part of the United States, and as soon as the treaty is ratified by China and official notice given the United States ratifications will be exchanged by the two governments and proclamations issued. No action will be taken by the United States looking to the enforcement of the treaty until President Cleveland issues the proclamation. Then the Secretary of the Treasury will issue instructions to Collectors of Customs in accordance with the treaty. Secretary Gresham and the Chinese Minister discussed the present permits of the treaty, and the Minister was assured as soon as the action of his government was officially received the United States would proceed with its part of the contract.

That Contribution Circular.

DUBLIN, September 7. — Freeman's Journal says the origin of the circular appealing for contributions to the Irish fund has been traced to the London committee of the Irish National League.

An Ignoble Ending.

CHICAGO, September 7.—The celebrated Viking ship, which crossed the Atlantic and was exhibited at the World's Fair, sank in the river during a storm Monday.

Revolt of Arab Tribes.

ADEN, September 7.—Rumors reached here of a revolt of Arab tribes in Yemen district. The Arabs are reported to have blown up several official buildings.

MISSISSIPPI'S WARRANTS.

The Officers of the Bank Note Company to be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, September 6. — Chief Hazen of the treasury secret service received a telegram to-day announcing the arrest in St. Louis, Mo., this morning of Secretary Smith of the St. Louis Bank Note Company. This company, it will be remembered, printed and engraved the $5 and $20 warrants of Mississippi, which bore a striking resemblance to United States money. The President of the company will be arrested when he returns to St. Louis, and Agent Holmes of the company, who is in charge of the Chicago branch, will also be looked after. In the meantime the United States District Attorney at Jackson, Miss., is preparing a case against the State, Governor Stone and others in the same case. The Mississippi officials refused to call in the warrants, but the fact that they have been declared illegal by the general government has, it is said, had the effect of destroying public confidence in them as money, and the banks refuse longer to take them.

THREATENED UPRISING.

Indians in Northwest Territory Preparing for an Outbreak.

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., September 6.—We are threatened with an Indian uprising. Saturday a settler named Day brought word that the Indians around Jackfish Lake had risen and seized all the guns and ammunitien and horses belonging to settlers in the neighborhood. It is said Gabriel Dumont is there and is inciting the Indians to make trouble. That story, however, is not sustained by any evidence, and may have no foundation in fact. Thirty of the mounted police went out there late Saturday night, and nothing has been heard as to their movements since their departure. Much anxiety is felt. The Indians are non-treaty Indians, and belong to the Sotos. All the white women have been removed to one large house, which is in itself a sign of danger. Six of the young Indians in the Industrial School ran away two days ago, and are supposed to have joined their brethren who are threatening trouble.

TO LIGHT THE RIVER.

Commander Farenholt to Report as to the Proper Sites.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Representative Hermann has been in consultation with the department regarding lighting the Willamette river, as provided for in the appropriation bill. About twenty-five beacon lights are to be established along the river, and instructions were prepared to-day and sent to Commander Farenholt of the lighthouse district to make an examination and report as to the proper sites.

COLUMBIA RIVER LIGHT VESSEL.

PORTLAND, Or., September 6.—Commander Farenholt, United States navy, inspector of the thirteenth lighthouse district, with headquarters in this city, stated yesterday that in accordance with orders the Columbia river light vessel No. 50 would be replaced on her station about four miles to the southward of the entrance to the Columbia river. The tender Manzanita towed the light vessel from Astoria across the bar on that date, but because of bad weather she was returned inside the bar to anchorage off Fort Stevens, and will be replaced on her station as early as practicable.

SCANNELL'S CASE.

The Contempt Proceedings Against Him Continued.

OMAHA, September 6. — The trial of Bishop Scannell for contempt of the District Court in refusing to open St. Paul's Church at the court's order was continued to-day. The Bishop was called to the stand, but refused to testify, as he was the defendant in a criminal action, and was sustained by the court. Later the Bishop was examined by the defense. He testified to the conversation he had held with his parishioners, and which had been offered in evidence by the State. His version differed in no material respect from those preceding him. He stated that he had refused to send a priest, as requested by the committe, or to open the church for school purposes until they had settled their grievances and made arrangements to pay their debts. The case was continued to September 17.

IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

Indications That the Corean Minister Sympathizes With China.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—If the attitude of the Corean Minister, who is in this city, toward the two Oriental powers now engaged in war is any indication of the feeling which Corea entertains for its neighboring nations, then Corea is the firm friend of China. The Minister arrived here from Washington a few days ago on his way home. He had intended to sail on the China, but became ill and had to postpone his departure. He declined the services of an American doctor, and also spurned the services of a Japanese physician, who offered to attend him. Minister Soo sent to Chinatown and engaged a Chinese doctor, who cured him. The Minister then engaged passage on the Belgic, which sails September 8, but changed his mind on learning that the cousin of the Japanese Emperor, Prince Komatsu, also intends leaving on that steamer. Minister Soo will wait for the next steamer.

Boat Railway at the Dalles.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Instructions have been sent Major Post by the War Department to make an examination and report upon the right of way for a boat railway at the dalles of the Columbia river. If the prices are reasonable in his judgement, they will be accepted. Where unreasonable, the Attorney-General will be asked to begin condemnation proceedings.

The World's Fair Medals.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Bids for furnishing blanks and striking in bronze the 33,555 medals of award for the World's Columbian Exposition were opened at the Treasury Department. That of the Scoville Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., at $22,000 was the lowest.

HAWAII RECOGNIZED.

Formal Presentation of President Cleveland's

LETTER TO PRESIDENT DOLE.

Minister Willis Calls on the Hawaiian President and Presents Him With the Letter of Recognition of the Republic by the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—Advices by the steamship Belgic from Honolulu under date of August 28 say:

Minister Willis called on President Dole yesterday, and presented him with Cleveland's letter of recognition of the Republic. The Cabinet, as well as Minister Thurston, were present. Minister Willis addressed the President as follows:

"The right of the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish their own form of government has been formally acknowledged both by the executive and the legislative departments of the United States. It seemed proper for me therefore, so far as I, the diplomatic agent, had the right to extend to the Republic of Hawaii, it having been created under the forms of law and existing without effective opposition. The action thus taken has, I am glad to state, been fully approved by the proper authorities at Washington. As the highest evidence of that fact I have received an autograph letter from the President, addressed to you as President of this Republic. In delivering this letter, as instructed, permit me to join in its friendly sentiments and to express the hope that through the government now inaugurated peace, prosperity and happiness will be secured to all the people of these Islands."

He then presented the following letter from President Cleveland, signed by Secretary Gresham, and addressed to Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii:

"Great and Good Friend: I have received your letter of the 7th ultimo, by which you announce the establishment and proclamation of the Republic of Hawaii July 4, 1894, and your assumption of the office of President with all the formalities prescribed by the constitution thereof. I cordially reciprocate the feelings you express for the continuance of the friendly relations which have existed between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and assure you of my best wishes for your personal prosperity."

In reply to this letter President Dole said to Minister Willis:

"It is with sincere gratification that I have received the information that the President of the United States has confirmed the recognition so promptly extended by your excellency to the Republic of Hawaii. Permit me on behalf of the Hawaiian people to reciprocate the friendly sentiments expressed by you toward this government and to assure you of our desire that the relations of comity and of commercial intercourse, which shall be mutually advantageous, may ever exist between the two countries."

The confirmation of the reported recognition has taken the wind out of the royalist sails, and even the most rabid of them acknowledge that the career of the ex-Queen is now ended. One prominent royalist, who expressed the views of many, said last evening:

"The recognition is complete. We must acknowlege that fact. But if the royalist commission, consisting of Parker, Wildemann and Cummings, had never gone to Washington the Republic would never have been recognized. They have ruined the Queen's cause as thoroughly as though they had taken a request from the Queen for annexation."

A slight trouble seems to be brewing in the government camp in spite of the recognition news. The Schutzen Club, an organization originally formed by German supporters of the provisional government, but which has since grown to a large size and has taken in all nationalities, has sent a set of resolutions to the government announcing that if some of their members are not given government positions at once, the club, as a body, will withdraw its support from the powers that be. No answer has been sent yet, and the matter will come up in the Council to-morrow. The first election under the Republic will be held during the last week in October, when Senators and Representatives will be elected. Every inducement is being offered to make the natives register, and they seem to be rapidly falling into line.

MONTANA SCANDAL.

Mrs. Aaron Hershfield Has Brought Suit for Damages.

CHICAGO, September 5.—The sequel to a World's Fair romance was developed to-day when word was received here of a suit for $75,000 damages filed at Helena, Mont., by Mrs. Aaron Hershfield against the millionaire banker, J. D. Hershfield, and his wife of Helena. As had been stated, Aaron Hershfield, the wealthy brother of the Montana banker, capitulated to the charms of Della Hogan, a beautiful Irish girl of Helena. The pair visited the fair together, and one day last summer Della's two brothers called on young Hershfield at the Great Northern Hotel, and at the point of their revolvers, the Hershfields claim, compelled him to marry their sister. When the bride and groom returned to Helena, Banker Hershfield and his wife were horrified, and at their solicitation, Della alleges, Aaron went to North Dakota and began proceedings for the annulment of his marriage. When Mrs. Aaron heard of the suit she sought legal advice, and the $75,000 damage suit for alienation of her husband's affections resulted.

Heavy Fruit Shipments.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—Reports from the freight department of the Southern Pacific state the shipments of green fruits to Eastern points this year are largely in excess of last year. Over 1,200 more carloads have gone East than last year.

Chartering Merchantmen.

YOKOHAMA, September 5.—The Japanese elections passed off quietly. Large numbers of Japanese are going to Corea. All available merchantmen have been chartered by the government for use as transports.

WAR DOCUMENT.

The Proclamation of the Chinese Emperor Declaring War.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—The steamship Belgic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu, bringing Yokohama advices to August 15 and Hong Kong to August 1. At Peking August 1 the following edict was issued by the Emperor:

"Corea has been our tributary for the past 200 odd years. She has given us tribute all this time, which is a matter known to all the world. For the past dozen years or so she has been troubled by repeated insurrections, and we, in sympathy with our small tributary, have as repeatedly sent succor to her aid, eventually placing a garrison in her capital to protect her interests. In May of this year another rebellion was begun in Corea, and the King repeatedly asked for aid from us to put down the rebellion. We then ordered Li Hung Chang to send troops to Corea, and they had barely reached Yashan when the rebels scattered. But the Wo Jen (an ancient name for the Japanese, expressive of the greatest contempt) without any cause whatever suddenly sent their troops to Corea, and entered Seoul, the capital of Corea, reinforcing them constantly until they have exceeded 10,000 men. In the meantime the Japanese forced the Corean King to change his form of government, showing a disposition in every way to bully the Coreans. It was found a difficult matter to reason with the Wo Jen.

"Although we have been in the habit of assisting our tributaries, we have never interfered with their internal government. Japan's treaty with Corea was as one country with another; there is no law for sending large armies to a country and bullying it in this way and compelling it to change its system of government. The various powers are united in condemning the conduct of the Japanese, and can give no reasonable name to the army she now has in Corea. Nor has Japan been amenable to reason, nor would she listen to the exhortation to withdraw her troops and confer amicably upon what should be done in Corea. On the contrary, Japan has shown herself bellicose without regard to appearances, and has been increasing her forces there. Her conduct alarmed the people of Corea, as well as our merchants there; and so we sent more troops over to protect them. Judge of our surprise, then, when half way to Corea a number of Wo Jen ships suddenly appeared and, taking advantage of our unprepared condition, opened fire on our transports at a spot on the sea coast near Yashan, and damaged them, thus causing us to suffer from treacherous conduct, which could not be foretold by us.

"As Japan has violated treaties and has not observed international law and is now running rampant with her false and treacherous actions, commencing hostilities herself and laying herself open to condemnation by the various powers at large, we therefore desire to make it known to the world that we have always followed the paths of philanthropy and perfect justice throughout the whole complications, while the Wo Jen on the other hand have broken all the laws of nations and treaties, so that it became impossible to bear with them. Hence we commanded Li Hung Chang to give strict orders to our various armies to hasten with all speed to root the Wo Jen out of their lair. He is to send successive armies of valiant men to Corea in order to save the Coreans from bondage. We also commanded the Manchu Generals, Viceroys and Governors of the maritime provinces, as well as the commanders-in-chief of the various armies, to prepare for war and make every effort to fire on the Wo Jen ships, if they come into port, and to utterly destroy them. We exhort our Generals to refrain from the least laxity in obeying our commands in order to avoid severe punishment at our hands. Let all know this edict as if addressed to themselves individually. Respect this."

THE WAR FEELING.

LONDON, September 5.—A Shanghai dispatch says Chinese recruits are arriving at Tien Tsin, where they are equipped. The province of Shang Tung is discontented, and no sympathy is expressed with the war against Japan. The inhabitants regard the war with Japan as directed against the government, and not against the people of China. In Manchuria the people are intensely anti-foreign, and urge most active opposition to the Japanese. A man was tortured at Ning Po as a Japanese spy. The man was not a Jap, but a native of China. Two Japanese in Shanghai arrested as spies were surrendered yesterday to the native officials by the American Consul. The foreign population at Shanghai is indignant at this action. The Chinese claim the right to arrest Japanese within the limits of the settlement. The United States government has instructed its Consuls not to interfere in any way in the difficulties between China and Japan.

Cannot Enforce the Law.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—To-day a number of gentlemen representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association had a conference with Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue bureau on the free alcohol section of the new tariff bill. Secretary Carlisle explained the dilemma in which he and Mr. Miller found themselves. The law is a mere skeleton without money or machinery to put it into operation. Altogether he could not see how it was possible to enforce the law.

Receivers Appointed.

SALT LAKE, September 5.—Judge Merritt to-day appointed S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, F. R. Coudert and J. W. Doane as receivers of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern road. Judge Marshall on behalf of the American Loan and Trust Company asked for a reasonable postponement in order to allow his clients, who were trustees of the consolidated mortgage, to make application for a separate receivership.

All Well With Peary.

NEW YORK, September 5.—A cable dispatch from the Peary relief expedition steamer Falcon dated Disco, July 17, received to-day, states all are well.

County-Seat Removal.

EVERETT, Wash., September 4.—The County Commissioners have signed the order calling an election to vote on the removal of the county-seat from Snohomish to this place.

WHOLE CITIES BURNED

Loss of Life From the Forest Fires is Appalling.

MAY RUN INTO THE THOUSANDS.

Throughout Three States the Fires are Raging Furiously—Death and Destruction Everywhere—More Than Five Hundred Dead.

ST. PAUL, September 3.—A special to the Pioneer-Press from Pine City, Minn., gives this estimate of the dead:

Hinckley	200
Sandstone	46
Sandstone Junction	25
Pokegama	25
Skunk Lake	29
Miscellaneous	30
Total	355

Six towns wiped out and more than 500 dead is the record made by the forest fires in this State in the past twenty-four hours. In Hinckley, Sandstone, Pokegama, Sandstone Junction, Skunk Lake and Mission Creek there are 355 known dead. In addition several hundred are missing, while from 150 to 200 were scattered on farms throughout the district burned over. The destruction was complete in most of the towns named, but some of the forest land escaped. The loss, however, will be in the millions, and the loss of life will not be definitely known for several days, if ever. The relief trains brought supplies sent out from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other towns, and the sufferers are being cared for at this and other points.

The town of Hinckley, Minn., about half way between this city and Duluth, has been wiped out by forest fires, and the list of the dead may reach 1,000. It will certainly exceed 200, and reports now being received would indicate that the larger figure may not be too great. On the train to-day from there there were one or two people who came through the fires and who have graphic stories to relate of the scene. The train from Duluth reached a point a mile and a half north of Hinckley some time after midnight, and was forced to return to a point five miles away on account of the threatening flames. Half a dozen passengers, however, secured a hand-car and rode through the flames to Hinckley, taking the north-bound train this side of there and returning to this city. On their ride on the hand-car they encountered twenty-seven dead bodies along the line of the road. Seventeen were discovered at Hinckley during the morning, and twenty-one others had been found up to 1 o'clock. They say the people of Hinckley ran into the woods when their homes caught fire, and as the timber afteward burned, it is probable that great numbers perished. The most conservative estimate of the dead is 200. The whole country around Hinckley is on fire, and the fullest extent of the disaster cannot be learned for a day or two.

It is feared several other towns have suffered a like fate. Milica called for help yesterday, and the relief train from St. Cloud was unable to go beyond Bridgeman. Nothing further has yet been received from Milica, and how much has been the suffering cannot at this time be known. Bridgeman was apparently safe after a hard fight. The flames, however, were very threatening around that town, and as it is very dry all over that part of the State, the worst is feared. Those who came through the fires around Hinckley on the hand car suffered severely from burning. Their injuries, however, will not prove fatal. They tell many sad stories of what they saw. One woman had evidently tried to save her five children, and was overtaken by the fierce flames, and the whole family perished close to the railroad. The passenger train from Duluth, on which these men were, is in ashes, and the rest of the passengers have taken refuge in a marsh near Skunk Lake, where they are surrounded by fire. The engineer was badly burned by the flames, but stood at his post and took all of the passengers out of the fire safely. This engineer, James Root, is one of the best known and pluckiest of those in the employ of the St. Paul and Duluth. He tried to take his train through the fires to Hinckley, but when the cars caught from the flying embers he reversed his engine and backed at full speed to Skunk Lake. It was so dark during the day that it was almost impossible for any one to see 100 feet away, and during the night the headlight on the engine was useless. Engineer Root's injuries are quite serious, but it is hoped he will recover, although one report gives no hope.

THE CHURCH ROW.

Mass Was Celebrated Under Protection of the Police.

OMAHA, September 2.—As a sequence to Bishop Scannell's arrest for contempt yesterday in refusing to open the doors of St. Paul's Church on the order of the District Court services were held there to-day under police protection by the Bishop's opponents. Mounted police surrounded the church, and prevented a riot. The court officers started to burst the doors down, but duplicate keys were found by the janitor. Over 100 friends of the Bishop surrounded the church, and watched the service through the windows, but offered no violence. A riot was said to be imminent when the police arrived. The trouble is not yet ended.

The Tennessee Lynching.

MEMPHIS, September 3. — Criminal Court Judge Cooper is determined to punish the mob who lynched the six alleged negro incendiaries near Millington Friday night. Four more men were arrested on bench warrants to-day, charged with complicity in the lynching. From facts brought out to-day it appears Detective Richardson knew an attempt would be made to lynch the prisoners and deliberately led them into the hands of the mob.

Rich Gold Ledge.

BOISE, Idaho, September 3.—A very rich gold ledge has been discovered on Willow Creek, fifteen miles from Boise, two and one-half feet of ore being stripped from 300 feet. Its value is variously estimated at from $1,000 to $2,000 per ton.

INTENTIONS OF CHINA.

The War Party Said to Have Gained the Upper Hand.

LONDON, September 4.—The Standard's correspondent in Belin telegraphs that the war party, of which Prince Tching is at the head, has the upper hand in China, which meant the struggle will be prosecuted vigorously. A large army is gathering near Peking. Half of this army will guard the capital, and the other half march to Corea before winter. Owing to the freezing of the gulf of Prehili the Japanese will then not derive so much benefit from their navy as they have heretofore, and will be doomed more or less to inaction. The correspondent states the rumors of negotiations between the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Russia for holding a conference to pave the way for peace is denied.

FORCED LOAN ORDERED.

LONDON, September 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai says: "An imperial decree has been issued at Peking ordering a forced loan. It calls upon four native banks to loan the government, if possible, 10,000,000 taels.

HEAVY ORDER FOR GUNS.

BERLIN, September 4.—Prince Yamashino, the nephew of the Emperor of Japan, visited the Krupps in Essen on Wednesday, and yesterday he sent them a heavy order for guns. He says that Japan has ample funds in her treasury and does not need foreign money. She is able to carry the war to its conclusion and demonstrate the rottenness of the Chinese Empire without borrowing a copper from anybody. The Prince and his suite will be entertained by the Krupps for several days.

THE DEFENSES TOO STRONG.

LONDON, September 4.—A special to the Times from Shanghai states that the Chinese report that Thursday last the Japanese troops made a reconnaissance in force on Port Arthur. They found the landward defenses too strong, and retired without making an attack.

SIMPLY TO PROTECT RUSSIAN TRADE.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 4.—The Russian squadron destined for Corea is under orders to proceed with the utmost expedition. It is officially stated that the dispatch of the fleet does not imply Russian military intervention in Chinese-Japanese disputes, but is merely intended to protect Russian trade.

TALKED FREELY OF THE WAR.

CHICAGO, September 4.—H. Miyayawa of Tokio, the Japanese Consul at Lyons, France, passed through the city to-day on his way to his foreign post. He was formerly Consul at Hong Kong, and was transferred last November. He was seen at the Grand Pacific to-day, and talked freely on the war which Japan is waging with China. He said:

"I am surprised that American newspapers seem to know so little about the relations between Japan and China. It appears to be thought that Corea is partial to China, while, in fact, our relations with Corea are most friendly. When our troops occupied the Corean capital, a request was made by our government that reforms be instituted in Corea. The King of Corea consented to this, and appointed commissioners, who are now at work. The internal government, which was very corrupt, will be changed and the methods of taxation altered."

WHAT HELEN WOULD DO.

Mrs. Gougar Speaks Upon "Shotgun or Justice."

NEW YORK, September 4.—Fully 1,000 men and women listened to an address by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana at the auditorium in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, to-day. The announced subject was:

"The Shotgun or Justice? Which Shall the Laboring Classes Have in the Settlement of Strikes and the Battle Between Capital and Labor?"

Referring to the poverty in the great cities and suffering in the great tenement-house districts of the city, Mrs. Gougar said there were thousands of acres of land in the suburbs of New York held for speculative purposes, and added:

"If I were the Almighty for only five minutes, I would take all this property from the land speculators and give to God's children in the tenement houses of New York a place upon this earth and some of the gospel of fresh air and sunshine."

THE WHEAT CROP.

Annual Estimate of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

BUDA-PESTH, September 4.—The annual crop estimates issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture are published to-day, the delay in their issuance having been due to the care bestowed upon the revision of the report. According to these estimates the wheat crop of the world will be 2,476,000,000 bushels for 1894, against 2,279,000,000 bushels for 1893, and 2,280,000,000 bushels, the official average for the past decade. The deficit required to be covered by importing countries is 364,526,000 bushels for 1894, against 379,000,000 bushels in 1893. The surplus from importing countries is 444,245,000 bushels, against 378,664,000 bushels in 1893.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

The German Press Demands That They be Straightened Out.

BERLIN, September 4.—The German press in commenting on Samoan affairs emphatically demands that an end be put to the intolerable situation there. The papers declare that the tripartite agreement of the government of the islands is the root of the evil and should be repealed. The Vossische Zeitung suggests that Germany summon a conference in Berlin for the purpose of endeavoring to solve the question. At the same time it is added Germany does not intend to relax her claims or to agree to the proposal made by New Zealand that the administration of the government of the islands be submitted to that colony.

Canadian Pilgrims.

ROME, September 3.—Sixty Canadian pilgrims attended mass this morning in the Hall of the Consistory, where the Pope acted as celebrant. After the service his Holiness permitted the pilgrims to kiss his toe, and expressed a few pleasant words to each.

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 362, 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 fires; 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 impulses, 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 befallen 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 Saigone 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 remainder 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 DAUTILAS.

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 Dautilas, Southern Corea. The entrance of the harbor is guarded with torpedoes. The Chinese are cruising from port to port in the Gulf of Pe 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 Ortiz Turned Out.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The Herald's Managua (Nicaragua) special says: General Ortiz 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 Buca General Minister. The government is taking measures to meet any contingency, as it is expected that important events may happen at any moment, and there are rumors of impending trouble with Honduras.