GRAPHIC STORIES BY SURVIVORS

More Eye-Witnesses Reach Victoria With Tales of Tragic Incidents.

TERRORS OF THE CALAMITY

Death Stalked on All Sides During the Morning of Last Wednesday.

THE first stories of eye-witnesses of the San Francisco disaster gleaned from arrivals on Sunday, the first to reach the city, were published in yesterday morning's Colonist. The steamer Indianapolis yesterday brought further witnesses of the horrors of the disaster. Among them was Baron Schnurbein and his brother, of Bavaria, en route to Australia by the steamer Moana, which leaves on Friday. The two travelers were asleep in their room at the Palace hotel when the first shock took place, and did not awaken until thrown to the floor by the rocking of their bed. Baron Schnurbein put on some underclothing and rushed, half-awake, to the corridor, filled with an excited and scantily clad throng. After waiting for some moments in a square aloof from the huge structures which, for a time, it was feared would fall, the couple returned to the hotel, dressed, and secured as many of their belongings as was possible. When they returned to the street the fire had broken out in at least forty different places. They saw the quick progress of the flames and the excited throngs, the shooting of some ghouls who looted jewelry and other stores, and on the day after the earthquake they secured passage to Oakland on Mr. Spreckel's private yacht, which had been placed at the service of the refugees, and started north for Victoria to secure passage on the Moana. The Australian-bound steamer Sonoma was at her wharf when the disaster took place, and what has befallen her none could say.

Was En Route to Victoria

Mrs. D. Fuller, who was en route from San Diego to Victoria to join her husband in this city, was in San Francisco during the day following the earthquake. Passengers of the steamer from San Diego had been apprised of the disaster, and when the vessel neared the Golden Gate they saw vast clouds of smoke rising from the burning city. The scene was grand, but awful. The smoke obscured everything, and they could not learn what had been the loss at that time. The passengers landed at a wharf near Market street, and as fire had swept parts of that vicinity, the district presented a pitiful appearance. The pavement of Market street was cracked and warped, seemingly as a result of the earthquake, and near the Ferry building had sunk 2 or 3 feet in some places. The Ferry tower leaned considerably, and the building was reported dangerous. Mrs. Fuller soon learned that it would be difficult to secure passage by steamer, and she left for Oakland to come north by train. The trains were thronged, large numbers of their passengers being seemingly tourists who were hurrying to their homes. Oakland did not seem to have suffered much, and had become a great camp of refuge for the homeless, who were in a deplorable condition. The sight of the burning city seen from the train leaving Oakland was one never to be forgotten.

Will Rebuild City.

Mr. G. S. Peterkin, who was another eye-witness of the disaster, says already rebuilding is suggested. He said:

"I'll tell you why I think San Francisco will rise so strong from her ruins. The people are game; they are loyal to the core; San Francisco is to them the greatset town on earth, and they are going to stay by her. Just to illustrate. The day of the earthquake, after a good part of the business section had gone, into the house where I was staying came a prominent business man who had just lost everything. He mentioned the fact casually. Another came in, then another, until four were gathered together, comparing notes. They were all in the same boat. 'Boys,' said one of them, 'we'll drink to the new San Francisco.' And they drank.

"There was no panic, not even among the women and children. The spirit of the people helped the authorities much in their work, both in fighting the fire and in taking care of the

What is Needed.

"What the people need down there is not so much medical attendance as thorough organization in the distribution of relief and sanitary measures to prevent pestilence. For the size of the disaster, the number of injured is very small. It happened at a very fortunate time of the day. Had it happened in the evening, when the streets would have been full of people and crowds would have been in the theatres and other places of assembly, the loss must have been something frightful.

"Automobiles were the most useful means of communication. With the wires down, and the horses incapacitated from lack of water and by other causes, the automobiles were used in despatching news and in conveying the wounded to places of safety, where they could be attended to. Automobile supplies are an absolute necessity there now, and should be rushed. Autos are going to be needed for some time.

Scarcity of Water Serious

"A great part of the privation came from the lack of water and the fact that no fires could be built. The first shock jarred down all the chimneys, and the authorities would not permit the indiscriminate building of fires. Cooked food, therefore, was at a premium. I went to the proprietress of an hotel which I knew would be burned, and told her I would help to carry away the provisions if she would give me some of it. In that way I got two crates of eggs, a crate of oranges, one of lemons, and other supplies which came in very handy, both for myself and an aged family whom I cared for as best I could during the two days of greatest danger. I had an oil stove, and boiled the eggs in some shasta water.

People Stand Together

"In some places men were selling water at $1.50 a bottle, and they had got the water from the fire engine. There was very little of this sort of thing, however, and for the most part there was a spirit of co-operation and self-denial which does credit to the people of San Francisco. The people don't worry, apparently. They weren't stunned, either; just calm. Men went about with 'Don't worry' badges pinned to their hats, and the cheerfulness was remarkable.

No Crevasse.

"Everybody was on the one level. A common sight was women dragging their trunks along with them in an effort to save personal effects. A great deal of personal property was saved by burying. We buried silverware and statuary from a number of the houses, and I saw two men take their trunks and bury them.

The report that there is a great fissure down the centre of Market street is not true. I walked all the way down Market and could not see it. There is such a fissure along Van Ness avenue, where the country looks as if the street had been regraded. Buildings look as if the first story might have sunk into the earth, but it is the earth that has been forced up about them.

Soldiers Worked Hard

"The soldiers did nobly in preserving order. I saw one fellow hanging up to a telegraph pole who had committed some offence. I saw a man shot for sticking his hand through a jewelry store window in an effort at theft.

"Much further loss may be occasioned to property owners if, in rebuilding the city, they should shift the centre of business, as is possible."

Like Ice Jam

W. B. Bohlin, a San Francisco printer, who lived on the corner of Mason and Lombard streets, said when he rushed to the street there was a scene that beggared description. It was in a part of the town where there are a great many Italians, and the street was crowded with men and women, all in their night clothes and all on their knees praying.

He said: "We went back into the house and gathered a few things together and started to get away from the thickly settled section of the city. The streets were torn up in a manner almost inconceivable, telephone poles were all down and the wires strewn everywhere, while even the iron trolley poles were twisted as if some giant hand had seized them in its grasp.

"When the second shock came it sounded like a bomb exploding. By that time we were nearly to Van Ness avenue. There the pavements of the streets were so torn that they resembled an ice field in the north.

Sights Were Awful

"The sights that we saw were simply awful, men and women going insane on the street.

"When we left the city the wharves seemed to be intact, but just as we were crossing the bay the Call building burst into flames and the mass of smoke from the many fires obscured the city from our view shortly after leaving the shore."

Drowned In Bay.

J. C. Cramer, another escapee, said: "The struggle to board the ferry was worse than the earthquake itself, and many people were drowned. Men, women, and children fought to board the boat, and those in the centre were pushed on, utterly helpless and unable to do anything but move with the crowd. I was pinned in the centre of a bunch of struggling, fighting human beings. With my hands filled with two big grips, I was scarcely able to move. One woman held persistently to me, and several seemed to cling to her. Mingled with the shrieks and cries of the struggling people came the terrible crashings and roaring from the city as buildings collapsed and sank to the ground in a heap of ruins. Those on the outer edge of the crowd which tried to make the ferry were swept into the water. There is no telling how many were drowned.

Saw 300 Bodies.

E. Palme said: "I must have seen not less than 300 bodies while I was in San Francisco, and the injured were everywhere. I saw three men and one woman crushed to death, and I must have seen hundreds injured. All the morning and all the afternoon wagons and conveyances of every description were hauling away the dead and injured.

"I was asleep on the sixth floor of a rooming-house at 24 Turk street when the first shock was experienced, about 5 o'clock in the morning. The first intimation I had of the earthquake was when I was thrown bodily from my bed.

"The scene I saw when I reached the street beggars description. The street was filled by thousands of persons who were frightened almost to death, and they ran about like so many wild steers on a stampede. Most of them were attired only in their night clothes and nearly all were screaming. They would rush from one street to another, and were utterly bewildered.

Struck By Falling Fragments

"Women were carrying babies in their arms, and many persons were stricken down in their steps by the falling of the cement and stones from the building. I saw five persons killed by the debris off one building. They were huddled together under the lee of a building which had withstood the shock. Without warning the building collapsed and they were buried beneath an avalanche of stone and rock.

"The noise was almost deafening. The cracking of the buildings as they fell and the screaming of the panic-stricken people was frightful. I hardly understand how I lived through it all. All morning after the earthquake the people roamed the streets. Suddenly they would become frightened at something and they would rush wildly about, screaming for assistance. After a while they would be quieted down by the soldiers and the police, who did magnificent work, only to be started off again. Fire seemed to be in every direction, and so dense was the smoke that the light of the sun was shut off. I wandered through the streets until I found a man who had a launch. He rescued me from the veritable hell into which San Francisco had been converted and landed me safely at Oakland."

Drops Dead From Fright

Chas. Henley, of San Francisco, Pullman car conductor said: "Great rents were displayed in the street pavements, and in one place on lower Market street there was a crevice fully three feet wide. I saw a man drop dead in front of the Chronicle building from fright, and upon every hand were evidences of complete destruction. The Chronicle building was standing intact when I passed along suffering.

"The earthquake awoke the whole city with a start. I thought the bed was turning around. Unlike San Francisco residents, it took me some time before I realized what had happened, and it was some time before I went down town. When I went out, about half an hour after, the fires had already started, and everybody was flocking to the scene to see it, few dreaming that the whole city was doomed. The truth dawned on them gradually.

"Personally, I doubt whether any of the city will be saved.

about 6.30 a.m., but it was afterward blown up with dynamite. I don't think it was much injured by the earthquake at that time, although the Claus Spreckels building was very much out of plumb.

Saved a Woman.

Sam Wolf, a refugee, tells of saving one woman: "Just before I got out of the Grand hotel she was running toward an open window, and I caught her as she was part way out.

"Where are you going?" I asked.

"Oh, I was going downstairs," she answered. She would have fallen fifty feet to the stone pavement.

"She followed me out on the street, barefooted, and cut her feet on the broken glass, leaving a trail of blood behind her. The last I saw of her she was on her knees begging God for mercy on her sinful soul."

"End of World."

Charles W. Lawrence, of Salt Lake, said:

"But one thought seemed to possess the terror-stricken people—that the end of time had come. In some way the report was started that Chicago had suffered even worse than San Francisco ,and that the Illinois metropolis had been completely swallowed by an earthquake." Mr. Lawrence is hysterical at times and under the care of a physician.

Charred Bodies

"When we were escaping through the ruins of the San Francisco earthquake," said W. W. Wilson, "my wife and I were horror-stricken to see several bodies of people, charred and blackened by fire, lying in our path. We were compelled to get out of the city by way of Golden Gate park. During the excitement of the people several ruffians busied themselves robbing the helpless."

St. Francis Rocked.

"The earthquake and resulting fires in San Francisco were worse than the newspaper accounts of them," said S. C. Welling, of New York. "We were staying at the St. Francis hotel on the eleventh floor when we were awakened by the awe-inspiring motion of the building. It moved backward and forward in the manner of a cradle and everything became almost chaotic.

"The first thing I noticed on gaining the open air was a man taking a ring from the finger of a half-dressed young girl who had rushed in terror into the street from the hotel. Immediately afterwards I saw six dead bodies being carried out of the building opposite. My wife and I, forced by the advancing fires, gradually retreated towards the cemetery district.

"On the way we passed over the ruins of the Cosmopolitan hotel, where I saw over 100 dead bodies. In some places, particularly along Market street, we noticed that the street car rails were elevated in some places and sunken in others for six feet.

"On our way to the ferry afterwards, we encountered one great crevice, the extent of which may be gauged by the fact that a large wagon which had fallen into it did not come near reaching the top. Indeed, the streets were literally ripped up in all directions.

"Thirty dollars was charged by those who had wagons to carry one out of the danger zone. Water was selling at $1 a glass, and bread at fifty cents a loaf.

Officer's Head Blown Off

"Even at that price water was almost unobtainable. We could get only one glass. Mrs. Welling drank half it and washed her face with the other. I went without a wash.

"When we left San Francisco no one was permitted to enter the city without a pass from Mayor Schmitz or Gov. Pardee.

"Several men to my personal knowledge were shot for looting. An army lieutenant, whose name I cannot recall, had half his head blown off while dynamiting a building.

"The earthquake shocks continued almost constantly for the first two hours.

YORK COUNTY LOAN.

Toronto, April 24.—Joseph Phillips was interviewed last night at his residence on Wright avenue.

"What do you think the prospects are for the shareholders of the York Loan?" he was asked.

Without replying for a moment, Phillips stepped outside and pointed to the south and north. He said:

"Here is the land of the York Loan. It runs from King to Bloor and out past Sunnyside, nearly nine miles frontage. This has a future, and here lie hopes for the York Loan.

"I see no reason for the shareholders being downcast, for I think, if properly handled, this land will bring assets equal to liabilities. The National Trust company is well organized, and if it only disposes of the property when good opportunity offers, I believe the shareholders will not lose.

"You see, at the foot of the street they are beginning to build a sewer for us. A street railway will run tracks to the Dundas line, and then will come the paving of the streets. By that time almost anything can be asked for this property as a place of residence, with its freedom from smoke and factories and its beautiful view. This land will yet justify my choice of it."

CATARRH EASILY CURED

Not by Dopes or Stomach Drugging, but by the OZONATED AIR CURE.

No use loading the stomach with drugs; equally foolish to tamper with snuffs and atomizers.

Follow nature's method?

Inhale the healing vapors of "Catarrhozone," which kills every root and branch of the disease.

The nostrils are cleared, hawking, coughing, spitting and droppings are remedied. Absolute cure follows.

When this marvelous healer is so certain to cure catarrh, isn't it bad policy to delay?

Get Catarrhozone today and be cured like J. A. Hammell of Greenmount, P. E. I., who says:

"No one coud have worse catarrh than I had for years. It caused partial deafness, bad taste, upset my stomach, made me sick all over.

"Catarrhozone cleared my nostrils, stopped the cough and gave me a clear feeling in my breathing organs. I am absolutely cured."

Druggists sell Catarrhozone. Two months' treatment costs $1.00; trial size 25c. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

RELIEF STEAMERS ON WAY TO BAY CITY

Tellus From Victoria Will Be First of Vessels to Reach San Francisco.

STEAMER QUEEN SAILED LAST NIGHT

Amur Went to Vancouver to Load ---More Subscriptions Needed.

The relief steamer Tellus from Victoria, with a full cargo of provisions, including flour and break-making materials, canned goods, etc., and with a special correspondent of the Colonist on board, is due today at San Francisco. She will be the first of the relief steamers from northern ports to reach the stricken city. The steamer Queen, which sailed last night from the ocean dock, was also loaded with provisions to aid the sufferers. With the exception of 100 tons of general freight, loaded at Vancouver before news of the disaster was received, the entire cargo of the San Francisco liner is of provisions donated by various cities. There were 75 tons from Vancouver, and the remainder of the cargo was made up from Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria. Other Sound towns contributed, their donations ranging from 10 to 100 tons. Everett sent 25 tons of potatoes and 50 tons of provisions. The steamer Buckman sailed on Sunday from Seattle with a full cargo of food supplies, and the steamer Amur, which has been given free of any charge by the C. P. R. for the trip to San Francisco, left here yesterday morning to load most of her freight at Vancouver, from which port she will sail today. As well as giving the steamer Amur, the C. P. R. has donated $25,000 to the Red Cross society's fund.

The Shipments From Victoria

have been large, in fact, in excess of the neighouring cities in comparison with the populations. On the Tellus, given by Mr. Dunsmuir, there was also flour and other goods to the value of nearly $7,000 given by him, goods valued at $1,000 given by the city, to the value of $2,000 given by the Chinese community, and about $1,000 of general contributions. The fund is still growing, many contributions being added yesterday. The total is now near to $3,000.

Although the immediate needs of the sufferers are now being attended to, it will be many days to come bofer the unfortunate people will be able to supply themselves with food, and in the meantime subscriptions will still be received. At several of the city churches on Sunday reference was made to the disaster, and at the Metropolitan Methodist church a collection of $100 was made, which has been added to the fund. The mayor yesterday received the following telegram from Governor Pardee, dated from Sacramento:

"A. J. Morley, Victoria, B. C.:

"Over two hundred thousand homeless people in and about San Francisco. While present needs are supplied, they will have to be supported for considerable period. Advise shipment contemplated, and then await advises.

"GEO. C. PARDEE,
"Governor."

While the Canadian cities on the Coast are giving so freely to aid the sufferers,

Large Donations.

are also being made from various cities throughout the United States. Three million dollars has already been pledged by various Massachusetts interests for the San Francisco relief fund, and the total will reach $5,000,000 inside of ten days. Every workman is giving a day's pay, and depots have been opened for supplies that can be forwarded without spoiling. Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of medical supplies and disinfectants have been bought at Salt Lake for Boston account and rushed forward.

The amount of supplies that is being sent through to San Francisco from Chicago and points east of here is assuming tremendous proportions, and agents of the railroads and express companies say the movement is barely commenced. During the last twenty-four hours about 150 cars have left here on passenger train schedule, 144 of them being from the East.

Among the hundreds of carloads of assorted provisions that are being sent out from Los Angeles for San Francisco sufferers are several carloads of lots of lemons and oranges. The lemons especially are desired for use in San Francisco with the drinking water to purify it and lessen the danger of any possible epidemic from that source.

What is practically the largest commissary train in the world has been rushed north over the Southern Pacific from Los Angeles. This huge restaurant, destined to cater to the hungry refugees of San Francisco, is the Shattuck and Desmond "mess" train outfit enlarged to a guaranteed capacity of 20,000 meals a day.

A carload of feed intended for the use of the babies has been gathered by the local committees and despatched north. It comprises condensed milk, baby goods of all sorts, medicine, etc.

Three hundred and five thousand dollars is the sum total subscribed to date in and about Los Angeles to the fund for the relief of San Francisco earthquake sufferers. The individual amounts given are from all sources and classes.

Shipments From Sound.

Ninety-two thousand dollars' worth of supplies for the San Francisco sufferers has been bought in Tacoma and is now being shipped. The city of Philadelphia today wired $25,000 to be expended, which has already been done, and is being loaded on the steamer Burnside. That vessel will tonight with between 1,200 and 1,500 tons of supplies.

Following is a list of money expended at Tacoma for the stricken city:

Chicago American	$ 7,500
New York Journal	7,500
Boston	25,000
Philadelphia	25,000
South Bend	250
Steilacoom asylum	100
Wenatchee	90
Tacoma (about)	27,000

Complaint is being made in Tacoma of "the Seattle Spirit" in regard to the relief movement. Editorially the Tacoma Ledger says: "Our neighbors down the Sound find the San Francisco disaster a splendid opportunity for unsavory exhibitions of Seattle spirit. 'Big Food from Seattle' was the brutal headline the other day in one of the Seattle papers—an especially uncouth trick of a newspaper published in a city which itself had been forced to appeal for aid to its sister communities. Now comes the Post-Intelligencer, with the determination not to be outdone by its evening contemporary. In its edition of yesterday the P.-I. printed, under the heading, 'Tacoma Solicits Help by Wire,' an attempt to cast discredit upon this city and its chamber of commerce because, in its effort to rush relief to the suffering San Franciscans, the chamber had offered its services to Eastern relief boards for the purchase and forwarding of supplies."

The "Vancouver Spirit"

In Vancouver, the World reports that "on motion of Col. Dudley it was decided to ask the Associated Press to send word broadcast that Vancouver is British headquarters for forwarding relief supplies and that the civic committee here would take charge of the purchase and forwarding of supplies on behalf of any British city or government." The humor of which is apparent when it is known that the steamer Tellus, laden with provisions from Victoria, was already on the way to San Francisco when this was printed.

Detective's Close Call.—Detective Macdonald, of the city police force, had a narrow escape on Sunday from being run down and killed by a span of runaway horses. The detective was on a bicycle, and as he turned from Douglas street to Cormorant he heard a shout of warning and then the team him, the buggy wheels bumping knocked him down and rushed over him, the buggy wheels bumping against his legs as he lay on the ground, and the clatter of the horses' feet sounding close. Observers of the accident thought the officer had been killed, but he scrambled to his feet, much to their surprise. The runaway span of horses, which were driven by Mr. Scott, had become frightened by the steam roller and ran away, upsetting the buggy, in which were two women and some children, with the driver. One of the children received a scalp wound, but others were uninjured. Detective Macdonald was bruised, but is able to attend to his police duties; his wheel was wrecked. The detective's escape was regarded as marvelous by those who witnessed the accident.

COLLINS' FINALLY JUGGED.

Notorious Lawyers Makes Desperate Attempt to Escape.

San Francisco, April 23.—George D. Collins, the attorney convicted of perjury, was lodged in the state prison today, after making a desperate attempt to escape from the sheriff at the ferry-boat between this city and San Quentin. When the prisoners were let out of the jail Collins was missed. Hurried search through the gloomy building on Broadway disclosed him hiding under a cot. In the hurry of transportation across the bay a number of prisoners were separated from the sheriffs, but the deputies rounded them up before a landing was made. When the other shore was reached Collins was the only one not accounted for, and the boat had to be held in the slip while a hunt was begun. Sheriff O'Neil had about made up his mind that the prisoner had jumped overboard when the cry went up and he was dragged from his hiding place in a dark closet. As soon as he was taken he was ready with an explanation and made a speech to the other prisoners, declaring that he would be out of prison within twenty-four hours on a writ of habeas corpus. When he reached the prison no favors were shown him, for Chief Justice Beatty has suspended all further stays of execution to convicted prisoners. Collins was dressed in a suit of stripes and his hair was closely cropped. He has one more fighting chance for a writ of habeas corpus, for which he applied about two weeks before the earthquake, is still undecided. Final argument has been heard upon it, and Judge Murasky will decide it when the superior court resumes business promptly at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MYSTERY OF A LONDON HOTEL.

Daily Mail.

"No one can claim me, as I have no family and no relations, and there are no friends. * * * Let me disappear as quietly as can be."

An unsigned letter of which the foregoing sentences are extracts, a silver penknife, a purse, some new underclothing, and linen marked "Eux-Aoz" in red thread together form the only key to a remarkable mystery which two days ago was believed to be solved. Now it is a deeper mystery than ever.

Facts of the Tragedy.

On March 12th an American lady arrived by the boat train at Victoria and drove to Liffen's Hotel, Pimlico, with one bag, labeled "Victoria via Dieppe—Newhaven." She gave the name of Marie Duval (which she declared in her last letter to be incorrect.

She sent for laudanum on the plea of earache, and on March 14th she was found dead in her room, with the empty poison bottle at her side. A letter, with the ink scarcely dry, addressed to Mr. Liffen, the hotel proprietor, was on the table. Every care, it was evident, had been taken to destroy evidence of identity. But the clothing the woman wore and in which she expressed a desire to be buried, was not new. Some of the linen bore what is believed to be the laundry-mark "Eux-Aoz"—probably the mark of a Parisian laundry.

Strangely enough evidence was given at the resumed inquest on Wednesday pointing to the dead woman being Mrs. Laura Cushing, the wife of MBr. John P. Cusching, a very wealthy Boston man. Mrs. Wood, the sister of Mrs. Cushing, thought the handwriting of the letter to the hotel proprietor was that of her sister, and another witness held a similar view. Mrs. Cushing is, however, alive and well in Paris.

This is the full description of the dead woman as circulated by the police:

Age about 45, height 5 feet 2 in.; brown hair; wearing blue and white flannel dressing jacket, brown mixture skirt, grey striped silk bodice, blue striped petticoat blue striped silk petticoat black stockings, patent button boots, with name inside of Lord and Tamor, Broadway and Twentieth street, New York, No. 490, 4223. Also wearing a yellow metal twisted pattern bracelet. The dressing-jacket bears the laundry mark "E.U.X.—A. (orP.) O.Z."

Our New York correspondent telegraphs: Lord and Taymor sold on November 22, 1900, a pair of patent leather cloth-top button boots, size 4½ C (order number 490; factory mark unrecorded), to Mrs. A. A. Pope, whose address is Plat street, S. E. Cleveland, and who has another residence at Farmington, Connecticut. She is about 5 feet 4 in. in height, has a trim figure and dark hair, and it is believed spends much time abroad.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

Athens, April 23.—Under glorious sunshine the opening ceremonies of the Olympic games was performed yesterday by King George of Greece. The stadium was packed when the royal procession arrived to the strains of the Greek and British anthems.

First came a carriage with King Edward and Queen Olga. These were followed by carriages with Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Greek royal family, with their brilliant suites, and representatives of the various European courts.

Crown Prince Constant, Duke of Sparta, who is the patron of the games, read an address stating the object of the meeting and expressing the hope that the victors would remember that their victory had been acclaimed on the sacred soil of Athens by descendants of the ancient Hellenes.

King George then arose and brieny declared the games open. All the participants then paraded around the stadium, headed by bands of music. As the 900 athletes of the world moved past, three cheers greeted them from the crowd.

King George gravely returned the salute.

These games began with gymnastics and contests. No Americans participated today. Parsons, Moulton, Mitcheil and Hillman, the American athletes who have been ill, will probably be able to compete in the games.

HEAVY RAIN ADDS TO DESOLATIONS

Unfortunates in Refuge Camps Have Further Trials to Hard Lot.

DYNAMITING RUINS IS UNDER WAY

Overbearing Soldiery Cause Trouble Among the Police Department.

San Francisco, April 23.—It was feared by many that the heavy rains last night had weakened the walls left standing in the burned district and further increased the danger of life and limb, but assurance was given at headquarters of the building committee this morning that the downpour had no such effect. Under the direction of this committee walls are being dynamited and the danger instead of increasing is lessening every hour. In regard to the work that is being done, Committeeman W. H. Leahy said at noon today:

"General Funston has placed his dynamite at our disposal and they are working under our direction throwing down dangerous walls along Market street. When we have made this thoroughfare safe from Seventh street to the ferry we will devote our attention to the side streets, keeping up the work until we have covered all the streets in the business district. However, we will not touch walls standing back in lots or any walls that have supports. These will be attended to by the property owners. Neither will we do any dynamiting in bank buildings. Such explosions might play havoc with safes and vaults, and we will take no chances of causing further loss."

Legal Business.

Legal business will be resumed in San Francisco tomorrow morning. All the superior judges are safe and they will open their twelve departments in the Israel synagogue at the corner of California and Webster streets. Criminal cases will have precedence. Probate matters will follow, and civil cases, such as damage suits and divorces, will be reserved for the last on the calendar. The trials that were being heard at the time of the catastrophe will have to be recommenced. All court papers, records and the stenographers' transcripts of evidence were destroyed in the ruins of the city hall. The testimony in the Yoell will contest, which had just begun, is worthless to either side. Records of the new court of appeals and the supreme court were saved, however. Duplicates of all the records of important proceedings before these bodies are sent out of town to the different districts and are legally effective.

The Stork Keeps Busy.

On Saturday night triplets were born to one of the homeless at the Presidio, and the same night eight little tots made their first appearance on the reservation at Fort Mason. Six were born in the Emergency hospital and two on the vacant space adjoining the store where the mothers had taken refuge. The babies are all reported to be healthy youngsters. Five children were born last night in the hospital which has been established at Golden Gate park, making eighteen births in this park. Eight babies have been born in Buena Vista park.

The museum at Golden Gate park was not seriously injured by the earthquake. The main entrance is not injured, but half the north wall has suffered. The pictures and the relics which the building contained were not destroyed, but some of the desirable relics were broken. The bandstand is not badly damaged. The balustrades of the viaducts bridging the main driveway near the museum are wrecked.

Little Misery at Fort Mason

At Fort Mason there is little misery on account of the cold rain. About 8,000 people are encamped there, and on account of the sandy and sloping ground sanitation is not bad. Food is plentiful and of a fair variety. At this place there is some general sickness, but on account of the comparatively perfect sanitary conditions there is no danger of any sort of epidemic.

This is one of the largest camps in the city. The inhabitants here are made up mostly of those from the poorer quarters. About half of them are living under frail shelters of sheets and blankets which kept out most of the rain or wind. The entire basin between Fort Mason and the Presidio is filled with refugees.

Police Officer Held Up

Regular Police Officer J. J. Dow was held up by a soldier while on his way to report at police headquarters early yesterday morning. The regular made an attempt to force the policeman to labor in the street, but in turn was held up himself and turned over to a lieutenant, who relieved him of his gun and directed that he be sent to the guardhouse. Policeman Dow was ordered to halt at Page and Cole streets. The soldier commanded him to take a shovel and aid in the work of clearing away the debris in the street. The fact that the officer was in uniform and wore his star seemed to have no effect on the soldier. He told Dow in plain English that he would shoot him if he did not go to work. The tables were turned when the soldier turned around to pick up a shovel for the man he was attempting to impress. Dow quickly drew his revolver, held it at the head of the soldier and marched him in front of him to military headquarters at Page and Schrader streets. Policeman A. C. Williams reported a like experience when he reported at headquarters yesterday morning. He managed to persuade the soldier that he was exceeding his authority, and after a brief argument was allowed to go on his way.

Finance Committee's Report

The finance committee of the general relief committee reported that it has received contributions to date amounting to $1,551,536.95; $172,000 is the amount of the local subscription, making a total of $1,723,536.95. Three hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars has been promised locally. The committee is not satisfied with the local subscriptions and urges the citizens of San Francisco to subscribe more liberally. It was ascertained today that provisions have been hauled from along the water front to various distributing stations at the rate of 1,500 tons a day since yesterday morning. Several hundred bluejackets from the cruiser Boston are unloading freight from just arrived vessels and loading the endless procession of wagons and drays at the transport dock. Ships that do not carry provisions for the relief of suffering San Francisco are not permitted to dock at any of the wharves. Vessels of every description are used to carry the food.

The condition of the 5,000 or more people camped in Jefferson square park is something terrible. Not more than five per cent have even an army tent and the makeshifts are constructed of carpets, bed sheets and every imaginable substance. They are totally inadequate to keep out the heavy rain which is falling today.

The 400 soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth California national guard are requisitioning every house in the neighborhood for shelter, but in the meantime the homeless are in a miserable plight. Glenn A. Durston of the Spanish war relief committee has immediate charge of relief work. He made this statement to an Associated Press representative: "We are impressing every wagon and man we can lay our hands on. We have about 10 wagons in which we are hauling those who will go to the ferry station and are sending them out of town. We have sent to the Presidio for tents and by confiscating all vacant houses we can find we hope to have these unfortunates housed with some degree of comfort before night.

The Spirit and Courage

shown by the sufferers in the face of their misfortunes is wonderful. An aged crippled woman, lying on the dirt floor of patch work of bed sheets, carpets and tin roofing, made a remark which is a sample. "I am the widow of a union soldier. The sufferings endured by my husband at Vicksburg were nothing compared to mine. I am very comfortable, thank you."

The sanitary work is going forward as rapidly as possible. Several toilets have been erected and all refuse is being hauled away and burned promptly. There is, so far, very little sickness in camp and none of a serious nature. No infections disease has made its appearance.

The St. Paul Lutheran church, located near Jefferson square park is being utilized as

An Emergency Hospital

In the main auditorium, about 45 patients are lying on mattresses which have been spread on the floor, the staff of this hospital is composed chiefly of Los Angeles doctors and nurses. There are 19 physicians and 29 nurses employed. They work in day and night shifts. The head nurse was enthusiastic in regard to the work being done. She stated that they had every necessary appliance and were able to give prompt attention to sufferers. The patients are mostly suffering from exhaustion, nervous strain or slight fractures. There is no infectious or serious illness in this hospital.

Victorians Safe

On Sunday Mr. William Christie received a telegram from his sister, Boadie (Mrs. W. A. McGuire) at Santa Cruz, announcing her safety.

Word was received yesterday that Thomas Bradbury, the former well known stonecutter of Victoria, and his family are safe at Pacific Grove, Cal., though Mr. Bradbury's business premises near the St. Francis hotel are apparently destroyed.

News was received yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Matlaw and children escaped and are now in Oakland. Mrs. Matlaw is a daughter of Mr. J. R. Robbins.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, April 24.—A little child was burned to death at Lillyfield, in a fire which destroyed the farm house this afternoon. The coroner has been summoned, but no particulars can be obtained. A Galician woman named Teutarnaski suicided by drinking carbolic acid this evening.

The colony which the Salvation army will establish in the west will be located near Tisdale, where land has been selected for them by Col. Kyle. Active preparations are already in progress for arrival of newcomers.

ADDITIONAL POSTAL FACILITIES.

Number of Boxes Increased and the Collection Hours Changed

Word has been received from Ottawa that the postoffice department has decided to increase the number of street letter boxes in use throughout the city, and thirteen new boxes and one additional newspaper receptacle will be installed and ready for use by May 1st next. This will make the total number of boxes fifty-five, in addition to the nine newspaper receptacles, and will add greatly to the convenience for posting letters and papers at the various points in the city.

On the same date the hours of collection of letters and newspapers from these boxes will vary somewhat from the present hours, as the collection will begin at 7:30 p. m. from the corner of Craigflower road and Bolton avenue, Victoria West, instead of 9 p. m. as at present. This collection will be made from the boxes in the outer or more remote parts of the city, comprising thirty-five in all.

A collection will also be made twice daily, at 4:30 p. m. and at 10 p. m., from twenty of the letter boxes in the business portion of the city, in time for despatch by the Seattle mail and for the mails for mainland and eastern points, closing at midnight. The postmaster will have the hours of collection plainly indicated on each box.

The contract for the work of collecting letters and papers from the street letter boxes and newspaper receptacles has been awarded to S. E. King, who will enter on his duties on May 1st next. Mr. King is an old resident of the city, and his business ability will insure a satisfactory performance of the work.

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