The Day At Ottawa

Taking Over Halifax Garrison Puzzles Department of Militia.

Professor Prince Starts for the Coast to Preside at Fisheries Investigation.

Sir Wilfrid Will Turn the First Sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—It is likely the board of railway commissioners, when they appoint a successor to Mr. Duval as inspector of accidents, will station the new appointee at Winnipeg, so that he will be conveniently located for work in the West in case of accident, the presence of the inspector on the ground at the earliest possible moment being imperative.

The officials of the department of militia are in a quandary in connection with the assumption of control of the Halifax garrison and fortification by the Dominion. When it was discovered that the department could not take possession on the 1st of July, the 15th of September was suggested, and then, when the war office neglected to reply to this proposal, a further postponement of one month was suggested. Assuming that this would be agreeable to the Imperial authorities, Sir F. Borden and General Lake left on a trip to the Pacific Coast. Yesterday, however, a reply was received from the war office agreeing to the transfer on September 15, and now the officials of the department are puzzled to know what to do.

Quinquennial Census

Mr. Ablue, census commissioner, has gone west for the purpose of making preparatory arrangements for the quinquennial census of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan to be taken next year.

Professor Prince, commissioner of fisheries, left for British Columbia today to preside at the meeting of the commission, which is to again investigate the fisheries of the province.

W. A. MacKinnon, Canadian commercial agent in Bristol, calls the attention of Canadian architects to the programme competition for plans for the palace of peace to be erected at The Hague, Holland, at the expense of Andrew Carnegie. The building is to cost $640,000, and plans must be in the possession of the board of directors of the Carnegie foundation at The Hague by the 15th of March next. Full instructions, together with plans and photographs of the site, have been forwarded by Mr. MacKinnon to the department of trade and commerce.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on his way to Ottawa on Friday, will turn the first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Port Arthur.

Gamblers Busy In Chinatown

A "Wide Open" Policy Pursued By Shop Keepers In That Section of City.

White Patrons Said to Be Contributing Largely to Support Games.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Although it is generally taken for granted that gambling among the Chinese is carried on more or less all the time, it was not till within the last few days that the fact became known that there is more gambling going on in Chinatown, into which white men may obtain admittance, than has been the case for a number of years. It is not only the Chinese who engage in this, but white men, women and boys of Victoria. It is alleged as a fact that boys who cannot afford to lose their money are in the habit of "bucking the tiger" in these joints. Lottery is not the only method the wily Chinee has of getting the money. Anyone desirous of having a game of "chuck-a-luck" or "black jack" may be easily accommodated—it only needs the mention of either of the games for the Chinaman to "get busy" with his paste-boards or dice.

Very little precaution to evade the police apparently has been taken by any of those who are running games. True, generally a store of some description occupies the front of the building, but most of the dens may be distinguished by the half-moon shaped lights which adorn the doorway. Although most of those engaged in this illegitimate business have this peculiar shaped light over the doorway, there are some who have a large drum-shaped sign, with the light placed inside, which may be seen from one end of the street to the other.

Elaborate Fittings

Several of the places are elaborately fitted up, while the remainder are very small rooms with a ceiling which would make a tall man stoop. There are some into which a white man is not allowed to enter, being exclusively used by Chinamen and conducted behind guarded doors. These may also be very easily picked out because of the guard stationed at the street door. In this particular, another idea seems to have been originated by the cunning Celestial, the guard being out of sight with an alarm handy, which is pulled if any white man is seen to enter. The supposition that only small amounts are bet on the "chuck-a-luck" and "black jack" games is erroneous. In one of the joints no less than $150 changed hands within a few minutes, in which case the dealer was generally the winner, one bet alone being $45 on a game of "black jack," in which the dealer swept the table with a "black jack."

These games, however, appear to be side issues. The principal business is the sale of lottery tickets. Tickets may be purchased for any amount from a straight ten-cent ticket to a combination ticket costing the purchaser $12.50. These tickets stand to win from 20 cents to $3,600 on the "straight" ticket, or to many times more than that amount on a "combination."

The companies in which the biggest number of tickets are sold are termed "Shanghai," "England," "Victoria," "America," "Tokio," "Kee Chong," besides a number of smaller ones. The drawings take place twice during the day—"Shanghai," at 3 and 9 p.m.; "England," 3 and 10 p.m.; "Victoria," 5.30 and 10.30 p.m.; "America," 3.30 and 11.30 p.m.

It is no unusual sight to see many well known individuals making their way toward Chinatown at the time the drawing is supposed to take place.

During a tour of Chinatown the other evening the following were some of those who were found to be doing a flourishing business, beginning on Government street:

Where the Games Are

In the rear of 159 Government street, A person has only to pass through a passage about six feet long and he is in the selling office. Tickets are sold here over an ordinary wooden stand with an oil-cloth top, and the proprietor is also willing to accommodate the visitor with "chuck-a-luck" only. This firm has provided a neat card with the firm's name, and also a card showing the amount which may be won at lottery.

Next on the list is a place in the rear of 159 Government street, corner of Fisguard, importers, who not only deal in merchandise.

Crossing the street to No. 192 Government street, which has been recently established, lottery tickets may be secured, and "chuck-a-luck" and black jack is constantly going on. More precautions are taken in this place than in any of the others.

On Fisguard street there are to be found games at No. 46 and at No. 40. Both of these places provide any sort of a game for those who desire to "take a chance."

At No. 15½ and 17 Fisguard street are gambling joints where only Chinamen are allowed to play; but nothing is done to stop a white man looking on.

Going o nto Cormorant street, there are four firms who make a business of lottery tickets and games of chance, and one who conducts a Chinese game. No. 41 Cormorant street is occupied by a tailor, but nevertheless where the Chinese class may gamble. With entrances at No. 44 Cormorant street and at No. 14 Cormorant street are apartments where Chinese carry on all kinds of games.

At No. 7 Cormorant is a Chinese contractor, who does a lottery business on the side, and in the rear of this and also in the rear of No. 40 Cormorant street the sale of lottery tickets and "chuck-a-luck" goes on. No. 44 Cormorant street is a rice and tea store with the usual gambling paraphernalia in a rear apartment.

Turning to Store street, there is a general merchandise store at No. 41, and in the rear gambling is carried on. These rooms are better arranged than any other doing similar business. Passing through the store the room devoted to the sale of lottery tickets is entered. This room is fitted up after the style of a bank, with the wire screen and small wickets, and three almond-eyed men are kept busy marking the tickets for their customers. At all times of the day may be heard the purchasers asking, "What time he come, Jim?" To which they receive an answer in pidgin English.

Immediately behind this room is another fitted for black jack and "chuck-a-luck." In this room a clean shaven Chinee sits with his head through a wicket with a little china pot with three dice; and regularly can be heard to say: "Twelve, lose!" 10, low, all lose!" Single oh! thirty for one; nobody win!" "All down," and such remarks peculiar to the game. Such were some of the places visited during a half hour trip yesterday by a Colonist reporter.

GIVING EFFECT TO TREATY.

Russian Authorities Prepare to Carry Out New Engagements.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—Russia is determined that the work commenced yesterday in administrative circles towards putting into effect the articles of the peace treaty shall be carried on in a spirit of fairness and equity and with the desire to avoid all possible friction or misunderstanding. This work includes a new treaty of commerce with Japan, the establishment of a line dividing the island of Sakhalien, the definition of the Manchurian frontier, the cession of Russian privileges in Manchuria, a working arrangement whereby through trains and freights may pass from the Russian to the Japanese section of the railroad, the arrangement of freight and passenger rates, the return of Japan's prisoners to Russia and vice versa, the payment for the maintenance of the same by each country, etc. The resumption of actual diplomatic relations between the countries will greatly facilitate these works and personal relations can be resumed immediately after the exchange of telegraphic notification from St. Petersburg and Tokio of the ratification of the treaty.

Thanksgiving for Peace

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—A thanksgiving service commemorative of the conclusion of peace was celebrated at Peterhof this afternoon in the presence of Emperor Nicholas and the state dignitaries.

TESTING WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

May Establish a Direct Line Between Washington and Brooklyn.

New York, Sept. 7.—Tests are being made with wireless telegraphy between the Brooklyn navy yard and Washington that promise to greatly increase the efficiency of this mode of communication. A plan under consideration contemplates more extensive uses of the wireless system in communicating with Washington. Heretofore, messages sent between Washington and the Brooklyn yard have been by a system of relays. It is confidently believed the relay can be avoided and a direct line established.

KILLED IN TROLLEY WRECK.

Charlton, Mass., Sept. 7.—Two persons were killed and 15 injured, three so four probably fatally, as the result of a trolley car on the Worcester & Southbridge street railway system leaving the rails and crashing into a tree a mile east of Charlton, early today.

NICKEL PLATE TO ADD 60 STAMPS

Gold Property in Similkameen Will Greatly Increase Output.

Special prominence has been given the Nickel Plate mine, at Hedley, B.C., by the building of the Great Northern into Similkameen, for when other points were very much in doubt, it was absolutely settled that the Great Northern would touch Hedley, to give the Nickel Plate transportation.

The mine is owned by the Hedley Reduction Company, Limited. In 1900 the mine came to the attention of M. K. Rodgers, who is the general manager while he was in Victoria, B. C. For five years before finding the Nickel Plate Mr. Rodgers had been in search of a large and profitable mining property for Marcus Daly, of Butte, Mont. In the furtherance of this desire to find a good mining property, he traveled many thousands of miles, examining over 500 mines and prospects, scattered over a good part of the world, and finally met the owner of the Nickel Plate at Victoria, when the mine was still in the prospective stage. The mine was visited with difficulty, for at that time there were no such conveniences of travel as at present. It "stood up" to critical superficial examination, there being little development, and eventually it passed to the present owners. The property comprises about 20 claims of 50 acres each.

Big Tram Up the Mountain

The Nickel Plate mill and office buildings are in the valley of the Similkameen, the mine being upon the mountain. The mine and the mill are connected by gravity tramway and electric railroad, the former 9,000 feet long, with a difference of 4,300 feet altitude between terminals.

At the head of the gravity tram is an electric road, on which cars run between the ore bin and the mine—the cars running directly into the stopes. The cars descend by gravity to the upper loading terminal of the gravity road and are hauled back to the mine by electric motor. On this line are 22 cars of two tons each.

The gravity tram has not a uniform gradient, but varies between 10 per cent. and 96.8 per cent. At the head of the upper section is a hoist driven by compressed air, which is connected with the winding drum of the rope.

Big Change in Climate

The great difference in altitude between the mill and mine in that latitude makes a marked difference in the climatic conditions, there being about three months more summer at the mill than at the mine.

The ore, for most part, contains an auriferous mispickel, showing more or less free gold. The formation is greenstone, and in places this rock is sufficiently mineralized to constitute good pay ore, these mineralizations constituting the veins and ore shoots. Up to the present time the greater part of the ore is mined by open cut and mill hole method.

The reduction equipment comprises a complete stamp mill and cyanide plant, though all of the ore is not amenable to this treatment, some of it being smelting ore.

The mill is equipped with 40 stamps, 16 vanners and the usual rock-breaking machinery, though it is announced that the plant is to be increased to 100 stamps.

Three-Mile Flume

All power for the mine is generated by water, supplied by Twenty-Mile creek. A flume 14,200 feet long was built to carry 1,000 inches of water. A head of 406 feet is obtained at the lower power house. A 20-inch steel pipe carries the water to the wheels. A second pipe line, 16 inches in diameter, runs to wheels at the mill, operating under a head of 207 feet. At the main power house are the large compressors, electric dynamos, etc.

The mill is built on benches graded into the solid rock of the hillside. It is a gravity mill throughout. It covers a floor space of 43,500 square feet.

About four tons per stamp are crushed each twenty-four hours. The free gold is caught by amalgamation inside the batteries and on the outside plates. It has been found advisable to increase the number of concentrating machines, there being at present two vanners to each battery of five stamps. This will be increased by the addition of eight more machines, and the new addition of 60 stamps will be similarly equipped. The concentrates are almost wholly mispickel, to the extent of 10 per cent. of the ore, says the Mining and Scientific Press. The concentrates are at present being stored, until experiment demonstrates the best means of treatment—an important matter not yet determined.

The tailings are treated by the cyanide process, the plant covering a floor 220x50 feet. There are 24 tanks, 34 feet in diameter and six feet deep. They are arranged in two series, one above the other, for double treatment. The mill force, including those in the power department, requires the services of 30 men.

News Notes of The Dominion

Protestants Rally to Protection of Misused Salvationists at Montreal.

Fears Expressed for Ultimate Fate of Stranded Allan Liner.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7. — The French Catholics in St. Louis De Mole, another suburb of the city, attacked the newly established Salvation Army station there and seriously injured some of the Salvationists. As the police force at St. Louis De Mole is small, some of the English-speaking residents went to the rescue of the Salvationists and a pitched battle followed. More rioting is expected tonight as the Protestant residents are organizing to defend the Salvationists, and will be aided by members of some of the English Protestant militia corps.

Fishing Firm Assigns

Halifax, Sept. 7.—The large fish firm of Black Brgs. & Co., Ltd., has gone into liquidation, the bondholders having instituted foreclosure proceedings. The bonds are practically all owned by the Bank of Montreal.

Church of England Synod

Quebec, Sept. 7.—A large number of bishops, clergy and lay delegates of the general synod of the Church of England in Canada attended the opening of the fourth session this morning. Divine services commenced at 10.30. The sermon preached by Rev. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, presiding bishop of the church in the United States. The synod meets for the transaction of business at 3 this afternoon.

The Steamer Victorian

It is now feared that the steamer Victorian may be jammed in the rocks so that even with the lightering of her cargo she may refuse to come off. There is also apprehension that she may be more strained than was at first supposed. The Allan Line people announce that their steamship Parisian will take the place of the stranded Victorian in the mail service. The Parisian will sail from Liverpool on September 14th, taking the regular sailing date of the Victorian. Pumping has been commenced on the Victorian and is still in progress. Her cargo is being lightered as quickly as possible.

Winnipeg Wirings

Winnipeg, Sept. 7.—Among the distinguished visitors within the gates of the city are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. P. Brodeur, Hon. William Patterson, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Frederick Borden, Major-General Lake, Hon. R. Harcourt, Prof. Shaw of Dakota, Prof. Mackay of Iowa, President WmMackenzie, Senator McMullen, B. E. Walker.

Editors and representatives of American farm papers, who have been touring through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the past two weeks, returned here tonight. A more satisfied party never returned to Winnipeg, and all express wonderment at the rapid development of the Canadian West. Crops are of the best and harvesting conditions most favorable.

Another Fire at Fernie

Fernie, Sept. 7.—Fire broke out at the Elk Lumber Company's mill at West Fernie at an early hour this morning, starting near the lath mill. The mill is a total loss. The machine shop, planing plant, waste burner and all the lumber piles were saved in the yards. A light shower falling at the time aided materially in preventing the fire from spreading. Loss $75,000 and insurance $55,000.

The Zinc Investigation

Nelson, Sept. 7.—A special to the Daily News from Kaslo states that John L. Retallack of that city has received telegraphic instructions from Ottawa to report to Phillip Argall as assistant to the zinc commission in the place of A. C. Garde. Mr. Retallack's instructions include authority to establish at Nelson an office for free assays of zinc ores during the official investigation.

RACE TRACK TRAGEDY.

Canadian Horse Sadie Mack Succumbs During Race.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7.—The opening day of the grand circuit races at Charter Oak track ended in a tragedy when Sadie Mack, the Canadian queen, dropped dead in the third heat of the Charter Oak, the classic event of the meet. She fell about 200 yards from the finish, in making a desperate effort to regain a lead, which she gallantly held until rounding the last turn. Sadie Mack seemed to have lost her strength just at the period when her driver was urging her to do her best, but she was exhausted, and dropping to the track rolled over dead. A veterinary surgeon attributed death to a broken blood vessel, and horsemen who had been watching her declared that she had acted strangely all the afternoon.

At the tragic climax hundreds of men thronged on the track, and when Miss Catherine Wilkes, the owner, who was in a private box, heard of the horses' death, she was deeply affected and left for the city.

Massacre And Pillage

Anarchy Reigns Supreme in the Caucasus and Authorities Powerless.

Millions of Gallons of Oil Burning and Town and Villages Destroyed.

Tartar Uprising Said to Have Been Prompted by the Turks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—The desperate condition of affairs at Baku is shown by a telegram from the governor of Baku, who has sent an urgent despatch to Tiflis saying that his troops are surrounded by Tartars and will be inevitably overwhelmed unless immediately received.

Though the despatch from Tiflis and current reports in St. Peterburg say that the oil works and tanks at Baku have been entirely consumed and the town practically wiped out, according to a despatch to the Nobel company from Baku, this is an error, and the loss though enormous is not complete. This despatch stated that the firing in the town had ceased and that the incendiarism had been checked.

The fate of the tanks and works which are not yet on fire depends on the wind, which is blowing a hurricane. Unless it changes and sweeps the fire back on the unaffected districts, there is hope of saving some of the properties. The sender of the despatch was unable to give details of the property destroyed, smoke and flames preventing a close examination.

The St. Petersburg press attacks the government for its indecision in handling events in the Cacausus and its neglect to take measures to reconcile the Armenians and Tartars, and declares that the ruin of one of the most important industries in Russia and immense losses to industry and commerce are the fruits of the governmental disregard for years of the most legitimate and practical suggestions of the oil men, especially the government's refusal of their request for authority to establish a local organization for self-protection against the excesses of the natives.

Movement Is Well Organized

The authorities of the Caucasus would seem to have been taken completely by surprise by the magnitude of the Tartar rising. There is not the least doubt that it had long been planned and carefully organized, and is connected with the separatists movements. The officials of Tiflis say they have unmistakeable proof that the movement has been fanned by the Turkish emissaries and agitators bearing a green standard, who are raising the whole country. The Tartars, the officials add, intend laying a regular siege to Baku, Shusha and other places.

They have laid many villages in ruins and have pitilessly massacred the inhabitants.

Unless sufficient troops are available promptly to suppress the outbreak in the Caucasus, which the news from Baku would show not to be the case, the whole of that part of the country will be devastated and the populations of the towns and villages butchered. The situation is viewed in St. Petersburg with the utmost alarm.

The managers of the oil works at Baku, despairing of the arrival of reinforcements of troops, have telegraphed direct to the Emperor. The latest despatches from Baku give gruesome details of the carnage. No quarter was asked nor given by the insurgent troops.

In the suburbs of Baku the flames were spread by a high wind, one burning building after another collapsing. Pillaging and murdering have been going on everywhere.

In various parts of the Caucasus bands of peasants have organized against the nobles and are invading their domains and seizing all the firearms.

Destruction at Tiflis Complete

Tiflis, Sept. 7.—All the naptha works at Baku have been destroyed and all the factories and other works there are closed. The military authorities are hastening measures to cope with the disastrous situation at Baku. Artillery has been despatched from here by special trains. The prices of benzine, kerosene and their residues have risen enormously. The present supplies will be exhausted in a few days. The Tartar movement in northern Caucasus is said to be directed principally against the government.

All the spirit distilleries and silk-weaving works in the district of Shusha have been burned by Tartars. Part of the workmen succeeded in escaping to the mountains. The remainder were killed. Orders have been given to send wheat to Shusha to relieve the starving. The town of Tiflis is full of refugees from Baku, who have abandoned all their belongings. A deputation from the great petroleum works has asked military protection for 25,000,000 pounds of combustible liquids contained in the reservoirs at Baku.

The manager of the Mantashoff company telegraphs from Baku that the Biblebat plants have been destroyed and the depots of the Caspian company have been burned and that the Christian workmen are surrounded by Tartars.

London, Sept. 7.—Telegrams from Baku received in London this afternoon say that the British subjects connected with the oil works there numbering 90 to 100 are all safe.

NEBOGATOFF DISMISSED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—An imperial order was issued today, dismissing Rear Admiral Nebogatoff and the captains of the battleship Nicolai I. (now the Iki) and the cruisers Admiral Seniavan (now the Minoshima) and General Admiral Apraxine (now the Okinoshima), who were surrendered to the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

TARIFF COMMISSION SITS IN WINNIPEG

First Session of the Ministerial Inquiry Held Yesterday—Short Sittings.

Winnipeg, Sept. 7.—The first sittings of the Dominion tariff commission were held here today, with Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Brodeur and Paterson present. A. L. Johnson, president of the board of trade, having welcomed the commission, asked that the commissioners arrange later meetings when they return from the West, to meet farmers and others now busy harvesting. This Mr. Fielding promised to take into serious consideration. Several Winnipeg residents were then heard. The fruit dealers asked for the lowering of duties, while the storekeepers want a higher tariff.

At the conclusion of the day's session the following official statement was given out: "In view of representations made as to the inconvenience of farmers and business men generally in attending meetings of the tariff commission at the present time, the ministers have decided to suspend their enquiries after tomorrow's meeting until they reach British Columbia. The dates for that province will be fixed immediately and announced. It is the intention of the commission to return to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, at which time they are assured it will be convenient for all classes to attend. It is desired that farmers' associations and all others who wish to present their views should in the meantime

Prepare for the Meeting

of which more exact notice will be given at a later date."

The ministers had contemplated holding meetings at quite a number of points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and would be able to do so at once if this were convenient to the people. When they return in November it is probable they will be more pressed for time, and it will hardly be possible for them to hold meetings at many places. It is likely that two principal points in Manitoba and about three in the Territories will be named, and it is hoped that all parties concerned will find it convenient to make representations at such points when they are definitely fixed and the dates announced.

The last meeting of the commission, for the present, will be held tomorrow at the board of trade chambers at 10 a. m. Any business men wishing to present their views will be given a full opportunity to do so.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Substance of New Arrangement Communicated to Washington.

London, Sept. 7.—The substance of the Anglo-Japanese treaty has been communicated by the foreign office to the state department at Washington through the British representatives at the different capitals. No details of the contents of the treaty have yet been given out for publication.

Pacific Coast Happenings

Extensive Cement Works are to Be Established on Orcas Island.

Trouble Over Britt-Nelson Referee Not Settled—Crocker's Wealth.

BELLINGHAM, Sept. 7.—(Special.)—It is reported here that a cement plant costing nearly $400,000 and turning out 1,000 barrels of cement per day, will soon be erected at the east side of Orcas island. Capital represented in Seattle has for some time been engaged in buying property adjoining the large limestone ledge there, and it is stated on good authority that arrangements are being made for the plant.

Favor Chinese Exclusion

Portland, Sept. 7.—(Special.)—The Oregon State Federation of Labor, now in third annual convention here, is unalterably opposed to any amendment of the existing Chinese exclusion laws of the United States and to the admission, under any pretext, of coolie labor. Such is the attitude expressed in the address of President Gram, which is sustained by the delegates. This action is in marked contrast to the attitude of the trans-Mississippi congress, which supported the Portland chamber of commerce in resolutions favoring the admission of Chinese. President Gram urges unions everywhere to co-operate in making protests against changing the exclusion laws.

Stump-Pullers Escape

Ferndale, Wash., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—Will H. Hall, engineer of a donkey engine with which he was pulling stumps, had a marvelous escape from death yesterday. Having attached the rigging to a large stump he turned on steam, but the stump was so firmly rooted that it pulled the engine over on him. The machinery fell in such a manner that he was pinned down by it and made his way out without being scalded.

The Britt-Nelson Referee

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—(Special.)—The situation is unchanged today with reference to the Britt-Nelson fight Saturday. It is believed there will be no postponement, and that Jeffries will be referee. It is reported that Billy Nolan will withdraw his opposition to Jeffries provided a bond of $15,000 is put up to be forfeited in case the question as to the official's fairness arises.

Murderer Surrenders

San Bernardino, Cal., Sept. 7.—"I am wanted at Barstow for murder. Give me water and I will surrender," exclaimed M. Hildebrant, a former Harvey house employee, as he staggered into a camp of miners 15 miles from Daggett Friday. He had fled from Barstow three weeks ago after firing five shots at the foreman of the Harvey house and escaping, ran until completely exhausted. For two weeks he had wandered about the desert obtaining sustenance from cactus leaves, and finally, emaciated with hunger and perishing of thirst, he came across the mining camp.

Wade Operated On

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 7.—Ensign Chas. T. Wade of the cruiser Bennington, who has been summoned to appear before a court-martial in connection with the recent explosion of the Bennington, was operated on tonight at the naval hospital for appendicitis. The operation was successful and Ensign Wade's condition is said to be favorable.

The Crocker Estate

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Charles Templeton Crocker, only son of the late millionaire Colonel Charles Fred Crocker, was 21 years of age Saturday, and will come into his inheritance next week. When Colonel Crocker, son of the original "big four," Central Pacific railroad builders, died eight years ago, he left an estate of $8,000,000, to be divided equally between Templeton and two sisters. Since then the estate has nearly doubled, so that now it is estimated each of the heirs will get between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, making them the richest children in California. Mary, the oldest, married young Burton Harrison, while Jennie, the youngest, is still at school. Templeton has been well educated, but he is of frail physique. When very young he fell over the banisters at his father's country home, near Burlingame, and for a long time his life was despaired of. Then, three years ago, while driving a spirited horse, he was thrown out of a trap and hit a telegraph pole, breaking his legs above the knees.

GROWTH OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Astonishing Facts Brought Out at Conference in New York.

New York, Sept. 7.—One hundred members of the national committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America and their 45 employed secretaries, 15 foreign secretaries at home on furlough and men about to take their posts as foreign secretaries, are holding a conference at Bronxville, a New York suburb.

The number of secretaries in foreign lands now equals that in America and $150,000 was raised last year for foreign work, twice as much as three years ago. New buildings are rapidly being erected in the larger centres of the Far East, three being promised by John Wanamaker at Hongkong, Seoul and Kioto, Japan, costing $100,000.

The army department has rapidly extended into the forts and post stations and throughout the Philippines. The railroad department has grown from 197 to 212 branches, and from 69,000 to 75,000 members, one road alone having appropriated $225,000 for buildings. The extension of association buildings throughout the South and West has been notable, the gain last year having been nearly $3,000,000 in new property. The state associations raised and expended $240,000 and the international committee $156,000, the local associations expending $4,250,000 in their work.

An advance of more than 100 per cent. in membership in the past five years has been shown in the Y.M.C.A. of America.

DECIDE FOR "OPEN SHOP."

Employing Printers of America Answer Union Demands.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 7.—The United Typothetae of America today unanimously adopted a resolution by which its members pledge themselves singly and collectively to resist any movement on the part of the International Typographical Union to bring about an eight-hour day. The resolution as adopted maintains the right of each member to keep open shop. The use of the union label was counselled against and members were urged to refuse to use it. Some of the members of the typothetae say they will begin with the Typographical Union by throwing their shops open immediately. President Jas. F. Lynch of the International Typographical Union has been advised that the United Typothetae will not now or at any future time consider any propositions for an eight-hour day.

The typothetae closed its convention this afternoon by the election of officers. G. H. Ellis, of Boston, was elected president and Wm. Green, of New York, vice-president.

KING ALFONSO MAY YET WED.

Despatch From Madrid Gives Hope for Cupid.

Paris, Sept. 7.—A despatch from Madrid to the Eclair maintains that despite denials it is probable that King Alfonso will marry Princess Eugenie of Battenberg, niece of King Edward.

CORELLI ENGINEERED DEAL.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Edwin Morris, the packer, has purchased the historic Harvard homestead at Stratford-on-Avon, England, from the ancestors of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University. Marie Corelli, the English novelist, was the agent of Mr. Morris in the transaction. She is credited with making the suggestion that a clubhouse for Americans be established in the homestead. Mr. Morris has not yet decided what disposition to make of the property.

EXPRESS TRAIN COLLISION.

Loaded Passenger Coaches Wrecked, But Only Two Persons Killed.

Newcastle, Pa., Sept. 7.—A collision of express trains has occurred on the Western New York & Philadelphia railroad at Wilmington Junction, ten miles north of here. Though only two persons were killed it is reported a score or more were wounded. All the ambulances and medical assistance have been summoned and the injured taken to the hospital. The trains in collision were an express passenger from the city Saturday night excursionists bound for Stoneboro and a regular passenger train from Stoneboro, which was due to arrive here at 9.30 a.m. The trains met on a curve.

THE DISORDERS IN TOKIO.

Correspondent of London Paper Sets Little Store by Troubles.

London, Sept. 8.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph attributes the disorders in the Japanese capital to the arrest of five leaders of public opinion. He says that representatives from the whole of Japan met Wednesday night and resolved to organize a national move from Hokkaido to Formosa and to memoralize the throne and the government against the ratification of the treaty of Portsmouth. The correspondent says that he anticipated an imperial manifesto to the people. He describes the rioters as composed of fanatics hired by agitators. He believes the object of the mob is to destroy the city of light and then to liberate the prisoners in the jails.

Paris Sept. 7. — Messages received here from a good source at Tokio represent the situation there as grave. The Japanese government is apparently censoring telegrams.

The absence of fuller knowledge of the peace terms leaves the community much astonished as to the terms of the settlement. There is a general feeling that some understanding exists between Japan and Russia that has not been published.

PROF. FLETCHER VISITING CITY

Dominion Entomologist Is to Speak at Meeting of Farmers' Institutes.

Prof. James Fletcher, chief entomologist and botanist of the department of agriculture, arrived yesterday afternoon from Ottawa. He will speak at some meetings of Farmers' Institutes, which have been arranged in anticipation of his coming. Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, has prepared a short itinerary. An effort has been made to prevail upon Prof. Fletcher to remain over the Dominion fair at New Westminster to act as judge of the natural history section, but he will be unable to do this. The department at Ottawa has made arrangements for his appearance at some of the fairs in Ontario, which take place about the same time, and these must not be disappointed.

"On my way across the continent I found things in excellent condition," Prof. Fletcher said in an interview. "In the Northwest particularly, the crops were looking the best ever known, and I am pleased to state that I found little or no damage resulting from rust. There were some complaints from different parts, and just west of Regina I inspected a field which was said to be very bad, but found there was no cause for alarm. Cutting seems to have pretty well advanced without frost. The great disadvantage is the lack of labor, and green hands are asking more than their services are worth in many instances.

"I visited Nelson, and was greatly surprised at the very excellent fruit which is now grown in the Kootenay valley. I saw some of the orchards and the apples, plums and pears, especially the pears, were the best of their kind. One cannot help but notice in yearly trips the rapid way in which the country is building up, and the increased acreage of fruit which is being put in."

LOSSES BY FIRE INCREASING.

Damaged Caused by Lightning in the United States and Canada.

New York, Sept. 7.—The fire loss for the United States and Canada for August, as compiled by the Journal of Commerce, aggregates $11,345,600, as compared with $9,715,200 for the same month last year, and $8,428,350 during August, 1903. The total for the first eight months of the current year is $117,720,750. There were 211 fires during August, where the loss reached $10,000 or more. A noticeable feature of the fire waste of the past month was the numerous fires due to lightning, and in some instances these caused heavy losses.

Martial Law In Tokio

Disorders Have Been Resumed and Authorities Take Stringent Action.

American Party Caught in Mob of Rioters and Are Stoned.

Baron Komura States the Agitation Is Aimed at the Government.

TOKIO, Sept. 6.—9 p.m. (delayed in transmission).—An imperial ordinance establishes martial law in Tokio. Disorder was resumed tonight.

The Harriman party had an exciting experience last night while attending and returning from a dinner given by Baron Sone, minister of France. Dr. W. G. Lyle and J. C. McKnight were caught in a crowd on their way to the dinner and were stoned, Dr. Lyle being struck by a missile and slightly hurt. After the dinner was over a detachment of soldiers escorted the party to the legation. A crowd stopped R. P. Schwerin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and assaulted his runners, but they did not touch Mr. Schwerin.

A crowd of men in the neighboring police kiosk filled the space in front of the American legation, and hooted and jeered the soldiers escorting the Harriman party who fixed bayonets, charged the crowd, cleared the streets and guarded the legation throughout the night. The dinner planned by the bank for today in honor of the Harriman party will not take place owing to the disturbed conditions in the city.

A mob burned and destroyed the Christian churches and one mission house school last night (Wednesday). The people were not injured.

Baron Komura's Ideas

New York, Sept. 7.—Baron Komura, after reading the Associated Press despatch telling of the riots in Tokio and the experience of the E. H. Harriman party, immediately endeavored to reach Secretary of State Root. Mr. Sato said Baron Komura was extremely desirous of seeing Mr. Root. What purpose Baron Komura had Mr. Sato would not say.

Baron Komura said today that his coming interview with United States Secretary of State Root, which he expected would occur in New York city either Friday or Saturday of this week, would be purely a formal exchange of courtesies, and that their meeting had no other object. The Baron denied emphatically the rumor that the Emperor of Japan had not yet given his approval to the peace treaty, or that the powers of the Japanese envoys were so limited that there was at this late hour still a possibility that the Emperor would fail to ratify the treaty.

The present disturbances in Tokio, he said, "cannot in the slightest degree influence the Emperor's determination to ratify the treaty when he receives an official copy of it."

Baron Komura reiterated his opinion that the disturbances in Tokio were directed against the local branches of the government.

Christians in Japan

Boston, Sept. 7.—Rev. James L. Barton, secretary of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions, said today of the news from Tokio that Christian churches had been burned by a mob:

"There are over one hundred Christian places of worship in the city of Tokio. Our board has organized and helped along a half-dozen churches there, but now they are all independent and self-supporting so that we no longer have any pecuniary interest in them. At the outbreak of the war the Japanese were inclined to be suspicious of all Christians because they know the Russians to be Christians, but I understood that feeling has long ago died away."

KAISER ON YELLOW PERIL.

Tells American That "Open Door" Will Be Closed by Japanese.

New York, Sept. 7.—Congressman McNary of Massachusetts, who was a member of the American party received yesterday by Emperor William, is quoted in a Times despatch from Berlin as follows:

"In our interview the Emperor dwelt on the 'yellow peril' and expressed the opinion that the Japanese would follow up their military successes by closing the 'open door' and by their command of cheap labor force Europe and America out of the Oriental markets. He went on to say that it was now time for the white races to oppose the yellow peril by uniting. The second schedule to c[illegible] near thereto as cir[illegible] may be used by the Queen's Bench I[illegible] contre, 1891, 2 Q. B[illegible] case an objection wa[illegible] the committal, issued [illegible] Act of 1870, and at p[illegible] Mr. Justice Wills use[illegible] warrant is statutory [illegible] not at all necessary, [illegible] there should be any [illegible] particularity that th[illegible] spect of the warrant [illegible] jails of this country [illegible] cumstances. For the [illegible] opinion that this hab[illegible] to issue."

In two cases decide[illegible] preme Court of the [illegible] 1902, and the other i[illegible]

FOUND AFTER 33 YEARS.

New York, Sept. 7.—A woman who has been known since her infancy as Francis Blind, 33 years of age, has been found after months of search by the British consul in New York, as the keeper of a boarding house in Newark, and informed that her real identity had been hidden from her all her life.

She is the only daughter of a wealthy lumber merchant of London. Her own mother is dead, as is her foster mother. Her foster father has disappeared. Her real father is a wealthy Londoner named Boutwell, and the woman herself is really May Boutwell of London.

She was brought to this country as an infant by the governess in the Boutwell family, Mrs. Catherine Blind. Mrs. Blind, with her husband, settled in Newark, and was regularly supplied with money with which to rear the child. Mrs. Blind was bound by a promise not to reveal to the child the fact that she was not her real mother and Blind her father, until the time should come when the Londoners themselves should decide to acknowledge her.

Money and Realty

About nine months ago Miss Blind learned through a New York lawyer of the publication of an advertisement seeking information as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Catherine Blind or children. Mrs. Blind died 20 years ago. A few days ago came the information through the British consul that a sum of money and some real estate had been left in London, probably by the girl's mother, to Catherine Blind and her children. From the facts she was able to present the British consul assured her that her claim to the estate seemed genuine.

FOUR BODIES RECOVERED.

Corpses Come Ashore From Wreck in Lake Superior Storm.

Cleveland, Sept. 7.—W. A. Hawgood & Co., owners of the steamer Iosco, which foundered in the recent heavy storm on Lake Superior, today received a telegram from Marquette, Mich., saying that the bodies of four women and one man have been washed ashore at Pine river with life preservers attached to them bearing the name "Iosco."