

## SKIPPED AFTER GETTING MONEY

WORKMEN BUNCOED  
BY ALLEGED ENGINEER

Man Instantly Killed on the Railway  
During Fog—Mishap at  
Toronto Exhibition.

Carleton Place, Ont., Sept. 9.—The following advertisement appeared in Toronto papers of August 12th: "Wanted: Ten men, English speaking, at once, for British Columbia, to help fix electric machines. Experience not necessary, but must be reliable; six months' work, two dollars a day; transportation free. Edgar Lambton, engineer, 'Calcar Place.'" Half a dozen men belonging to the neighborhood of Orangeville, Ontario, and London, Ontario, are looking for Lambton, but they have been assisted in their search by Chief Constable Wilson, of this town no trace of him can be found. Lambton, who in the early part of August travelled through this district posing as an electrical engineer attached to the staff of the Canadian Pacific railway, reached Carleton place August 18th and collected there with his arrival was an advertisement in the Toronto press calling for men to go and help fix electric machines in British Columbia. He engaged a room in one of the hotels and waited there for his men. They came, many of them. Applicants for the position received an answer by return mail that it would be necessary for them to forward him the sum of ten dollars as a guarantee of good faith on their part upon receipt of which they would be furnished with free transportation to the C. P. R. to destination, the ten dollars to be refunded them as soon as they started work. The thing looked all right especially as Lambton replied to applicants on Canadian Pacific notes, so in came many ten dollar bills. Some of the applicants not receiving within reasonable time the document that would ensure them a free ride over the C. P. R. to the Pacific coast, came to Carleton Place to ascertain the reason there in turn to learn Lambton was not in any way connected with the C. P. R. that they had been bunched out of their money and that the man they were in search of had disappeared for parts unknown.

### Artillerymen Hurt.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—By the premature discharge of a gun at the exhibition grounds, several artillerymen were injured last night. The accident occurred in full view of several thousands of people who were out to see the show. In the fireworks spectacle, "The Fall of Port Arthur," two guns were discharged. To-night one had been set off, and the man in charge had snatched out the gun with a dry cloth. Evidently sparks were left inside, for when reloaded with blank cartridge, it was discharged, and the men in front of it were knocked down. The most seriously injured were Fred Oscar W. Kirby, Herb Boyce and Fred Boyce of the 9th Field Battery.

### Cars Destroyed.

Gloucester, Ont., Sept. 9.—By the breaking of the hoisting rope in No. 3 colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, 68 loaded cars ran down the slope over two thousand feet and piled up in a describable confusion. No one was hurt.

### Killed by Train.

Arthur, Ont., Sept. 9.—James O'Connell, of Peel township, while walking on the Great Trunk railway track to his home about a mile south of Goldstone station, last night during a thick fog, was struck by a fast special and instantly killed. The body was horribly mangled.

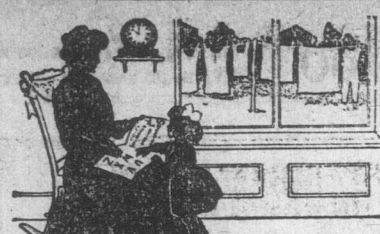
### Conservative Candidate.

Sarnia, Sept. 9.—West Lambton Conservatives yesterday nominated Richard Lesnor, merchant of this place, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. T. G. Johnson. The Liberal candidate is F. P. Pardee.

### The Oil Fields.

Pineau Creek, Alta., Sept. 9.—This unusually quiet and peaceful town was thrown into a frenzy this afternoon when news came in that the Rocky Mountain Development Co. had struck an eight thousand barrel gusher at the camp 40 miles southwest of here. For weeks the bores had watched each stroke of the drill, but when the gusher was struck they were not expecting it. As a result, the force of the oil blow the drill many feet into the air and a stream of oil 50 feet high, and a foot thick spouted forth. Soon after it was struck the flow increased, and then it was plugged to allow accommodation for saving the fluid. For several years it has been known that oil existed there in large quantities. The company bought up all the vacant land and kept their operations quiet. For months their work was slow, owing to the rough nature of the ground, but several California experts brought to the field claim that the oil is of the richest quality known to exist. Enormous reservoirs are believed to be underground over a wide area, and deep, deep, this being the first large one the company has struck, although they have now several wells flowing with a daily capacity of several hundred barrels.

All those suffering with  
**Boils, Scrofula, Eczema**  
will find  
**Weaver's Syrup**  
and **Cerate**  
Invaluable to cleanse the blood  
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap.

The officers of the company estimate that the daily capacity of several wells is close to a million gallons. The fields are close to the Montana boundary, and show every prospect of increasing in volume. Surveyors are already running for branches of the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific railways to the oil fields.

### Increase in Wages.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—The Grand Trunk management has granted an increase to about 1,000 yard men on its middle division of 10 per cent. in their wages. During the present year nearly every branch of the service has received an increase.

### Ex-Mayor's Will.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The late Samuel Bingham, ex-mayor of Ottawa, who was drowned in the Gattineau river, left an estate valued at \$277,369, personal estate \$271,333, and real estate \$6,036. Charitable institutions of the city received between \$20,000 and \$30,000, distributed among all denominations. A considerable sum is also divided among friends and distant relatives. A widow will receive an annuity for life, and at her death, the residue of the estate will be divided between the two daughters, Lena and Carmel.

### Sir G. Parker on West.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—The banquet, tendered yesterday to Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., by the Canadian Club of this city, was a great success. Covers were laid for about 300 guests. Sir G. Parker, K. C., presided. Sir Gilbert referred to the youth, enterprise and intense activity which he had observed throughout all portions of the West and to the great confidence of Western people in the future of the Dominion. No country in the world had so great a potentiality as Western Canada, and there was no reason why, as American capital was pouring rapidly into Canada, British capital should not also be utilized in developing the immense possibilities of this country. The day of national uncertainty had for ever passed away in Canada. Such uncertainty had existed for many years, and Canadians had left Canada for the United States, and were coming back and the situation was wholly changed. In place of uncertainty there was hope, and full belief in the future greatness of the Dominion.

Thousands Were Killed and Injured by the Earthquake in Italy.

Rome, Sept. 9.—The effects of the earthquake were more disastrous than at first appeared. Disasters of the south give increasing lists of dead and injured, the numbers now running into thousands. Martirano alone shows 2,200 casualties, while Parricelli thousands of dead is estimated at 300, and at Lappo 200. In some cases whole families have been wiped out. Slips of rocks are felt and subsidence of the ground is still heard. Those persons still possessing homes refuse to enter them. The worst is now considered to be over. Those left destitute are beginning to feel the pang of hunger, and there is also much suffering by those insufficiently clad. Succor is pouring in from all quarters, but the destitution is so widespread that it is impossible to supply all the needs of the people. In addition to the gift of \$20,000 of King Victor Emmanuel and ministerial subsidies, newspapers in every part of Italy have opened subscriptions. Public sympathy has been aroused in an exceptional degree, and everybody regards the event as an awful calamity. Officers and private citizens in the affected provinces and throughout the kingdom are hastening to assist in the work of rescue and are displaying almost superhuman efforts.

Official figures of victims of the earthquake in the province of Catanzaro show 414 dead have already been found. That about 1,000 were injured and that there are an enormous number of persons without shelter. A meeting of the cabinet ministers will be held to-morrow to consider measures of relief for the sufferers. At Messina, Sicily, the walls of many houses and churches were cracked by the earthquake and otherwise were more or less seriously damaged. Terrifying Spectacle. Nocera, Sept. 9.—Signor Ferato, the minister of public works, arrived here on a special train and continued his journey toward Monteleone. The railway lines in Calabria are much damaged and the trains are proceeding slowly. Travellers arriving here from Calabria are profoundly impressed with the disaster. The depot at Parricelli is completely destroyed. The travellers recount seeing villages reduced to ruins, fields and houses buried under a mass of lava and mud, and the bodies of the dead. All the depots from San Giovanni to Santa Stefania are invaded by the populace, demanding succor. The spectacle is terrifying.

### BOUNDARY MINES.

The Shipments For the Week Amounted to More Than Sixteen Thousand Tons.

Phoenix, Sept. 9.—One shipment from the mines of the Boundary for the week were: Granby mines, to Granby smelter, 12,353 tons; Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,488 tons; Emma, to Nelson smelter, 230 tons; Oro Meno, to Granby smelter, 70 tons. Total shipments for the week 16,141 tons; total for the year to date, 603,738 tons. Boundary smelters this week treated as follows: Granby smelter, 12,550 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,290 tons. Total treatment for the week 16,840 tons; total for the year to date, 619,496 tons.

## TARTARS LOST FIFTEEN HUNDRED

KILLED AND WOUNDED  
IN RECENT FIGHTING

Panic Stricken Inhabitants Are Fleeing From Baku—Troops Unable to Prevent Pillage.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—Estimates of the losses at Baku received by the various army and navy departments approximate of \$90,000,000 including continuing losses due to the cessation of production until the reconstruction of the plants and the losses of freight by ships and railways employed in the oil industry. Outside of Baku the losses to Russian industry generally through the absence of fuel oil is incalculable. The army's office here received a dispatch to-day from Baku saying the fusillade continued Friday night, with some cannon firing and that houses were still burning. In Baku and at the works comparative quiet reigns.

Another Baku dispatch says fires and murders do not cease despite the formal armistice. About 1,500 Tartars are said to have been killed. The oil men met to-day and resolved not to reopen their works until the right to obtain private guards for the protection of their property is granted by the government, as further disorders are expected.

### Fleeing From City.

Baku, Sept. 9.—The situation here to-night could hardly be worse. The terror-stricken inhabitants are fleeing from the city, knowing that the garrison is inadequate to protect them; and although the worst scenes of fire and massacre have not yet occurred in Baku itself, no one can think how far the excesses may reach.

### Troops Powerless.

Tiflis, Sept. 9.—Reports from Baku say the conditions have grown worse. Artillery and rifle fire continues. The troops are tired as the result of the last few days, and are insufficient in numbers and unable to prevent pillage and arson, which are occurring everywhere. The governor of Baku has ordered to shoot down mercilessly all incendiaries, whether Tartars or others. Workpeople are starving. Not even bread or water are obtainable.

The entire commercial quarters of Baku, Sabanto and Noman have been wiped out by fire, and the inhabitants remaining behind massacred and thrown into the flames. Buildings continue to burn and is threatened with the same fate as Baku. The consulates, banks and administrative buildings here are guarded by troops. All of the English residents and almost all other inhabitants of the better class have boarded ships and gone to sea to escape from danger. All available steamers have been employed for this purpose.

Martial law has been proclaimed here. Nobody is allowed on the streets after 5 p.m., and inhabitants of houses are held strictly responsible for shots fired from them. Artillery was employed against one house from which shots were fired. The walls were breached. The house was set on fire, and the people inside were killed. There is a general panic here. The first and principal cause of the disorders at Baku is the Armenian. The Armenians understand the situation, and are aware of the danger, armed themselves. The Tartars, however, seem bent on exterminating the Armenians by killing them and destroying their villages, homes and churches. The Armenians have the upper hand in commerce and industry. This superiority gives the Tartars and Armenians hatred. This outbreak was predicted three months ago, but the government forbade the refinery owners to organize private militia for the protection of their property. The loss is so great that they will be felt all over Russia.

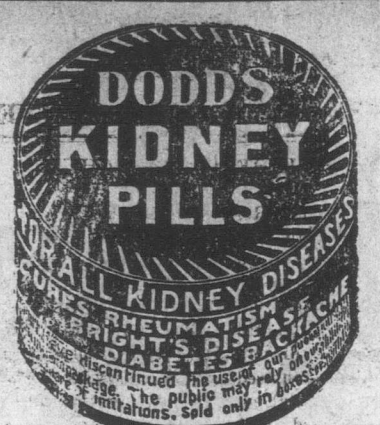
### THE TOKIO RIOTS.

Prospects of Additional Violence Is Decreasing—Progressive Party Denounces Government.

Tokio, Sept. 9.—9:30 p. m.—Public excitement and apprehension are subsiding. While an active political agitation continues, the prospect of additional violence is decreasing. It is impossible to obtain accurate figures of the killed and injured during the rioting. Many of the wounded were conveyed to their homes, the earthquake and otherwise were more or less seriously damaged. Terrifying Spectacle. Nocera, Sept. 9.—Signor Ferato, the minister of public works, arrived here on a special train and continued his journey toward Monteleone. The railway lines in Calabria are much damaged and the trains are proceeding slowly. Travellers arriving here from Calabria are profoundly impressed with the disaster. The depot at Parricelli is completely destroyed. The travellers recount seeing villages reduced to ruins, fields and houses buried under a mass of lava and mud, and the bodies of the dead. All the depots from San Giovanni to Santa Stefania are invaded by the populace, demanding succor. The spectacle is terrifying.

Count Okuma, the leader of the party, was absent from the meeting owing to illness. The resolution passed reads as follows: "The peace concluded by our plenipotentiaries is opposed to the purpose of the war; forfeits the fruits of victory, and is diametrically against the national interest. It is a lasting humiliation."

**First Aid in the Home**  
For the home there is no other "first aid" so sure as **Fond's Extract**—the old family doctor. Emergency treatment and value for its use. It is a household necessity. Every family medic should have it. It is a bottle of **Fond's Extract**.  
Sold only in sealed bottles under the wrapper.  
**ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.**



and the government must be held responsible therefor. The inefficiency of the police, resulting in the proclamation of martial law and the annulling of the freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution, is the greatest offense since the establishment of constitutional government. The cabinet is responsible for this grave offence. The government has ordered the suspension of the Asahi, a Tokyo newspaper. The Nippon, a Conservative paper, and the Jimmin, a Radical paper, were suspended yesterday on account of objectionable articles published dealing with the local situation. The situation in other cities is being keenly watched. Apparently the trouble is not spreading. There has been some disorder at Kobe, Kyoto, and Osaka, though it has not been serious.

Anti-peace meetings which are being held in some cities and towns are passing resolutions denouncing the settlement at Portsmouth, but are not interfering with unless they result in breaches of the peace. The destruction of the statue of Marquis Ito, at Kobe, is generally resented and deplored. It is pronounced to have been an act of irresponsible rowdies. It is reported to-night that the statue was recovered and conveyed to a warehouse lying in Kobe harbor.

Better feeling followed the conference at Premier Katsura's house to-day, the actual provisions of the treaty proving slightly more satisfactory than had been expected. This had a tendency to allay resentment against the government, and the premier's promise there would be a session of the diet in October also tended to improve the situation.

There is a growing belief that physical violence will speedily end, and that the opponents of the government will use only ordinary political methods. It is generally believed that the Katsura cabinet will retire when the diet meets.

**ELEVATOR DESTROYED.**  
An Hour After Flames Were Discovered Building Collapsed—Loss Amounts \$750,000.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—The Santa Fe elevator, containing 845,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire here to-day. The loss will be \$750,000. The building was located on 27th and Wood streets and was a five-story frame structure covered by a steel roof. An explosion was heard by several workmen who were hurried to the floor, where they found a grain car, with standing on the side track near the building. The fire, but after a short fight the men were forced to flee from the building. The house was on fire, and the fire extended to the first floor, and was a general conflagration. The elevator was controlled by Harris Scott & Company, grain brokers, and was valued at \$300,000. Forty or more grain cars were standing on the side track near the building. The cars were called, and these were safely removed under heavy risk by the train crew. Within 15 minutes after the fire had been discovered the building was a complete mass of flames. An hour after five floors of the building collapsed, and later the sides of the building fell away. Hundreds of bushels of grain flowed into the river from the northeast of the building. The elevator contained 845,000 bushels of grain, of which half was oats. The fire was one of the most spectacular that has occurred in years. Large embers were carried across the river to the north side, and fell among the lumber piles in the yards of lumber companies. To prevent a repetition of lumber yard fires, five engines were sent to yards to extinguish several small fires that had been started by flying embers. The elevator, which was 400 feet wide and 1,500 feet long, contained 60 bins, and was located on banks south of the railroad tracks.

**REVIEWS THE WAR.**  
Statement by Field Marshal Yamagata—Cessation of Hostilities Advantageous to Development.

Tokio, Sept. 9.—The Nichi Nichi to-day published an extended statement of Field Marshal Yamagata, chief of the general staff, reviewing the war. He first discussed about the Russian advance in Manchuria and Korea, details about the futile negotiations between Japan and Russia and refers to the increase of the Russian naval forces in the Far East, and to Japan's resolution to draw the sword for her own protection. Continuing, the field marshal said that after the Japanese victory at Mukden the principle of humanity started the cry of peace in Europe and America, and after Japan's victory at the battle of the sea, President Roosevelt advised both belligerents to cease their differences of opinion. Dissensions over the terms of peace, Yamagata points out, are unfavorable to the people most member that Russia's obstinacy and desire to continue the war left no hope of obtaining adequate reparation of the losses which would be the result of sacrifices and confusions for Japan. The cessation of hostilities was also advantageous to Japan's national development, while a continuation of the war meant wasting her energies and resources. He concludes with asserting that Japan's military strength is unimpaired, and that her armies could have taken Harbin.

## FIGHTING LASTED FOR FIVE DAYS

HUNDREDS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT SHUSA

Bodies Are Lying in the Street—Appeal For Aid For Starving and Homeless.

Tiflis, Sept. 9.—The Armenian bishop of Russia has sent a message to authorities here saying the devastation and the resultant misery at Shusa is appalling. The fighting between the Tartars and Armenians continued uninterrupted for five days, and hundreds of killed and wounded are lying in the streets. The greater part of the town now consists of charred ruins, the buildings destroyed including the government offices, churches, schools and shops. The bishop urgently appeals for food and other necessities for the starving and homeless thousands.

Deluged With Oil. Baku, Sept. 8.—Converted into human torments, their oil-soaked clothing dripping, Russian artillerymen yesterday ran through the streets of Balakhan, after abandoning their guns to the rioters. Reinforcements arrived, but failed to recapture the artillery. A fierce fighting and great slaughter occurred at the Balakhan hospital, where a thousand Armenians and workmen gathered, Gen. Shirinkin sent a detachment of artillery with three guns to the scene, and the commander of the detachment summoned the crowd to surrender. The latter replied with volleys of stones and came shots, which killed one of the gunners. The commander of the troops thereupon opened fire.

The first discharge of the three guns miscarried, the shells falling into the sea, but the second discharge sent the shells crashing into the hospital, where they exploded, killing an immense number of men and wrecking the building. The maddened crowd charged the guns and captured them, after deluging the gunners with burning oil. The latter fled. Cosacks and infantry reinforcements attempted to recapture the abandoned guns, but were driven back by the suffocating smoke.

Destruction of Property. St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—Private advices from Baku say that the machinery of 3,000 tons of 5,000 wells have been destroyed. Despite the temporary renewal of the warfare and incendiarism is apprehended generally. There are tens of thousands of hungry unemployed people whose ranks are constantly increasing.

**EDITOR WAS MURDERED.**  
Beaten to Death in His Room in New York Hotel.

New York, Sept. 9.—A mystery of unusual proportions was to-day developed in the circumstances surrounding the death of Jacob H. Thompson, for the past forty years an editor of the New York Times, by positive evidence that he was murdered on the night of September 7th by a brutal clubbing in a prominent hotel situated in one of the busiest residence and business sections of New York, which was disclosed to-day by the coroner's autopsy. This autopsy showed that Mr. Thompson had been struck over the head at least half a dozen times with a blunt instrument and had been strangled as well. No one has been found who admits having the slightest knowledge of what transpired in the editor's room in the St. James hotel at 100 West Forty-fifth street, from the time he entered it early Thursday evening until he was found about 9 o'clock yesterday morning by a chambermaid, who told the coroner that she saw him sitting and making convulsive movements with his hands. He was then fully dressed and was wearing riding boots. An unfinished letter was lying on his desk, as if the writer had just laid down his pen. The mystery is further complicated by the fact that at first report was sent to Mr. Thompson's brother and the hospital, which was telephoned to aid, that he was only suffering from heart failure.

**SCOPE OF TREATY.**  
Some Important Changes in the Agreement Between Great Britain and Japan.

London, Sept. 9.—The new Anglo-Japanese treaty will be given out next week early. While much broader in scope than the agreement of 1902, the new treaty is understood not to be much longer than the old one and the increase in articles is partly due to the changed conditions of Korea. The old agreement, the provision respecting China and Korea was contained in the first clause, while in the new treaty it is believed the undertaking with regard to the kingdom is to occupy separate clauses; this is necessary in order to give Japan a free hand in Korea. The open door here is guaranteed and the rights of all nations are recognized in much the same way as in the Russo-Japanese peace treaty. Likewise the open door in China is assured, and while taking precautions to safeguard the interests of the contracting parties, it is believed the arrangement contains nothing which in any way interfered with the existing rights of other powers, but it is understood to be framed to prevent attempts looking to partition of China. Clause 2 and 3 of the old treaty, covering the conditions under which either ally comes to the assistance of the other when attacked by any two powers when the Far Eastern interests of the allies are affected, are understood to be completely changed so that one ally to the assistance of the other even if attacked by one power. In this respect it is especially interesting to Europe as applicable to all of Asia up to the line crossing north and south through Persia as indicated by the 51st

## JAP STATESMEN DISCUSS TREATY

Minister of Navy Says It is Admissible to Accept Present Terms—Nation Must Prepare for Contingencies

Minister of Navy Says It is Admissible to Accept Present Terms—Nation Must Prepare for Contingencies

Tokio, Sept. 8.—5:30 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission).—At an informal meeting which took place to-day between the Premier, Count Katsura, and members of both houses, representing their respective parties and associations, Count Katsura made a full statement concerning the peace negotiations. It now transpires that the report that Cape Soya on La Perouse Straits could not be fortified is unfounded, the only stipulation made with Russia being in regard to the free passage of the straits. Japan acquires a suzerainty over Korea, and will control entirely with a free hand the affairs of the peninsula south of Chang Shin and Changan, the former being ceded to Japan with the right to retain military guards for the protection of their railroad. Japanese also hold the right to retain the colonies at Fushan and Yenai, even after the evacuation of the country by the Russians. About ten months is the period allowed to complete the removal of the Russians from Manchuria. The actual expense of keeping the Russian prisoners of war is to be paid to Japan. Baron Yamamoto, minister of the navy, who was present at the meeting, said that although there will be strong popular dissatisfaction to complete peace it must be borne in mind that a far heavier sacrifice of life would be necessary to take Vladivostok than that

involved in the capture of Port Arthur, besides the heavy monetary outlay. It was advisable, therefore, he said, to be satisfied with the present terms. In conclusion Baron Yamamoto said that Russia was sure to build a strong navy, and that Japan must be prepared to make adequate provisions for such a contingency. M. Orshila, leader of the progressive party, suggested that the cabinet should resign after concluding peace upon such unsatisfactory terms. When the fact that no stipulation exists against the fortification of Cape Soya and Japan is to have a free hand in the government of Korea becomes known it is expected that the popular indignation will be considerably allayed.

Leaders Arrested. Tokyo, Sept. 7.—(Delayed in transmission).—In other attacks made upon the residence of Home Minister Teraoka early this morning members of the mob closed on the building into which they threw three fire brands and succeeded in starting a small blaze. The military guards extinguished the flames and beat off the attacking party. It is reported that explosives were thrown at the building during the attack, but this is not confirmed. The guards captured twenty of the attacking party and are still holding their prisoners.

City Quiet. Tokyo, Sept. 8.—9 p. m.—The city is quiet to-night.

**MANY MEN AT WORK.**  
In the vicinity of Midway Six Hundred Are Engaged on V. V. & E. Construction.

H. P. Dickinson, general agent for the Giant Powder Company, has returned from a tour of the Boundary country, and reports that the section is rather lively, says the Rossland Miner. This is particularly the case in the vicinity of Midway, on the section of the V. V. & E. railway, between Curlew and Midway, which was graded last year, the track-laying will be completed within ten days. Then supplies and material can be got in over the Great Northern connections, and the work will be pushed with more energy than ever. At present 600 men are at work, but this number is to be considerably enlarged. On the Midway & Vernon railway a couple of camps of men are engaged in construction. The work is not much of a snow fall in this section that is being built over by both roads, and it is thought, unless the winter is unusually severe, that work can and will be carried on all winter.

Mr. Dickinson says there is considerable discussion and speculation in the Boundary country, as to the probable location of the smelter which the Dominion Copper Company proposed erecting, as to whether it will be located at Greenwood or Midway. It is thought by a majority of the company that the smelter at Greenwood. The location of the present smelter at Boundary Falls seems to be not satisfactory to the company. While the new plant is being erected, however, the old plant at Boundary Falls will be used.

Everything is moving along well in the high grade belt around Greenwood, and it is the scene of a great deal of activity.

**MANY PROBABLY DEAD.**  
Number of Buildings at Powder Works Destroyed and Serious Loss of Life Is Feared.

Connellsville, Pa., Sept. 9.—The Rand Powder Works, near Uniontown, Pa., blew up about 9:10 o'clock this morning. Fifty men are employed at the works and it is feared many have been killed. The telephone and telegraph wires have been blown down and communication is interrupted. Relief parties from Connellsville and Uniontown have left for the works. It was stated in a telephone message to Fairbanks that the dead would probably be between 20 and 30. The Rand Powder Company had five separate buildings and employed about 45 people. The entire five buildings are said to have been destroyed.

Twelve Bodies Recovered. Fairbanks, Pa., Sept. 9.—Twelve bodies had been removed from the ruins of the Rand Powder Works at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and three employees are still missing.

**MUTINEERS OF BATTLESHIP.**  
Sentence Passed on Russians—Three Will Be Executed.

Odesa, Sept. 9.—The trial by court martial begun ten days ago of 75 of the mutineers of the battleship Georgi Popov, ended yesterday. The sentences were pronounced as follows: Three to be executed; nineteen to terms of penal servitude; three to the disciplinary works, and twenty were acquitted. The sentences were read out on board the battleship in the presence of the crew.

News was received at New York on Saturday of the death of E. H. White, formerly of Canada, at a resort in the White Mountains, where he had gone for his health. He was about 70 years old, and a few months ago he married Miss Anna Bennett, a telephone operator in a New York hotel.

**Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.**