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The Victoria Times.

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VILLAGES DESTROYED INHABITANTS SLAIN

TURKS RESPONSIBLE FOR TARTAR RISING

More Troops are Being Hurried to Baku —British Subjects at Baku Are Safe

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 dispatch to Tiflis saying that his troops are surrounded by Tartars and will be inevitably overwhelmed unless immediately relieved.

Though the dispatch from Tiflis and current reports in St. Petersburg say that the oil works and tanks at Baku have been entirely consumed and the town practically wiped out, according to a dispatch to the Nobel company from Baku, this is an error, and the loss though enormous is not complete. This dispatch 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 dispatch 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 suggestion of the oil men, especially the governments refusal of their request for authority to establish a local organization for self-protection against the excesses of the natives.

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 faned 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 population 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 dispatches 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.

Refugees at Tiflis.

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 dispatched 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 Bibiebat plants have been destroyed and the depots of the Caspian company have been burned and that the Christian workmen are surrounded by Tartars.

British Subjects Safe.

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.

QUIET DAY IN TOKIO.

No Disturbances on Friday — Mob Destroyed Statue to Ito at Kobe.

Tokio, Sept. 8.—Following an anti-peace meeting at Kobe last night a crowd estimated at 100 persons went to the Minatogwa temple, where a statue to Marquis Ito had been recently erected, attached a rope to the statue, pulled it from its pedestal and dragged it through the streets. The crowd then charged three police boxes and there was some fighting. This was followed by much excitement and disorder. Later dispatches indicate that the situation is not serious. The police report one killed, one wounded and sixty arrested in the Honjo and Fakagawad districts since midnight.

The incident of the attack on members of the Harriman party is not regarded as a demonstration against Americans or other foreigners, but is believed to have largely been the result of the time and circumstances. There have been a few expressions of regret that Japan consented to President Roosevelt's proposal for a peace conference, but it is apparent that this sentiment is not generally held. Many expressions of regret have been made by all classes over the Harriman incident. In response to the popular desire and urgent requests of political leaders the government has decided to publish the terms of peace to-morrow.

At noon the city was quiet. Complete reports from metropolitan and outlying districts indicate that there was no disorder throughout the night nor early morning. The quietness of the night is ascribed to heavy rain, which scattered the crowds, although the presence of military guards is having a beneficial effect. The car service has been suspended at night and the suspension will continue while there is danger of destruction of cars.

The government has suspended five newspapers. The government has not indicated its intentions regarding the calling of a special session of the diet, but it is believed that such a call will be issued.

Government officers and the better class of Japanese citizens are expressing keen regret over the attacks on Christian churches. They explain that the affair was the result of local conditions, and does not indicate a serious anti-foreign or anti-Christian feeling. Preparations are progressing to present claims to the government for the foreign church property which has been destroyed.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Its Provisions Will Be Carried Out at Once By Russia.

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 Service.

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

MOTHER AND BABY BURNED.

Woman Might Have Been Saved, But Vicious Dog Kept Rescuers at Bay.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 7.—News has been received here of a terrible accident at Gila Bend, resulting in the death of Mrs. D. Wintermute and babe and the slight injury of her 7-year-old boy, who proved a hero. A lamp exploded while Mrs. Wintermute was lighting it, and she was burned so badly that she died in a few hours. The baby was on fire when the mother dragged her to the arms of rescuers, though fatally burned. The boy placed a small hose in action and worked so desperately to save the property from burning that he narrowly escaped death himself. The woman might have been saved from death but for a vicious housedog, which kept the rescuers away until too late.

TARTARS SURROUNDED.

Bands Near Baku Have Been Isolated by Troops.

Tiflis, Sept. 8.—The commander of the forces here to-day received the following telegram from the governor of Baku: "Peace between hostile factions has been partially restored, but isolated cases of shooting continue. Tartars have surrounded Ediliu and Bakutan and large bands of Tartars are marching on Gadrut and other villages."

WORST OF TROUBLE IS PROBABLY OVER

Military Commander Declares He Will Adopt Stern Measures if Necessary to Preserve Order in Tokio.

Tokio, Sept. 6.—(Delayed in transmission.)—With the exception of the Kokumin Shimbun, the government organ, the newspapers this morning generally express anger over the action of the police in closing Hibaya park and attempting to suppress meetings. They say the measures of the police were unwarranted and foolish, and served to excite the crowds.

The Jiji says: "Such deplorable phenomenon in a city where the Emperor resides is highly significant that the only course open to the cabinet is resignation."

The Hochu deplores such occurrences in the capital of a victorious country, and says that Tokio has been converted into a St. Petersburg. It further urges

Refusal to Ratify

the treaty of peace, which it says is the sole cause of the shameful and sad occurrences.

The Mainichi says: "Hear the voice of the nation. Heed the expression of the nation's desire. The nation's voice is full of anger. The resignation of the cabinet might appease popular indignation."

All the papers avoid the use of the word "mob," and openly sympathize with the destruction of the police stations.

The city was quiet throughout the day, although there was excitement and a tensity of feeling everywhere manifested. Nightfall brought a verification of the prediction of renewed trouble. The streets in the centre of the city began filling at dark. The first disturbance occurred in the vicinity of the residence of Minister of Home Affairs Catsura. A mob again attempted to fire the structure, but were restrained by the guards. Considerable roughness and

Fighting Followed.

Menacing crowds gathered in the neighborhood of the metropolitan police headquarters. They refrained from attacking on account of the presence of a strong police reserve. The passage of street cars through the crowded streets angered the people, and they began attacking and destroying cars. They drove off the crews and passengers and set fire to the cars.

Ten large cars were speedily destroyed. Later, an outbreak occurred in the Kenda district of the city, where a fire was started.

Because of popular enmity, largely directed toward the police, street patrols have been withdrawn, and the police have been centered at the danger points. The withdrawal of the patrols has left the streets unguarded, and has given license to much minor disorders.

Up to to-night the number of arrests totals 800. They are on charges generally of rioting and inciting riot. The Barristers' Association has resolved to defend all arrested free of charge. The number of persons known to have been killed thus far is six.

Street Cars Destroyed.

Tokio, Sept. 7.—Last night's disorders were not particularly serious. Thirteen cars and one railway kiosk were destroyed. Thirty persons were wounded during the clashes with the police, and many of those were slightly wounded by stones.

The disturbances in the Kanada district of the city proved not to be serious. The crowd first threatened to burn the Russian cathedral, but a sergeant of the guard cleverly prevailed upon them to desist by telling the crowd that if the cathedral were destroyed he and the guard would commit suicide. The crowd agreed not to touch the cathedral. There was considerable disorder and noise in the district, but there was no destruction of property and no serious clashes between the mobs and the police.

Demonstrations against the police headquarters continue at a late hour. Crowds swarmed around the jail and hooted and threatened.

The newspapers generally assail the police authorities for withdrawing street patrols and leaving the city unprotected. Soldiers are proving to be

More Effective Than the Police

in handling the crowds. The soldiers are popular, and the crowds generally obey orders.

Accompanying the ordinance declaring martial law is an urgency ordinary increasing restrictions on the press and giving authority for the suspension of papers guilty of increasing the excitement and other breaches of order.

Under the ordinance the government has suspended the publication of the Mirako, the Yurozu and the Niroku.

The Tokio municipality has passed a resolution denouncing the terms and favoring the abandonment of the peace treaty. The municipality had planned a mass meeting at Hibaya park to-day, but on account of the danger of disorder voluntarily cancelled the meeting.

Situation Improves.

Tokio, Sept. 7, 9 p.m.—Strong influences are seeking toward calming popular excitement and checking the rioting. The opinion is expressed to-night that the worse violence has passed and that the conditions will speedily mend.

General Matsomo, who assumed charge of the capital to-day under the authority of the emergency ordinance, has in his proclamation created a good impression owing to the conciliatory tone in which it is expressed and its note of firmness, declaring that the soldiers will resort to extreme measures if forced to do so. He has refrained from making a heavy display of force in the city, having only detailed guards

to Preserve Order,

holding the main garrison of reserves at the barracks.

The municipality has also greatly relieved the situation by cancelling a mass meeting called at Hibaya park, which is the rallying point for all members of disorder.

Political leaders are counselling the people to remain quiet and conferring with the government urging the speedy calling of a special session of the diet. Many believe that the issuance of the summons for the special session of the diet will fully restore tranquility among the people.

The report that trouble had spread at Chiba, forty miles distant from Tokio, has been partly confirmed.

Japanese representatives of the Associated Press who have been watching the rioting report that the characters of the crowds have changed materially of late. They say that earlier in the trouble thousands of respectable citizens joined in the rioting, but that now the crowd is largely formed of the disreputable classes of students and young rowdies.

The day has been quiet in Tokio and no trouble is expected to-night. A heavy rain began to fall at dusk, which drove the majority of those on the streets indoors.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN ITALY

THREE TOWNS ALMOST ENTIRELY DESTROYED

Panic-Stricken Inhabitants of Catanzar Have Left Their Houses

Catanzaro, Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8.—A violent earthquake at 2.55 o'clock this morning caused serious loss of life and spread destruction in this place.

The towns of Pizzo, Monteleone Di Calabria and Martiano were almost entirely destroyed.

At Monteleone Di Calabria seven persons were killed outright and many were injured by the collapse of the prison there.

The Pizzo district is said to be entirely destroyed.

Locally the shocks lasted eighteen seconds. The walls of the hospital collapsed and some of the patients were injured. The inhabitants of this city fled panic-stricken from their houses.

All the houses at Stefaconi have been wrecked by the earthquake. It is feared that a hundred people are buried in the ruins. The villages of Piscopio and Triparni have been destroyed.

Grave news continues to arrivd from Pizzo, Monteleone Di Calabria and Martiano, which have been almost destroyed. There are numerous victims. It was hoped that the district of Nicastro had escaped, but that also has been seriously affected.

At Martiano all the buildings have collapsed, including the barracks of the gendarmes. Six wounded men have thus far been taken from the ruins. There are other victims.

Shocks Reported.

Rome, Sept. 8.—Light earthquake shocks are reported to have occurred at Castellemar, Naples and Florence.

A portion of Mont Blanc has been sold for $30,000, and is to be broken into large squares of granite for building purposes. The rock in question is a world famous stone which, broken off from Mont Blanc in the glacial period, was deposited in the Rhone valley at Monthey.

MUTINOUS SAILORS.

Will Be Distributed in Small Groups Among Troops in Odessa District.

Odessa, Sept. 8.—Seven warships of the Black sea fleet, which arrived here to-day, brought 2,000 mutineers, sailors from the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz, the transports Proot and Vecha and the entire crew of the ironclad Ekaterina II. The mutineers for the present will be distributed in small groups among the troops in the Odessa district.

Early in 1906 they will be drafted to the Siberian garrisons. The Odessa military authorities are protesting against the arrangements, fearing that the sailors will infect the troops with the revolutionary spirit.

SASKATCHEWAN CABINET.

Hon. W. Scott, the Premier, Gives Names of His Ministers.

Regina, Sept. 6.—Hon. Walter Scott, the new premier of Saskatchewan, announced this morning that the following would be his cabinet:

Premier and Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. Walter Scott.

Commissioner of Education—Hon. G. A. Calder.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

President of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association and Attorney-General—Hon. G. E. McCraney, of Rosthern.

COMMISSION MEET AT NELSON FRIDAY

LUMBERMEN WILL BE GIVEN A HEARING

All Complaints Relating to Canadian Tariff Will Be Heard at Different Sessions.

Winnipeg, Sept. 7.—The first sittings of the Dominion tariff commission were held here to-day, 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 inquiries after to-morrow'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 last meeting of the commission, for the present, will be held to-morrow 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.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The tariff commission will meet at Nelson on Friday, 15th inst., and subsequently visit Rossland and Boundary. At the Nelson meeting it is expected the mountain lumbermen will present their case for the imposition of a duty on American lumber. Any party will be heard who has anything to say on tariff matters. The three commissioners, Messrs. Fielding, Patterson and Brodeur, with Secretary Bain and stenographers will arrive on a private car, coming in over the Crow's Nest line, and it is proposed that after leaving Nelson they will visit most of the province, although it is not expected that meetings will be necessary at more than three or four places. Dates of the other meetings will be announced later.

When the commission sits in Victoria it will probably occupy the rooms of the Victoria Board of Trade, for at the last meeting of the board it was decided to offer these quarters for the use of the commissioners while in the city. As in Nelson, it is expected that the principal matter which will be drawn to the attention of the commission while in Victoria will be the tariff on lumber. Among the members of the board of trade there is a diversity of opinion on this subject, and for this reason it was agreed at the meeting referred to not to send a representative to the meeting of the commissions. Individual members of the board will be present, however, and in this way the position of Victorians on the subject may be ascertained. The lumbermen's association will take the matter up at Vancouver. They seek in brief to get the Dominion government to impose the same duty on lumber coming into Canada as is applied on Canadian lumber entering the United States. This tariff amounts to $2 on rough lumber with an additional tax levied for every side of the lumber dressed. The effect of this duty lumbermen claim is to leave the Northwest market open to the competition of the Americans when the British Columbia mills might well supply the against their claimscmfwyp shrdl ashhhr lem with lumber men for some time. Against their claims the government has had to consider the advantages accruing from the present condition of affairs to the farmer and other residents of Manitoba and the Northwest.

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—The tariff commission closed the inquiry at noon. The members will proceed at once to British Columbia, and will leave Manitoba and the Territories alone for the present as the season is unfavorable for hearing the agriculturists' side. Returning, sessions will be held about the middle of November in Calgary, Regina, Moose Jaw, Brandon and Wimipeg.

The Jewel Robbery.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—It was announced to-day by Ryrie Brothers, Ltd., that the loss by robbery a few days ago was $7,400. How the thieves made off with the tray and pad is still a mystery. The police have no clue to the thieves as yet.

Peacemaker Killed.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—John Hoban, the young man who tried to stop a row between two Italians last Monday and was stabbed in the intestines, is dead. His assassin is at large, but if caught will have to stand trial on the charge of murder.

Thunderstorm.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 8.—Prince Edward Island was visited by terrific thunderstorms and lightning last night accompanied by heavy rain. Barns and outbuildings in all directions were struck by lightning, and many of them were destroyed.

General Synod.

Quebec, Sept. 8.—At the meeting of the lower house of the general synod of the Church of England yesterday afternoon a motion was made asking that steps be taken to secure the appointment of a Sunday as Thanksgiving Day, the following day to be observed as a public holiday. Members of the synod will go to Lake St. Joseph as the guests of the Lake St. John railway to-morrow. They have also received invitations to visit Lavalle University (French Catholic). At the meeting this morning the triennial report of the board of management of the missionary society of Canada was discussed. The report showed that during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, $352,966.81 was subscribed.

Suit Entered.

Halifax, Sept. 8.—A writ has been issued at the instance of W. E. Stavert, liquidator of the Bank of Yarmouth, against Senator John Lovitt, S. A. Crowel, Angustus Cahu, J. Bradford Cahn and J. Leslie Lovitt, directors of the bank, for declaration that the defendants were guilty of a breach of trust and negligence as directors and for payment of money lost by the said bank, amounting to about half a million of dollars. The suit is in the interests of shareholders, who seek to recover their losses from the directors.

Oil Strike.

Oil City, Alberta, Sept. 7.—At last the efforts of those who have been boring in Southwestern Alberta for the past two years have been rewarded with the biggest oil strike ever made in the Dominion of Canada. For the past two days a gusher struck at a depth of 1,400 feet on the property of the Rocky Mountain Development Company has been giving up oil at the rate of 8,000 barrels daily, and the flow shows signs of increasing. For several days the company managed to keep the discovery quiet, but it became known in spite of its efforts, and a stampede has ensued, with the result that hundreds of oil claims have been filed. Accommodations provided by the company have proved quite inadequate to the flow, and the oil is being stored in hastily constructed reservoirs in the earth, but much of it is going to waste. Well-known Pennsylvania experts declare the strike to be one of the richest in the world, on account of the high quality of the oil.

ROSE FROM MESSENGER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—William A. Gill, formerly a district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his home at Cheltonham, a suburb, to-day, aged 59 years.

Mr. Gill entered the employ of the Western Union as a messenger and eventually became superintendent of the Sixth district, which embraces Eastern Pennsylvania, the southern section of New Jersey, Delaware and a part of Maryland and Virginia. He retired in 1902. He was president and general manager of the Philadelphia local telegraph company, a director in several other companies, and at one time a vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company. A widow and five children survive him.

Mrs. Rome and her daughter Miss Marjorie Rome returned on Tuesday from a visit with friends in Vancouver, where Mr. Rae Rome is teller in the Eastern Townships Bank.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY EARTHQUAKE

TWENTY FIVE VILLAGES REPORTED DESTROYED

Latest Dispatches Increase the Number of Victims of Disaster in Southern Italy.

Rome, Sept. 8.—All Italy is suffering from terrible depression because of the news from the south, where one of the worst earthquakes ever experienced occurred to-day. Although the earthquake was felt all over Calabria and to a certain extent in Sicily, the worst news comes from Pizzo and Monteleone and from eighteen villages which are said to have been completely destroyed.

According to the latest news received, 370 persons have been killed and a great number injured. It is as yet impossible to even estimate the property losses. The shock was felt at 2.55 a. m., lasting for 18 seconds at Catanzaro, and soon thereafter was felt at Messina, Reggio, Monteleone, Martirono, Stefaconia, Piscopio, Triparni, Zammaro, Cessaniti, Maida, Olivadi and other points.

Scenes of indescribable terror ensued. Women arose from their sleep, rushed half-clad into the streets, screaming with fear, carrying their babies and dragging along other children and calling on the madonna and the saints for help. The men escaped into the open with their families and called on their favorite saints for protection.

The cafes were taken by assault by the strangely garbed crowd, but as daylight broke without a repetition of the earthquake the crowd gradually melted away, until by 8 o'clock the streets had almost assumed their normal appearance, except in the ruined villages, where the inhabitants were homeless. The general confusion was added to by dreadful cries from the jails of the prisoners who were beside themselves with fright, and in some cases mutinied, but fortunately all were kept within bounds.

Troops, engineers and doctors have been hurried to the scenes of disaster to assist in the work of rescue and salvage.

Additional Details.

Catanzaro, Sept. 8.—The earthquake caused serious damage to a house in San Flaro, where one person was killed. At Jonadi ten persons were killed and a hundred wounded. At Daffina buildings were damaged and many persons were killed or wounded.

The following additional deails have been received: At Borgia two persons were killed and ten wounded. Many houses collapsed. At Olavadi five persons were killed and many wounded. At Nicastro and Cortali there was much damage to property and many persons were wounded. At Filadelfia two persons were killed and there were serious property losses. At maida one person was killed and thirty wounded, and property suffered severely. At Martian there were many victims. Out of a population of 3,000, 2,200 are without shelter. At Sarrastrett the houses suffered considerably.

Thousands Destitute.

Rome, Sept. 9.—The newspapers this morning give heartrending accounts of the terrible calamity caused by the earthquake. At Monteleone houses were razed. Railway depots at Pizzo, Saluar and Enformicia had been evacuated, as they were considered unsafe. At Messina a severe shock was experienced, but it was slighter than that at Calabria.

The earthquake centred in Calabria, destroying over 25 villages, leaving thousands absolutely destitute, killing upwards of 400 and wounding nearly 600.

The ancient crater on the Island of Stromboli is again active in eruption, throwing out lava and stones, and the population of the island is fleeing. The magnitude of the earthquake is even greater than was at first supposed.

RUSSIANS PUNISHED.

Nebogatoff and Captains of Three Warships Dismissed From Service.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—An imperial order just issued dismissing Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and the captains of the battleship Nicolai I. (now the Iki) and the cruisers Admiral Seniavan (now the Minoshma) and General Arraxine (now the Okinoshima), which were surrendered to the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan. All four officers, besides being deprived of their rank, are liable to punishment under the provisions of the naval penal code. The Emperor has ordered all other officers who surrendered their vessels to be tried on their return to Russia.

Sir Patrick and Lady Manson were quite distinguished personages in town during the week. Sir Patrick is physician and medical adviser to the colonial office, and he is said to have been the first to enunciate the hypothesis that musquitoes carried about the malarial parasite. While here Sir Patrick and Lady Manson lunched at Government House.