DEATH'S SHADOW OVER CAUCASUS

Many Villages in Ruins and the Inhabitants Massacred.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The authorities in the Caucasus were taken completely by surprise because of the magnitude of the Tartar rising. There is not the least doubt that the rising was long planned, carefully organized, and that it is connected with the separatist movement. The officials at Tiflis state that they have unmistakable proof that the revolt has been fanned by Turkish emissaries, and agitators, bearing green standards, are now raising the whole country. Tartars intend laying a regular siege against Baku and Shusha. They have laid many villages in ruins and pitilessly massacred the inhabitants. Unless sufficient troops are available promptly to suppress the rising, the whole of that part of the country will be devastated and the populations of the towns and villages massacred. In various parts of the Caucasus bands of peasants have been organized against the nobles. These are invading the domains of the latter and seizing all the firearms obtainable.

The principal fighting is not in Baku itself, but at Balakhan, where hundreds have been shot by the infantry and artillery, and where 1,000 were killed or wounded during a desperate attack on the military camp and provision depots. The troops sustained few casualties.

A large number of workmen barricaded themselves in the Balakhan hospital, and the soldiers began the attack with rifle fire and then stormed the hospital and completed their work with the bayonet.

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 inevitably be overwhelmed unless immediately relieved.

BLOOD-CURDLING ATROCITIES.

A despatch from Paris says: The Petit Parisien says it learns from a private but absolutely trustworthy source that the situation at Baku to-day was as bad as it could be. Armenians are killing one another rather than fall into the hands of the Tartar soldiery, who torture all who they secure. Massacre follows massacre. The oil wells are all ablaze. The butchery began with the slaughter of 1,500 Armenians, while the police looked on as if it were a theatrical display. Women were shockingly mutilated. Children were dashed to pieces before their mothers' eyes. Men were either cut to pieces instantly or mutilated before they were put to death. The Armenian Vizier, who barricaded himself in his house, was roasted to death with his wife and children. Ten Armenians, who took refuge in another house, were holding out against the soldiers when a magistrate demanded admission. The latter persuaded them to come out, assuring them of protection. He then ordered the soldiers to fall on them, and all were barbarously murdered.

MORE ATROCITIES FEARED.

A despatch from Tiflis says: The manager of the Mantashoff Company telegraphs from Baku that the oil plants and wells at Bibieibat have been burned, that the depots of the Caspian Company have also been destroyed, and that the Christian workmen are surrounded by thousands of armed Tartars.

Tiflis is full of refugees from Baku, who abandoned all their belongings when they fled. The reception room of Gen. Shirinkin is thronged with arrivals from the scene of atrocities. A deputation from the great petroleum works has asked for military protection for 25,000,000 poods of combustible liquids contained in the company's reservoirs at Baku. All the spirit distilleries and silk-weaving works in the Shusha district have been burned by Tartars. Part of the workmen succeeded in escaping to the mountains, but the remainder were killed. The Zanghezur mines and copper foundries are threatened with immediate attack. Orders have been given to despatch corn to Shusha for the relief of the starving population.

A VILLAGE MASSACRED

A Tiflis despatch says:—Advices from Elisabetpol is to the effect that all the inhabitants of Minkend, an Armenian village in the Zangesursk district, have been massacred by Tartar nomads. Other villages are surrounded by the nomads. The Governor has sent urgent appeals for reinforcements.

SITUATION DESPERATE.

A despatch to the London Times from St. Petersburg describes the situation at Baku as desperate. A telegram received by the Russ says that tens of thousands of workmen marched from the ruined oil fields into Baku, perpetrating deeds of horror on the way. It is reported that they actually threw victims alive into burning edifices. Troops were sent, but they were incapable of coping with the enormous number of armed and desperate rioters. To make matters worse, tribesmen, attracted by the prospects of loot, are coming down from the mountains and aiding in the work of death and destruction. Considerable apprehension is felt lest the peasants on the Lower Volga will follow the example of the Caucasus and start the long expected agrarian revolt, which under the stimulus of famine, the cessation of field labor and the industrial standstill due to the failure of the supply of naphtha, would rapidly spread through the country.

3,000 WELLS BURNED.

London, Sept. 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that the destruction of the oil industry seems to be complete. Official returns are lacking, but it is trustworthily computed that 3,000 out of 3,600 wells are ruined. It will take about a year before work can be resumed.

A despatch to the Times from Shusha, dated Sept. 6, says:—"I reached Shusha with great difficulty Monday morning. The Armenian commercial quarter is a mass of smoking ruins. Whole streets have been destroyed. Killed, in round figures, number 250. The town is now quiet. Two sotnias of Cossacks arrived Monday, and 600 infantry today. Tartar and Armenian armed patrols parade the streets at night.

The four Englishmen who were cut off at Balakhan have been rescued by the British Vice-Consul, with a small escort of cavalry, lent to him by the Governor.

FELL IN BOILING SPRING.

Horrible Death of Miss Fannie Wickes, of Washington.

A despatch from Livingston, Montana, says: Miss Fannie Wickes, 22 years old, of Washington, D. C., died here on Wednesday from the effects of falling into a boiling spring in the Yellowstone National Park. In company with other eastern tourists Miss Wickes was making a tour of the park, and while viewing a geyser stepped backwards in an effort to dodge the blinding spray, and fell into the spring, in which the water was fairly bubbling. Her body was par-boiled from the waist down, and death came after a period of intense agony.

TWO CHILDREN CREMATED.

Perished in Burning Tenement in Montreal Suburb.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Two children were burned almost to cinders in a small fire at Boulevard St. Paul on Thursday morning while the rest of their family were absent. The dead infants, four and seven years old, were left sleeping in an upstairs bedroom at their home on Boulevard St. Paul, while their father, Francis Mayer, had his breakfast and went to work. Then the mother went into the garden at the rear. When the fire broke out the mother made frenzied but unavailing efforts to save her offspring.

THE BOY AND THE WOLVES.

Little Fellow Has a Decidedly Warm Half Hour.

A despatch from Grand Valley, Muskoka, says:—On Saturday afternoon J. J. Aspden of Toronto and Norman Cameron, the latter an eleven-year-old boy of Golden Valley Mills township, were out fishing in a boat at the lower end of Stanley Lake, when young Cameron landed with his dog and a thirty-two-calibre Stevens rifle for a ramble in the bush and a little hunt. He had it. Before he had gone far in the cedar brush his dog was attacked by a big wolf. Cameron fired and hit the brute. It rose howling and thus attracted the attention of a number of the pack to which it belonged. The boy and dog began a scientific withdrawal, while the wolves came on viciously. Cameron fired frequently. Once he fell over a log and a wolf sprang at him, but after firing at it he reached the lake and got out on a log, where he kept up a fusilade till rescued by Mr. Aspden. James Whitehead, a farmer, and his son, three miles down the lake, were told of the presence of the wolves and armed with rifles followed them back to a thicket in a mountainous part of the country, but could not get a shot. There were about a dozen wolves in the pack, Mr. Whitehead believes, judging from their howling. It is only three weeks since the boy Cameron had a narrow escape from a bear in the same locality.

RIOTING IN TOKIO.

Japanese Indignant Over the Terms of Peace.

A Tokio despatch says:—The first turbulence attendant upon the popular anger over the terms of peace arranged with Russia took place on Tuesday. A mass meeting to protest against the action of the Government was called to take place at Hibiya Park, but the metropolitan police closed the gates and attempted to prevent the assemblage of the people. The municipality protested the action of the police and finally the gates were thrown open and a large crowd gathered and voted in favor of resolutions declaring the nation humiliated and denouncing the terms upon which the treaty of peace was arranged. The crowd was serious in its conduct rather than angry and the police handled it discretly. The gathering eventually dispersed in an orderly manner. Later on, however, a crowd attempted to hold a meeting in the Shintomi Theatre and the police dispersed it. A portion of the crowd then proceeded to the office of the Kokumin Shimbun, the Government organ, and began hooting. Three employes of the paper armed with swords appeared at the door of the building and checked the attack and the police again dispersed the crowd. It was thought that the trouble had passed when suddenly a portion of the crowd made a rush at the building, hurled stones and damaged some of the machinery. Several persons were injured during the attack but the police eventually cleared the streets and arrested a number of the rioters.

Rioting broke out again at night. There were several clashes with the police, and it is estimated that two were killed and 500 wounded. The rioting ceased at midnight. The police stations were the only property destroyed.

GUARDING THE LEGATIONS.

Troops are guarding the foreign Legations. Apparently there is no outbreak of anti-foreign sentiment, but the Government is anxious to prevent any danger of injury to the members of the Legation and other foreigners. A few foreigners already caught by mobs were roughly handled.

The Nichi-Nichi Shimbun asks:—"How can the Government retain its dignity in the presence of such rioting?" It adds that the committee which organized Tuesday's meeting have good standing in society and are not irresponsible agitators. The police exceeded their authority, with a result that is derogatory to the honor and dignity of Tokio. Popular indignation has been set on fire, and the police are finally unable to keep order. If the conditions continue the contagion may spread and innocent people and their property may be damaged.

BACK FROM THE NORTH.

Geological Surveyor Returns With Valuable Data.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Mr. A. P. Low, the well-known geological surveyor, has returned from a visit yo Lake Chibougaman, which is some 200 miles north of Lake St. John. The journey was made by way of the latter lake. The country from Lake St. John northward steadily rises. Lake St. John is about 300 feet above sea level, while the altitude of Lake Chibougaman is a thousand feet. The country is covered with spruce, all good pulpwood, but at the height of land to which Mr. Low traveled the altitude is considered too great to admit of successful agriculture. The Indians are at present the only inhabitants of the region, but a development of the mineral resources will inevitably attract a large mining population.

Besides asbestos, Mr. Low found indications of copper and gold, which probably exist in working quantities, but he did not care to make an absolute statement as to their actual value, One man has a quartz vein located, and his claim established, but up to the present no working has been carried on to any extent. Mr. Low's investigations will probably prove among the most important of those carried on this year by the Geological Survey.

ATROCITIES AT KERTCH.

Men, Women and Children Beaten —Troops Fired on Defenders.

A despatch from Berlin says: Prominent Jews here have received details of anti-Semitic riots at Kertch. The Jew-baiters ran amuck, plundering and destroying property and burning houses in all directions. They beat all Jews — men, women and children—until they fell bleeding and insensible. Some of them seized the 2-year-old son of a Jewish tradesman named Hirschmann and threw him into a bonfire they had made of Hirschmann's furniture, and he was burned alive before the eyes of his parents. Many similar outrages are reported. After the atrocities had been proceeding some hours, 60 young Jews armed themselves with revolvers and resolved to defend the Ghetto. The Governor, who had hitherto been passive, immediately summoned troops, who fired on the defenders, killing three and wounding eleven. The total Jewish casualties were six killed and over 200 injured. Six hundred were reduced to destitution.

RECORD CROP YIELD.

Forecast for West by Association of Grain Dealers.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Over 91,500,000 bushels of wheat is what the Canadian West will produce this year, according to an estimate made by Frank G. Fowler, secretary of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association.

In his crop report showing the crop condition on Aug. 15, Mr. Fowler figures on the acreage, average yield and total production of the four grain crops—wheat, oats, barley, and flax. His figures indicate that the present year is to establish another record mark in the matter of cereal production. The figures are as follows:—

Grain	Acres	Average yield.	Total yield.
Wheat ..	4,19,000	22.8	91,633,200
Oats	1,423,000	47.2	67,165,600
Barley . .	433,800	31.5	13,664,700
Flax	34,900	13.5	471,150

It will be noticed that the acreage under wheat is placed at over 4,000,000 acres. According to the Government reports issued by the Manitoba and Territorial Governments a month or two ago, the acreage under crop to wheat was figured at 2,643,588 for Manitoba and 1,149,558 for the Territories; Fall and Winter wheat, a total of 3,793,146 acres, or a difference between the Government and Fowler's figures of about 225,000 acres.

Flax shows a remarkable falling in area, the acreage being estimated at only 34,900 acres, as compared with 51,693 acres, the Government figures for last year. This decrease is due to the fact that flax is a troublesome crop to raise compared with wheat, and there is not the market for it that there is in wheat and oats.

CENSUS OF THE WEST.

Commissioner Has Started to Make Arrangements.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Mr. A. Blue, Census Commissioner, has gone West for the purpose of making preparatory arrangements for the quinquennial census of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, to be held in June of next year. His object is to secure from the officials of the local Governments the latest figures as to the new centres of population, and also to familiarize himself with the country.

In order to furnish a basis for the per capita payment by the Dominion Government to Manitoba a census of this province has to be taken every five years, and it has been decided to include the new provinces also. The census of Manitoba in 1896 was merely a counting of heads, but in the one to be taken next June a census of agriculture will be added. The census of the people will be by name, and will include the occupation, sex, age and religion of those enumerated. The agricultural figures will include the acreage taken up, the amount in crop of the chief grains, and the yield in bushels for the crop year of cultivation, and the nature of the crop next year will also be included.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE

Over $15,000,000 in United States Treasury.

A Washington despatch says: More than $15,000,000 worth of gold from Alaskan and Klondike fields has already been deposited in the United States treasury this season, and based on the output of prior years, it is probable that some $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 additional will be received before the close of navigation. The total receipts of the previous summer were $19,000,000 in round numbers, and this year's aggregate will probably exceed that sum by three or four million. Up to Sept. 1st, $13,000,000 of this season's clean-up had been deposited in the Seattle Assay Office, whence it will be sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage.

FELL TWO THOUSAND FEET.

Aeronauts Vain Struggle Watched By Crowd.

A despatch from Baltimore says:—Thousands of people in all parts of the city, besides the crowds at the carnival of the Trades Alliance at Highlandtown, on Saturday evening saw John August, the aeronaut and gymnast, who has been making parachute drops daily from a big balloon, fall from his trapeze bar at a height of nearly two thousand feet. He fell in a yard a mile away from the point of ascension.

From the carnival grounds the show manager and others saw that the gymnast, who in the ascent hung feet downward from the bar, was weakening as the balloon shot upward. They saw him try to double and draw himself up on the bar, but he could only catch it by one hand. Finally, after frantic clutching at the air with one hand, he raised himself, got both hands around the bar, tried once more to get over it, raised his body till the waist line touched the bar, and then let go. August's home was in Lancaster, Penn. He was twenty-five years old.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red and white offered at 74c west.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern is held at 98c, No. 2 northern at 95c, and No. 3 northern at 85c, lake ports. The new crop for future delivery is quoted at 85c for No. 1 northern, 82c for No. 2 northern, lake ports.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents sold for export at $3, buyers' bags, east and west, with free offerings at $3.10. Domestic sales are reported at $3.40.

Manitoba—First patents, are quoted by leading companies at $5.20 to $5.30, second patents at $4.90 to $5, and bakers' at $4.80 to $4.90.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran is quoted at $11.50 to $12 per ton in car lots at outside points, and shorts at $17 to $18.50, according to quality. Manitoba bran is slightly easier at $16 to $17, and shorts, at $19 to $20, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—No. 2 new oats are reported easier, with sales at 28c west.

Barley—Sales of No. 3 extra are reported at 43c outside.

Rye—Is dull at 56c outside.

Peas—65c outside for new crop.

Corn—Canadian nominal. American 62c for No. 3 yellow and 62½c for No. 2 yellow, lake and rail freights.

Rolled Oats—The market is unchanged at $4.75 for barrels in car lots on track here and $4.50 for bags; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The demand continues active.

Creamery, prints	22c	23c
do solids	21c	21½c
Dairy lb rolls, good to choice	18c	20c
do medium	17c	18c
do tubs, good to choice	17c	18c
do inferior	15c	16c

Cheese—Quotations here are unchanged at 11¾c to 12c per lb.

Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 18c to 19c.

Potatoes—Quotations are lower at 50c to 60c per bushel.

Baled Hay—Quotations are unchanged at $7.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy and $6 for No. 2, all in car lots, on track here.

Baled Straw—Unchanged and quiet at $5.50 to $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Sept. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 86¼c in elevator and 87½c f. o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 91¼c to arrive f.o.b. afloat: No. 1 northern Duluth, 91¼c to arrive f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Manitoba, 88⅞c to arrive f.o.b. afloat.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Grain—There is a fair business passing in new crop Manitoba Spring wheat. The local market for oats is weak and quiet; No. 2 white selling at 35½c, and No. 3 at 34½c per bushel ex store. Flour—The tone of the Flour Market is weak, and sales at prices below those at present quoted are reported; prices of old wheat flour have declined 5 to 15c per barrel, but even at these figures the demand is limited. Millers' quotations are unchanged; Manitoba Spring wheat patents, $5.30 to $5.40; strong bakers', $5 to $5.15; Winter wheat patents, $4.65 to $4.75; straight rollers, $4.40 to $4.50; and in bags, $2.05 to $2.15. Feed—The demand for millfeed continues good, and the market is firm; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $20 to $21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shocts, $19 to $20; milled mouillie, $21 to $24; straight grain mouillie, $28 to $29 per ton. Rolled oats—Business in rolld oats is fair at $2.25 to $2.30 per bag. Cornmeal is quiet at $1.45 to $1.50. Cheese—Market dull; Ontarios, 11¾c; Quebecs, 11⅜ to 11½c. Butter—Quiet, choice 22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—The run of stock offering at the Western Cattle Market this morning was heavy, but the demand for all lines was fair and everything was pretty well cleared up by the end of the day, although prices were generally easier.

Export cattle, choice	$4 40 to	$4 70
do good to medium	4 10	4 30
do others	3 90	4 10
Bulls	3 50	4 00
Cows	3 00	3 75
Butchers' picked .. .	4 10	4 50
good to choice	3 70	4 00
fair to good	3 30	3 60
do common	2 50	3 25
do cows	2 50	3 50
Bulls	2 50	3 50
Feeders	3 60	4 00
do medium	3 30	3 60
do bulls	2 50	3 50
Stockers, good	3 50	3 80
do rough to com.	2 50	3 00
Bulls	1 75	2 50
Milch cows, each	30 00	50 00
Export ewes, p. cwt.	4 00	4 20
do bucks, p. cwt. .	3 00	3 50
do culls, each	3 00	4 00
Spring lambs, each .	5 50	6 12½
Calves, per lb.	3½	5¾
do each	2 00	10 00
Hogs, selects, p. c. .	6 75	0 00
do heavies	6 50	0 00
do lights	6 25	0 00

The Congress of Freethinkers in Paris adopted a resolution approving of the separation of Church and State.