

FACTORIES STARTING UP

Work Resumed in San Francisco's Big Ship Yards.

A despatch from San Francisco says: Conditions of life are gradually becoming more normal in this city, and the work of clearing up the wreck in preparation for rebuilding in the downtown section of the city is going on more rapidly. Business is being resumed by certain tradesmen of every description throughout the destroyed section of the city. The commission firms located along the water front are doing a thriving business.

MUST USE CANDLES.

Mayor Schmidt has announced that all the time restrictions as to the lighting of dwellings has been removed with the suggestion that candles be used until electricity can be resumed. Petroleum for lighting purposes is especially prohibited until the water supply is full restored.

The united railroads have already in operation seven lines of street cars, and now cover nearly all sections of the unburned district. The work of inspecting chimneys is proceeding rapidly. The inspectors are all architects or builders and are donating their services for the benefit of householders. Every chimney in the city will be thoroughly inspected before any permits are issued to make fires indoors.

FACTORIES STARTING UP.

Many of the largest factories left unharmed are starting up work with all the rapidity possible under the circumstances. At the Union Iron works, 2-300 men are now employed and the management expects within a fortnight to have the full complement of 4,000 at work. No damage was done to the three new warships being built at these works for the Government, the cruisers California and Milwaukee, and the battleship South Dakota. The steamer City of Puebla, which was sunk in the Bay, has been raised and is being repaired. Workmen are also engaged fixing the steamer Columbia, which was turned on her side.

PLANS FOR REBUILDING.

At a conference held on Tuesday night at Gen. Greely's headquarters, plans for rebuilding the City of San Francisco with Government aid was discussed. There were present besides Gen. Greely, James D. Phelan, Dr. Edward Devine, Mayor Schmidt, and Secretary Victor Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It was thought Secretary Metcalf might be able to carry back to Washington a comprehensive idea of the needs of this city, and the ideas of some of her leading men that the discussion was held. No definite request was made, nor was any plain of action fully outlined.

PRAYERS OF HARDENED MEN.

Locked in separate cells in the city prison, 100 prisoners, whose crimes range from plain drunkenness to brutal murder, knelt in prayer when the earthquake of April 18 shook the Hall of Justice from basement to tower top. Sin-hardened men and women appealed to God to spare them. Their prayers for deliverance came only after it became apparent that the attendants could do nothing for them. The earthquake had so twisted and warped the cell locks that not a door could be opened for nearly an hour.

"I never want to witness such sights again," said Prison Matron Ryan of the Central Station Prison, who was on duty when the tremble came. "There were something like 80 men and 22 women in the cells on the morning of the earthquake. In our department there were abandoned creatures charged with all manner of crimes, many of whom I deemed hopelessly lost. They cried and shrieked for mercy when the shock came, and pleaded pitifully for release. Not one cell could be opened, and when I advised my charges of this fact they knelt on the hard cement floor and offered up a fervent prayer in unison.

"In the department of the male prisoners the conditions were the same, and many of the men attempted to destroy their lives by battering their heads against the steel bars when they realized there was no chance for immediate release. They, too, prayed when the attendants in charge managed to get them calm enough, and when it was all over it was a meek and humble hundred that we removed to the branch county jail."

CLEANING AWAY DEBRIS.

Curtailed of the relief list, together with the decision of the police to arrest as vagrants all able men without visible means of support who refuse to work, to-day added to the number of men engaged in cleaning away debris from the recent earthquake and fire.

There is not yet an adequate flow of water for us in case of fire. Cooking is still carried on in the streets. All of the banks resumed business to-day in temporary quarters and reported that at each place the deposits exceeded the withdrawals. Five hundred retailers are now operating in new quarters. City Engineer Woodward on Thursday submitted a comprehensive plan for the rebuilding of the city. It includes the broadening and the extension of many streets, the purpose being to insure better protection against the spread of fire.

ASYLUM IS RUINED.

A despatch from San Jose, Cal., says: Architect Hudson, of Los Angeles, who has inspected the Asylum buildings, at Agnews, declares that all the buildings had been irreparably ruined. In his report to the Governor, Mr. Hudson will recommend the speedy erection of col-

leges to accommodate the patients until modern structures, not as highly as formerly, and which will be effected by neither fire nor earthquake, can be erected by the State.

ODD EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE.

A despatch from Stockton, Cal., says: It has been discovered that in the vicinity of Woodbridge, the Mokelumna River has fallen twelve feet, the bed of the river having dropped from the effects of the recent earthquake shock. As the waterway has overflowed frequently, farmers along the stream are highly pleased with the change, since it can carry far more water than hitherto and not endanger their lands.

Another incident of the earthquake is the drying up of the Tracy Lake in the north-western part of San Joaquin County.

GREAT DESTITUTION.

A despatch from Washington says: The question of caring for the destitute in San Francisco is causing the officials there great anxiety, as shown by the following telegram from General Greely, dated Friday, and received at the War Department:—

"The number of destitute being fed is enormous, aggregating by to-day as just reported 191,637 in San Francisco. Apparently conservative estimates placed destitute refugees at 40,000 in Oakland and Berkeley. How these terrible conditions are to be met is a subject of most earnest consideration between Devine, finance committee and myself. While exertions of army to reduce aid to smallest possible limit had effected important changes, yet solution of situation without enormous suffering appears impossible. While daily hoping for great decreases in number of destitute, am not confident. Far-reaching extent of this disaster cannot be appreciated without personal observation."

CAPTAIN AND TWO MEN DROWNED.

The Tug Clipper Sprang a Leak in Georgian Bay.

A despatch from Owen Sound says: The steamer Manitou brought in the body of one of three victims of the first disaster on the lakes this season. The body is that of Edward Fletcher, engineer on the tug Clipper, which sank off the Bustard Islands early Monday morning with the loss of the lives of three out of the crew of four: Capt. McIntosh, French River; Edward Fletcher, Cutler, engineer; Robert Johnston, Midland, fireman.

On Sunday morning she cleared from Midland in command of Capt. Peter McIntosh, of French River, to go into commission for her new owners. Edward Fletcher, of Cutler, was acting as engineer, and Robert Johnson, of Midland, as fireman, with Albert Beatty, Midland, as cook. Between Byng Inlet and French River early Monday morning the boat began to leak so badly that an attempt was made to beach her, which was unsuccessful, and the crew attempted to save themselves in a small yawl, which, however, was not in a condition to hold them, and capsized. They managed to reach the sunken tug, the deck-house of which was not far below the water, and by climbing on it saved themselves for a time. A fishing boat was sighted, but could not be attracted by their signals of distress.

About 7 o'clock Monday evening Beatty started out on a raft made of a pall rack and a broken door, and made his way to a small island, one of the Bustards, where he remained until he was rescued about thirty hours later in a semi-delirious condition, from hunger and exposure, by a fisherman named William Hazzard. A search for the others proved fruitless, and Beatty was taken to the Bustard station of the Dominion Fish Company, where he was given every possible care.

RUSHING TROOPS TO EGYPT.

Turkey's Claims Cause Great Britain to Take Action.

A despatch from London says: The British Government has chartered the Leyland Line steamer Cestrian to convey troops to Egypt. She will be handed over to the authorities as soon as she arrives at Liverpool from Boston, which port she left on April 25.

Members of the House of Commons are anxious for information regarding the probable course of events in the Anglo-Turkish dispute on the subject of the Tabah boundary, but they obtained little satisfaction from the Foreign Secretary at question time on Tuesday. In reply to an interpellation he said that the Turkish claims on the Sinai Peninsula extended far beyond Tabah, so that a joint delimitation of the whole frontier was necessary. The British Government, therefore, had demanded a delimitation and the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Tabah pending a general settlement. The Porte hitherto had declined to agree to this, but was again being urged to agree to the British view.

He added that the report of the commander of the British cruiser Minerva, sent to investigate the alleged removal of the frontier pillars, had not yet been received, but the Grand Vicer had informed the British Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, that a Turkish commission would be despatched to enquire into the matter, and that if the pillars had been displaced they would replace and repair them.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 8.—Flour — Ontario — Steady; 90 per cent. patents sell at \$3.10, buyers' bags, outside, for export. Manitoba — \$4.30 to \$4.50 for first patents, and \$3.90 to \$4 for seconds.

Bran — \$21 bid, Toronto, \$21 asked to arrive Toronto, \$17.75 asked, in bulk, outside.

Wheat — Ontario — No. 2 white, 81c asked, outside, mixed 80½c asked.

Wheat — Manitoba — No. 1 northern offered at 83½c, Point Edward; No. 2 offered at 82c, Point Edward.

Oats — No. 2 white offered at 36½c outside, 35½c bid main line, 38½c asked Toronto, 38½c bid.

Peas — 77½c bid, 80c asked, outside. Barley — No. 2 52½c asked, outside, 50c bid f.o.b. main line, 51c bid east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — The market is quoted unchanged.

Creamery 22c to 23c do solids 20c to 21c Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 17c to 18c do large rolls 16c to 17c do medium 15c to 16c

Cheese — Old is quoted at 14c for large and 14½c for twins.

Eggs — 16c for new-laid and 12c to 13½c for splits.

Poultry — Choice dry-plucked turkeys, 16c to 20c; fat chickens, 14c to 15c, thin 10c to 12c; fat hens, 9c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c.

Potatoes — Ontario 65c to 75c per bag out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c on track and 10c more out of store.

Baled Hay — \$9.50 to \$10 per ton for No. 1 timothy in car lots, on track, No. 2 selling at \$7.50 per ton.

Baled Straw — \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 8. — Cable offers in Manitoba wheat showed no improvement. Oats, No. 2, 41½c; No. 3, 40½c; No. 4, 39½c. Peas, 70c to 75c f.o.b. per bushel. Barley, No. 3 extra, 56c afloat, May; No. 4, 50. Corn, No. 3, mixed, 56c; No. 3 yellow, 56½c ex-track.

Flour — Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.80 to \$3.90; do., in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; extra, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

Millfeed — Manitoba bran, in bags, \$15.50 to \$19.50; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$18.50 to \$19.50; shorts \$20 to \$30.50; milled mouille, \$21 to \$25; straight grain mouille, \$25 to \$27 per ton.

Rolled Oats — Per bag, \$1.95 in car lots, \$2.05 to \$2.10 in small lots.

Commeal — \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bag.

Hay — No. 1, \$9; No. 2, \$8; clover mixed, \$6.50, and pure clover, \$6.

Cheese — Dealers offered only about 10½c to 10¾c.

Butter — Sales were made to-day at 18c to 19c.

Eggs — Prices firm at 15½c to 16½c.

Potatoes — 65c to 70c per bag.

Beans — Prime pea beans, \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bushel; hand-picked, \$1.85 per bushel.

Honey — White clover, in comb, 13c to 14c; buckwheat, 10c to 11c per pound section; extra, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 5½c to 6c per pound.

Maple Syrup — 60c to 65c per nine-pound tin.

Maple Sugar — 9c to 10c per pound.

M. WITTE HAS RESIGNED

Goremykin Is Now the Premier of Russia.

The London Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg cables as follows:—Count Witte's resignation has been official since 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Delay in the announcement was due to the hope of a compromise. I am now in position to explain the motive of the Premier's departure. Count Witte insisted on immediate promulgation of the new immutable organic laws, the object of which was to leave him a free hand under the shelter of the autocracy and deprive the Duma of any initiative in matters concerning the future government of the country. The outburst of indignation consequent upon the revelation of this scheme showed the utter absurdity and danger of such an attempt to reconcile the old and new regimes, but the Emperor had no need of arguments to convince him and he declared the project unseemly, unwise and dangerous. "My wish," said he, "is that the Government be conducted in orderly fashion and that the country may have peace. These new laws would only stir up a conflict and compromise me before my people. We must wait till the Duma has begun its work and then see what changes are necessary." There is little doubt regarding the Emperor's sincere desire to abandon bureaucratic methods and invite the cordial, healthy co-operation of his subjects in the noble task of governing this great country. The logical course in such circumstances would seem to lie in the formation of a Cabinet recruited from the popular elements. There is considerable talk of such a Ministry.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The official announcement that Premier Witte's resignation had been accepted, coupled with the statement that former Minister of the Interior Goremykin would succeed him, was made on Wednesday. M. Goremykin's elevation to the Premiership created amazement. He is not only regarded as a reactionist, but the general opinion is that he is not equal to the task of facing the coming crisis.

AN UNRELENTING ENEMY.

M. Goremykin, the new Premier, was exposed by Witte in 1899, and since then has been the retiring Premier's unrelenting enemy. At that time the former Minister of the Interior made a report to the Emperor to the effect that the stories of famine and suffering which were said to exist in certain Provinces were untrue. Witte—then Minister of Finance—thereupon produced documents to prove that the conditions in the interior were as they had been represented. When the Emperor confronted M. Goremykin with this he is

said to have fallen on his knees, to have wept and begged forgiveness. The Minister was so overcome that the Emperor himself brought him a glass of water. Later M. Goremykin took part in the Von Plehve cabal which drove Witte from the Ministry of Finance in 1903.

MAN OF INSIGNIFICANT PARTS.

M. Goremykin is reported to be a mediocre man of insignificant appearance, as well as capacity. He wears side whiskers, and looks like an English butler. While for some time past he has been called a Liberal, it was only in contrast with such men as Von Plehve and M. Sipiaguine, the late Interior Minister.

The new Premier comes from a noble but not prominent family of Novgorod Province, where his estates are situated. They are noted especially for the excellence of their cows and their dairy products, which are sent to St. Petersburg. In fact M. Goremykin practically supplies the capital with milk.

AFTER WITTE COMES DELUGE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph again predicts that serious trouble will follow the retirement of Premier Witte. He says the autocracy is resolved to make another determined stand for existence, cost what it may, and in preparation for possible consequence eight more quick-firing guns have been sent to Moscow, bringing the total there to 32. The conviction is universal that the Duma has been invited to a Barmecide feast. Instead of a dessert there will be ructions. No conciliation is conceivable, no compromise is possible between the Crown and the nation. A conflict is certain, unavoidable, imminent. Even Count Witte could not now avert it.

The correspondent asserts that Count Witte only retained nominal power to secure the new loan. Neither France, England, Austria, nor England would have subscribed to enable Russia to wage civil war. They loaned their money for a reorganization of the empire, but the court camarilla resolved to employ it for their own interests, breaking the promise Count Witte was authorized to make. The Government of Russia, the correspondent declares, is now being carried on by secret influences, the centre of which is Gen. Treppoff whose authority has continually gained since he quitted St. Petersburg for Tsarkoe-Selo.

Diplomatic circles are profoundly impressed by the disclosure of the Government's policy. The appointment of Goremykin as Count Witte's successor is regarded as the most fatal event since the war.

MURDER ON THE PRAIRIE.

Body of an Unknown Man Found Near Morris, Man.

A Morris, Man., despatch says: The body of an unknown man was found in a ravine near here on Sunday with the head smashed and every indication of foul play. There is little clue to the identity of the body found, but probably the deceased was one of two foreigners who worked in a thrashing gang near the Lowe farm last fall, who left with their wages and disappeared. A straw hat nearby showed that the body had lain there since last season. When found the remains had been partially devoured by wolves. An effort had been made to cover up the crime by firing the prairie, as evidenced by blisters on the corpse, which showed that the fire had passed over it either before or immediately after death. The last fire in that vicinity was late in October last year. One jaw had been broken and other injuries inflicted. About forty yards from where the corpse lay a club was found with clots of blood and hair upon it, and evidently deceased had received his death blow there and attempted afterwards to crawl away.

BRIDE SAW HUSBAND KILLED

She Was Bidding Him Good-bye in the Round-house.

A despatch from Edmonton, Alta., says: A horrible accident happened Saturday, in which Engineer J. J. Woolsey, Canadian Northern Railway, lost his life in the presence of his young wife, to whom he had been married a few months. He went to the round-house and mounted the cab, where his wife waited to bid him good-bye. His hand was on the throttle lever, when suddenly the cab was filled with live steam; the injector had burst. The engineer jumped from the engine to escape, but the motion threw the throttle open, but the locomotive sprang clear of the building, throwing the man to the ground, the wheels passing over his neck. He was picked up a few minutes later with his head completely severed from his body. The young wife, distraught, was taken from the scene.

HON. PETER WHITE DEAD.

Close of an Active Business and Political Life.

A Pembroke despatch says: Hon. Peter White, M.P., of Pembroke, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1891 to 1896, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Thursday morning.

BOMB THROWN AT GOVERNOR.

His Foot Blown Off and Severe Wound in the Head.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: While Vice-Admiral Doubasoff, Governor of Moscow, was returning on Sunday afternoon to his residence from a church service in commemoration of the Czarina's nameday, a young man threw a bomb at him. The missile exploded and blew off one of the Governor's feet and severely wounded him in the head. It is feared that the latter wound will prove fatal. The man who threw the bomb was killed, as were also the Governor's adjutant, Col. Kokonetzoff, a policeman, who was standing outside the church, and a boy. The assassin was dressed in the uniform of a naval officer.

The news of the attempted assassination is keenly discussed by the members of the Duma, who are now gathering in the capital. It is the impression among several of them that the Terrorist party, which was abnormally quiet throughout the elections, is determined to do its utmost to prevent the pacific transition which the dismissal of Count Witte and Minister of the Interior Durnovo foreshadows as a possibility of the Czar announcing liberal concessions to the existing Duma. It is known, moreover, that several members of the secret police who are Nihilists are members of the Terrorist wing of the revolutionary party. They had an opportunity for facilitating to-day's attempt.

ZULUS ATTACK BRITISH.

Charged the Troops Almost to Their Rifle Muzzles.

A Durban, Natal, despatch says: A force of Zulus attacked Col. Mansel's column near Cetewayo's grave on Sunday, but they were repulsed with a loss of about sixty killed and wounded. The blacks are estimated to have numbered nearly 1,500. They were apparently advancing in their traditional crescent formation, intending to envelop Col. Mansel. About 200 of them attacked prematurely, charging Col. Mansel's advance guard almost to their rifle muzzles. The charge completely failed, despite the fact that it was made with characteristic Zulu bravery. The colonial force had three men wounded. Col. Mansel in his report says that the steadiness of the Durban Light Infantry at a critical stage of the attack prevented the whites from sustaining very serious casualties. The native police attached to the mounted rifles behaved courageously. Col. Mansel captured a quantity of cattle, and burned several kraals.