RIOTING AT TOKIO; MARQUIS ITO STONED.

Mob Attacked and Burned Down the House of Minister of Home Affairs.

Threatening Demonstration Near Residence of Baron Komura and Premier Kestura.

Mob Incensed Because Park Was Closed and a Man Stabbed in the Back.

A Tokio cable: (Delayed in transmission.)—E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has been threatened, and the Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council, has been stoned by mobs. Neither of them was injured.

Mr. Harriman at Tokio.

New York despatch: At the Southern Pacific offices it was said that no word had been received from Mr. Harriman from Tokio. His associates were of the opinion that the hostile demonstration was in no sense personal. Mr. Harriman's visit to Japan, it was declared, was entirely for recreation and pleasure.

RIOTING AT TOKIO.

Mob Burned Home Minister's Home and Threatened Others.

A Tokio cable despatch says: Serious rioting followed the attack to-day on the office of the Kokumin Shimbun, the Government organ. A mob attacked and burned the official residence of the Minister of Home Affairs, which stood between the Nobles' Club and the Imperial Hotel, and faced Hibaya Park, which was the storm centre throughout the day. Threatening demonstrations occurred in the neighborhood of the official homes of Premier Katsura and Baron Komura (the Foreign Minister now in the United States), but the police succeeded in preventing injury to the occupants or damage to the houses.

The situation to-night is threatening. Turbulent crowds fill the streets and it is feared that much damage to property is possible under cover of darkness. All the police reserves are performing urgent duty and heavily guarding danger spots. The streets in the neighborhood of the Kokumin Shimbum are closed and two hundred police form a cordon around the office.

The destruction of the Home Minister's residence was intensely dramatic. Throughout the day a series of demonstrations occurred in the neighborhood of the building, and late in the afternoon the mob attacked the house, swept the police away and battered down the gates. The police and servants resisted stoutly, but the mob surged forward and entered the house.

One of the mob leaders carrying an armful of burning straw gained the rear of the structure and succeeded in setting it on fire. The police reserves charged the crowds, using their swords freely, but the mob rallied from several quarters and stoned the firemen when they arrived. The members of the Minister's household were rescued and escorted to the Imperial Hotel.

When darkness came the flames from the burning building illuminated a menacing scene, the mob hooting and throwing stones at the police and firemen and the police repeatedly clearing the streets.

Accurate figures of the casualties are not obtainable. It is known, however, that one man was killed, that fourteen were mortally wounded by sword thrusts and that many persons were bruised with stones and injured in the crushes.

A member of the mob which burned the Home Minister's residence said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"We burned the house for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Emperor. We want him to refuse to ratify the treaty. We believe that those surrounding him prevent him from correctly understanding the popular attitude toward the disgraceful, humiliating peace."

ONE MAN KILLED,

And About 500 Injured, Including 200 Policemen at Tokio.

A Tokio cable says: The destruction of small police sub-stations continued until midnight. It is impossible to ascertain the number destroyed, but it is estimated that 15 were wrecked. Two of the larger police stations were also destroyed. The mobs generally prevented damage to adjoining private property by dragging the police kiosks into the middle of the streets before applying the torch.

Shortly after midnight another attempt was made against the Kokumin Shimbum offices, but the police dispersed the attackers, killing one of the assailants. The fact that the man was cut in the back angered the crowd, which demanded the arrest of the policeman.

Detachments of national troops were called out during the night. The crowd receivd the soldiers good-naturedly.

The anger of the crowds was chiefly on account of the closing of Hibaya Park and the denial of the right to meet publicly in the park, which is under the charge of the municipality. After the park was closed yesterday the Mayor and Council met immediately and protested to the Governor and insisted that the park be reopened. It is now claimed that all the turbulence resulted from the indiscreet closing of the park. Students and young street rowdies seemed to be the largest participants in the disorder of the night.

The firemen succeeded in saving the main structure of the Home Minister's residence. It is impossible to secure accurate figures of the casualties. The Jiji estimates them at two dead and about five hundred wounded in all, including those seriously and slightly injured, among whom are 200 policemen.

The city is exceedingly quiet this morning, and it is possible that the trouble is over.

DISMISSED FROM SERVICE.

Admiral Niebogatoff No Longer a Russian Admiral.

A St. Petersburg cable: An imperial order was issued to-day dismissing from the service Rear-Admiral Niebogatoff and the captains of the battleship Imperator Nicolai I., Admiral Seniavine and Gen. Admiral Apraxine. All four officers are deprived of their rank, and are liable to the provisions of the naval penal code for their actions in the battle of the Sea of Japan, when they surrendered to the Japanese. On the report of the surrender of the above-named ships being submitted to the Czar, His Majesty wrote an order that all the other officers of the vessels should be brought to trial on their return to Russia. Action in the case of the commander of the battleship Orel is postponed until it is known exactly when he was seriously wounded and handed over his command.

ENVOYS NOTIFY PRESIDENT.

De Witte and Rosen Send Only Personal Sentiments.

Oyster Bay despatch: The Russian and Japanese peace envoys, as soon as the peace treaty was signed, hastened to send their warm thanks and congratulation to the President upon the success of their undertaking. Baron Komura telegraphed in his own name, but M. de Witte and Baron Rosen only sent their personal sentiments and thanks for their reception, leaving the larger part to their sovereign.

Baron Komura's message reads:

"Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5, 1905.

"The President: I hasten to inform you that the treaty of peace has just been signed. Humanity is under a lasting debt of gratitude to you for the initiation and successful conclusion of the peace conference. I beg to be permitted to add my own thanks and sincere acknowledgments.

(Signed) "Komura."

The telegram of the Russians is as follows:

"Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, N. H., Sept. 5, 1905.

"The President: We have the honor to inform you that we have this day signed the treaty of peace with Japan. It is not for us to thank you for what you have done in the cause of peace, as your noble and generous efforts have been fittingly acknowledged by our august sovereign. We can only express to you, Mr. President, and to the people of the United States, our personal sentiments of profound gratitude for the cordial reception you have done us the honor to extend to us, and which we have met with at the hands of the people of this country.

(Signed) "Witte.
"Rosen."

All the four envoys, it was announced to-day, will break bread with the President on Saturday. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira will lunch with the President on that day. They will come from New York on the Sylph, both being good sailors. They will depart shortly after luncheon.

M. de Witte and Baron Rosen will come later, after the Japanese envoys have left. The Russians will come in a private car over the Long Island Railroad, and will dine at Sagamore Hill. The reason the Russian envoys will come by train is because of M. de Witte's preference for that form of locomotion to sea travel.

ATROCITIES AT KERTCH.

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

A Berlin cable: 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 childrenuntil they fell bleeding and insensible. Some of them seized the two-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 sixty 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.

RUSSIAN PRESS CAMPAIGN.

Claim That the Treaty is Directed Solely Against Czar's Empire.

A London cable: A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that a press campaign in regard to the Anglo-Japanese treaty opened Wednesday in real earnest.

The Novoe Vremya, Slovo and Bourse Gazette describe the instrument as being directed solely against Russia. They attempt to show that other Asiatic powers, notably France, will suffer. The similarity of the lines followed by the papers almost suggests that the lubrications have a common origin. The Norvoe Vremya declares that the resulting disturbance of

ADMIRAL NIEBOGATOFF,

Dismissed by the Czar from the Russian naval service for surrendering his ships to the enemy at the Battle of the Sea of Japan.

the equilibrium of power in Asia is bound to cause another war, because England and Japan will undoubtedly attempt to divide up China. No one dare face such a combination as the British and Japanese navies and the Japanese army. Most Russians are convinced that England concluded the alliance in 1902 solely to enable Japan to fight Russia. Some Russians are prone to incline bellicose motives to the present treaty.

TO REGULATE COMMERCE.

Britain and United States Will Take Action in Far East.

A Birmingham cable: The London correspondent of the Post states that, as a direct result of the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan, the United States has laid certain proposals before Great Britain for the regulation of European and American commerce in China, especially in Manchuria and Corea. If these should be accepted, Sir Edward Satow, the British Minister to China, and Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister to China, without waiting for the action of other powers, will lay certain most important proposals before China and Japan.

ANGLO-JAP TREATY.

Powers' Representatives in London Are Satisfied.

London cable: The Anglo-Japanese treaty, signed Aug. 12, is not yet ready for promulgation, some formalities in printing, etc., having to be carried out. At the Foreign Office to-day it was said that the treaty will be ready early next week, but before publication it will be communicated to the powers. Although the powers interested are not yet in possession of the terms of the treaty, their representatives in London express themselves satisfied, and it is generally understood that the treaty does not interfere in any way with existing rights.

While Wei-Hai-Wei may not be mentioned in the treaty, it is believed that Great Britain is likely to evacuate that port. However, with the understanding that the treaty does not interfere with existing conditions in the Far East, the chief interest in Great Britain is as to what its effect would be on India.

JEW-BAITERS' CRUELTY.

Melancholy Picture of Excesses at Kishineff—A General Massacre.

Telegraph from Vienna says that advices from Bucharest and Warsaw give a melancholy picture of the excesses at Kishineff. The disorders began at the funeral of two Jewish girls who had been killed, when 50 more Jews, who were attending the funeral, were shot down. The Socialists sided with the Jews, and went to the Governor to appeal for their protection. They found his house surrounded by police and by roughs, who had been recruited by the notorious Krushevan, formerly editor of the newspaper that was instrumental in starting the previous Jewish massacre, who prevented the complainants from seeing the Governor. The final result was a general massacre in front of the Government House.

Warsaw merchants have been warned by telegraph to cease their consignments, since trade is at a standstill, owing to the lack of security to life and property. Krushvan is spreading reports that the Jews are responsible for the conclusion of a humiliating peace, and he is strongly supported by the Chipoff, the anti-Semite leader at St. Petersburg, who advocates the exclusion of Jews from the future national Douma.

TWO MEN KILLED.

IN A COLLISION OF EXPRESS TRAINS ON N. Y. & P. RAILWAY.

Newcastle, Pa., Sept. 11.—A collision of express trains on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad at Wilmington Junction, ten miles north of here, is reported. A number of passengers are said to have been killed. Many are also reported injured, some seriously. All the physicians obtainable in this city have left on a special train for the scene.

It is said at least a score of passengers were killed and 50 or more injured.

The latest report from the scene of the wreck is that only two were killed and a score or more were injured.

The dead are: Wm. Barnhart, engineer, and the fireman, whose name is not known.

GEM THIEVES' BIG HAUL.

They Operate at Ryrie Bros.' New Toronto Store.

A Toronto despatch: There are daring jewellery thieves abroad in Ontario. Yesterday they made a haul of over four thousand dollars in value at the palatial new store of Ryrie Brothers, Limited. There have been great crowds in the store since the opening, and the thieves evidently made careful plans of operation.

The exact modus operandi is, of course, unknown, but the presumption is that a group of thieves gathered around a show case containing a number of trays and pads holding diamond rings and valuable stick-pins, and while one or more kept the salesman busy the others so disposed themselves as to permit of the abstraction of a tray containing eighteen diamond rings, ranging in value as high as $750, and a pad on which were displayed some seventy-five stick-pins, all valuable, and not a few quite costly. The thieves got clear away with their plunder.

The rings stolen were ladies' solitaire diamonds, and the pins were for gentlemen's use.

The robbery gives every evidence of having been committed by the same skilful gang that looted the store of J. S. Smith, St. Catharines, just a month ago.

STARTED FOR NORTH POLE.

Last Word is Received From Commander Peary.

New York, Sept. 11.—What is believed to be the final word from Commander Robert E. Peary before his return from his attempt to reach the north pole was received to-day by Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club. The message reads: "Etah, North Greenland, August 16, 1905: Cape York was reached August 7, twelve days from Sydney. The voyage was unusually favorable. No ice anywhere. Natives and dogs were secured and joined the Erik at North Star Bay on August 9, Transferred to Erik and Roosevelt proceeded to Etah immediately to overhaul machinery and prepare for ice fighting. The Erik visited all the settlements, securing natives, dogs and walrus, joining the Roosevelt at Etah, August 13. The Roosevelt overhauled machinery, filled with coal and leaves Etah for the north with 23 Esquimo men and some 200 dogs, August 16. Ice extends from Littlefield Island to Cape Isabelia, but apparently is not heavy. This may make the establishment of a base at Cape Sabine difficult. No ice was seen south of Littlefield Island. All well on board."

IN TANK OF THE ENGINE.

A Man Found Standing Up to Neck in Water.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 11.—The fireman on the fast Chicago & Alton train, out of Kansas City, found a white man in the water tank of the locomotive when the train stopped at Blackburn, eighty miles from Kansas City, last night.

The traveller, who gave his name as James P. Hitchins, had climbed into the tank just before the train left Kansas City. His head was barely out of the water when the fireman found him. He explained that he had received word that his mother was dying in St. Louis. He had no money, and had taken this method of getting to his destination. The man was allowed to dry out his clothes in the engine cab and permitted to complete the journey to St. Louis.

GREAT CHIEF BURIED.

Head of Basutos Interred Beside Leaders of Tribe.

Maseru, Sept. 11.—Lerothodi, the late paramount chief of the Basutos, was buried at Thaba Basigo, in the mountain burial place of the Basuto chiefs.

The funeral was attended by Mr. Soley, the resident commissioner, and other Government officials, and by some 10,000 natives, and the service was performed by French Protestant missionaries.

The coffin was covered with a Union Jack. Among the mourners were the 100 wives of the dead chieftain, and their lamentations and wailings could be heard from afar.

Mr. Soley addressed the natives, paying a tribute to the services and character of Lerothodi.

RAIDED HOUSE AT FORT ERIE.

Alleged Branch of the Kentucky Lottery Involved.

Thirteen Men and Two Boys Are Now in Custody.

The Raid Carried Out Under the Direction of Detective Greer.

Niagara Falls despatch: The scenes attending the raid resulting in the closing of the Toronto Junction poolroom last spring were repeated at Fort Erie to-day, when Provincial Detective Greer of Toronto, with Chief Constable Mains of the Ontario police and a number of constables swooped down upon the palatial home of William Hunt, one of the members of the Board of Trade, situated in the best section of the town of Fort Erie and gathered in a plant by which the police hope to connect him with the conduct of the Kentucky lottery It was drawing day, and the authorities claim that they rushed in upon the Hunt house when everything was in full swing. Something of the extent of the business done can be estimated from the seizure of a barrel and a box full of tickets, each of which represented amounts paid by the holders ranging from 25 cents to one dollar. One who claims to know something of the place declares that the receipts at each of the semi-monthly drawings would total at least $25,000. Out of this prizes would be paid to the amount of $2,000 or $3,000. Besides Hunt there are seven persons, including two boys, under arrest. They have been denied bail, pending their appearance to-morrow morning before Magistrate Col. Cruickshank.

How the Raid Was Planned.

The raid is the outcome of weeks of earnest work on the part of Provincial Detective Greer, who was assisted in getting some of the evidence by Provincial Detective Rogers, also of Toronto. The authorities have paid visits to the United States and have sent money for tickets by express to parties at Fort Erie said to be connected with the lottery. It is significant that they got no reply. It is not for a moment suspected that the receiver knew who sent the cash, but it is supposed that the detectives were not the only ones who sent money and got nothing in return. The raid was well planned, and in some respects it was most sensational. Provincial Detective Greer got his men together here last night and left towards midnight driving 25 miles to a bush opposite the scene of the raid. From here also went Chief Mains, who was in the Junction poolroom raid, and Constables McNamara, Greenwood and Kelly of the Ontario police. They were later joined by Assistant Chief Constable J. W. Kee, of Fort Erie, and Constable J. R. Dowd, of Bridgeburg. The bush was reached about 4 o'clock and for five hours the officers waited in the pouring rain for the signal for them to make the rush upon the place across the street. The signal came a little after 9 o'clock, and was from Provincial Detective Greer's two special men who were on the inside, and had for an hour been eye-witnesses of what they claim was the Kentucky lottery-drawing.

A Complete Surprise.

The appearance of the officers was a complete surprise to those in the room. Only one of the party summoned up enough courage to question their authority. They were all told that they were under arrest, and it was not until two of the party were given their liberty that the others in the place realized that detectives had worked among them for weeks. The officers seized the paraphernalia, consisting of a big plate glass wheel, with a steel frame, weighing probably half a ton, a smaller wheel and perhaps 10,000 tickets for the drawing. Each numbered ticket is rolled up tightly, and put into a metal cartridge-shaped cover. A book supposed to contain a record of previous drawings and prize winners was also seized, as well as papers and other printed matter. For the drawing two boys, Stanley Lightheart and Charles Harris, aged thirteen and fourteen years respectively had been engaged, and the police say they were busy when the raid was made. C. E. Harris, a well known harnessmaker of the town, and father of the boy, Charles Harris, was another of those in the room, and made a prisoner. William Hunt, the occupant of the house, his alleged assistants, Joseph Morris and John Wright, were also taken into custody. The two other prisoners are William White and Henry Heinz, of Buffalo, who claim to be nothing more than interested spectators. The party drove to Bridgburg and took the train for Niagara Falls, where the prisoners spent the night in the cells. Hunt and the others were seen to-night but they refused to say anything about their arrest or the cause of it. All are charged under the lottery act, which provides for a maximum fine of $2,000 and imprisonment. Their counsel, Mr. William German, K. C., M. P., of Welland, is here to-night.

The Prosecution's Claim.

For the prosecution it is claimed that tickets for the Kentucky lottery for drawings on Wednesday, Aug. 2, and 17, as well as to-day, were bought and paid for, and that the drawings did take place, according to a circular in the hands of the police. A drawing on Aug. 2 was, it is claimed, the 120th official drawing of the Kentucky lottery, decided by the drawings of the Canadian Royal Art Union. A circular which is signed by "Hon. C. E. Harris, Commissioner," declares that there was a drawing from 100,000 tickets placed in the wheel. No. 42,648 called for the capital prize of $15,000. There is a "C. E. Harris" among the prisoners. Now the police are working to find out who received their decoy money from the express company. For the drawing to-day, Provincial Detective Greer holds ticket No. 86,566. It is signed by "S. T. Dickinson, Manager."

He also has a list of to-day's prize winners, who might have got something had the raid not taken place. After the arrests were made Provincial Detective Greer interviewed Pittsburg, Louisville, and Philadelphia tourists at the Falls, who say they had been regular contributors to the Kentucky lottery, and, supposing something was wrong, came to see for themselves. To their knowledge they were only aware of one man who got a prize of $200 and another who got $1. They gave up their tickets to the police and may be called at the trial of Hunt and the other defendants.

Case Wil Be Remanded.

The scene of the raid is one of the best situated properties in Fort Erie. It is a large two-story frame building, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, shrubs and flowers. It is known as the Erp House. On the inside walls are hung beautiful and costly oil paintings, and the police say lessons have been given there in painting. The room in which the alleged drawing took place is off the main hall. Nothing of what is going on inside can be seen either from the outside or the hall. Besides the articles seized there were only a few tables and chairs in the room. For the Kentucky lottery no tickets were sold to Canadians, and great difficulty was experienced in collecting evidence. Money was eventually sent from Cleveland, and the police hold the receipt given by the Express Company. Hunt was prosecuted two years ago on the charge of using the mails for an unlawful purpose, but he was acquitted. He is about 40 years old, and is interested in the American Hotel at Fort Erie. The raid occasioned a good deal of excitement about Fort Erie, but to some it was no surprise, as the best people have been urging the authorities to take action. The Police Court proceedings to-morrow morning promise to be purely formal, as neither the Crown nor defence are ready to go on. A week's adjournment will likely be made. Substantial bail bonds will be accepted for the appearance of the defendants after being arraigned before Magistrate Cruickshank.

LOTTERY RAID.

HEAVY FINES IMPOSED ON THE MEN RUNNING THE CONCERN.

Niagara Fls, Ont., despatch: The men arrested in the raid on the lottery establishment at Fort Erie yesterday, appeared before Police Magistrate Colonel Cruickshank at ten o'clock this morning when all were charged with running and abetting a lottery concern contrary to the laws of Canada.

Mr. William German, K. C., M. P., for Welland, who represented all the defendants, arraigned each defendant separately and forthwith pleaded guilty for each one. Col. Cruickshank inflicted the following fines

William Hunt, manager, one thousand dollars.

Joseph Morris, his assistant, five hundred dollars.

Charles E. Harris and John Wright, assistants, one hundred each.

Henry Heinze, a frequenter, five dollars and costs.

William White, spectator, discharged.

The two boys, Lighthart and Harris, who were employed turning the wheel, were discharged on suspended sentence, with a fatherly lecture by Magistrate Cruickshank. The fines imposed were all promptly paid.

All the paraphernalia seized will be held by the Crown.

TRY TO AMALGAMATE.

Resolution Adopted at Annual Meeting of Retail Furniture Dealers.

Toronto despatch: The National Retail Furniture Dealers' Association of Canada at the annual meeting yesterday in the Temple building adopted a resolution empowering the Executive to discuss amalgamation with the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. Vice-President John Hoodless, of Hamilton, presided, and J. M. Struthers, of Guelph, acted as Secretary. The Secretary presented a gratifying report, while Treasurer W. B. Rogers showed a balance on hand.

Mr. Geo. McLaren delivered an interesting address on "The attitude to be taken by retailers and manufacturers for the best interests of the trade." An adjournment was made until this morning, after the following officers had been elected

President—John Hoodless, Hamilton.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. M. Struthers, Guelph.

Vice-Presidents—N. G. Valliquette, of Montreal; John White, of St. John, N. B.; A. Campbell, Brandon, Man.; C. S. Coryell, Toronto; Frank E. Walker, Hamilton.

Executive Committee—A. Emeris, of Montreal; D. Wishart, Montreal; John Leslie, Winnipeg; Z. Paquet, Quebec; A. J. Taylor, Richmond, Que.; Charles S. Everett, St. John, N. B.; B. E. Smith, Moncton, N. B.; T. W. Currin, Ottawa; J. A. Hall, Preston; Wm. C. McArthur, Chatham; W. Long, Brantford; L. Phippen, Sarnia.

GOT INFERNAL MACHINES.

Depot of Arms Discovered in Armenian Church at Athens.

Athens, Greece, Sept. 11.—The recent discovery of a depot of arms, explosives, bombs and infernal machines in the vaults of the Armenian church here has led to the unearthing of what the police believe to be a widespread plot on the part of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee to compel the intervention of teh powers to stop Turkish oppression in Armenia by starting a series of outrages. A number of Armenians have been arrested, and the authorities say that evidence was found on them showing that they received large sums of money from the Armenian Commitee in America. It is also stated that the inquiry has established the connection of a number of Bulgarians and Young Turks with the plot.

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 6.—The strikers in the iron district of Rorschach made a violent demonstration to-day, partially destroying the foundry and sacking a hotel where Alastian workers who were replacing strikers, were housed. The Government of the Canton of St. Gall has called out a battalion of Landwehr, which has adopted severe, repressive measures.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO