

THE ALLIES IN PERIL

Threatened by Thirty Thousand Imperial Troops.

SITUATION AGAIN CRITICAL

Communication With Peking Almost Completely Cut Off.

CONGRER'S RELATED MESSAGE

A Despatch From the American Minister Requires Eight Days in Transmission, Which Makes the Government Officials Extremely Anxious—Its Contents Suppressed. Fears That the International Troops May Be Overwhelmed by Sheer Force of Numbers and Annihilated Before Re-enforcements Can Be Sent—The Peculiar Position in Which Wu Tung-fang Finds Himself—Earl Li Discredited as a Peace Envoy by the Powers.

After a long silence, the State Department today received an important message from Minister Conger, dealing with the diplomatic situation in Peking. Following the course of secrecy which has been carried out during the past five days, the officials refuse to make the contents of the cablegram public, for it is said, many reasons, and it is even intimated that this policy is compulsory. If amicable relations are to be continued with the allied powers now engaged in China, the only admission obtained as to the points covered by the despatch is that reference was made to the action of the Russian officers in announcing on their own authority that they were at war with China.

No word came from any other source in China, and, as the Conger message is eight days old, the officials are much worried. It is believed that the wires must be down between Peking and Tientsin, while it is feared by several War Department officials that a large force of Chinese troops is advancing on the Imperial City, in the hope of retaking it from the allies, and that this body has completely cut off all communication with the naval forces at Taku.

As matters now stand, the officials believe they have even more to fear than previous to the fall of Peking, as the force of 30,000 well-armed Imperial troops reported to be advancing on the capital might possibly through sheer force of numbers overwhelm and annihilate the allies before re-enforcements could be sent to their aid.

These conditions have made the authorities here uneasy and some word is eagerly awaited from General Chaffee.

Minister Wu's Injured Pride.

Minister Wu was at the State Department early this morning, "for information on the Chinese situation," he said. The Chinese Minister had not been there since last Wednesday when he sat in Acting Secretary of State Adee's office for two hours awaiting Mr. Adee, whom he hoped would hand him a reply to Li Hung Chang's proposals for the appointment of a peace commissioner and a cessation of hostilities.

Minister Wu is a patient man, but that wait seemed to rest heavily on his pride, and he had not been to the State Department since until this morning. He has been expected there for several days with a reply from Earl Li to the memorandum of acknowledgment forwarded through Minister Wu last Wednesday.

The United States' answer to Li's overtures for peace was of such a conciliating and encouraging nature that it has been thought by officials of this Government that the wily Celestial would hasten to thank the United States for the fairness of its promises and assure this Government that he had hastened to acquiesce in the powers he spoke for of what these promises and conditions of agreement for peace had been.

Nothing of the sort, apparently, has been done. Earl Li, so far as Minister Wu has informed the State Department up to today, has not made the slightest acknowledgment of the receipt of this Government's answer to his prayer.

Mr. Adee was glad to see Minister Wu this morning, apparently, and he was treated with the cordiality which has been evident through the most trying times of this Chinese difficulty. Explanations were offered as to the cause of Mr. Adee's absence from his office during Minister Wu's long wait last Wednesday which were entirely satisfactory to Mr. Wu, who had received what he had waited for one hour after he left the State Department on the 23d.

Minister Wu represents a Government from which he has been cut off in part by the Army of the country to which he is accredited. It has not been possible for him to communicate with the Imperial Government, he says, since the Empress Dowager left Peking some days before the

What Are the Wild Waves Saying? Go to Chesapeake Beach today and listen.

See King and Queen At River View Wednesday, August 29.

Best Shingles, Largest Size, 6x20, now only 85 per 1,000, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

allies captured that city. His communications have been addressed through Li Hung Chang for some time. Minister Wu makes no statements for publication. He remains at the legation waiting. He is patiently hoping for the best and is ready for business when anything comes for him to attend to.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Charge d'Affaires, called on Acting Secretary Adee today and held a long conference on the situation in China. Baron Sternburg positively denied that Germany, Russia, and Japan had decided to declare war upon China and to invite England and the United States to retreat. He stated that Germany was willing to accept the attitude of the United States and to agree to the terms in the reply to Li Hung Chang.

Advices received by the Japanese Legation yesterday from Tokyo told of the Chinese force near Peking and of the advance of 9,000 Chinese infantrymen from Shantung province. The first force was composed of Chinese troops and Boxers, and the Japanese and Russian cavalry, which had gone out of Peking to meet it, expected to have an engagement on August 20. The other force is supposed to be the German-trained army of Yuan Shih Kai, Governor of Shantung, one of the greatest generals in the Chinese service.

Up to today the officials supposed that the Boxers who were defeated by the allied troops near Tientsin had cut telegraphic communication, but now some of them are inclined to think that Peking is threatened by large bodies of Chinese soldiers and Boxers whose first work would be to cut the telegraph wires.

The Government is endeavoring to ascertain whether there is a Dutch warship at Taku. If there is, the Netherlands will be recognized as a co-operating nation in China, and will be asked to participate in the diplomatic exchanges of the powers. Should Belgium and Portugal send troops to China they will be recognized as diplomatic and military allies.

Earl Li Discredited.

It is now known that a majority of the powers are unwilling to accept Earl Li as a qualified representative of China in any matter leading up to peace negotiations, and are not willing to believe his assurances that hostilities will cease permanently. Reports are coming in daily of attempts to flank the allies in Peking by the "Black Flags," together with evidence that some disturbance has occurred. Brigadier General Wilson held a long conference with Secretary Root today with reference to the sending of an additional Engineer Corps to China to construct and maintain in working order the railroad and telegraph line between Tientsin and Peking. It is probable that a detail will leave for San Francisco at once.

The Navy Department has been informed that communication with China, via the northern route, through Russia, has been interrupted, and that no messages can be sent over the only line that had been depended upon. This, with the cutting of the Tientsin route, has caused absolute silence, and it is not known how soon communication can be restored.

SILENCE OF THE ALLIES.

Death of News From Peking Causes Forebodings in London.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The absence of tidings from China emphasizes the fact, according to the authorities, that the telegraph facilities of the Empire are inadequate, disorganized in parts and crowded with messages wherever there is a service available.

In some quarters, fear is expressed that the silence of allies is ominously significant. By some it is believed that Chinese troops have gathered in force and temporarily severed their lines of supply and communication.

If this has been done, it places the international army in a serious situation, especially since there are reports that the Chinese are about to make an effort to retake the capital from the foreigners.

A message from Tokyo says that an official despatch from General Yamaguchi states that the Chinese and Boxer forces assembled at Nanyuen aggregate 9,000 men and fifteen guns. They are believed to be preparing to attack the allies in Peking.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the "Official Messenger" publishes the following from M. de Giers, Russian Minister to China, dated Chefoo, August 16: "The allies took Peking after fighting. Before their arrival the attacks on the legations were renewed. I consider it my duty to bear witness to the exemplary bravery of all the defenders of the Imperial legation who had been fighting daily for the past two months."

"Who of the ministers remain in the city is still unknown. DE GIERS."

KOREA TO PRESERVE ORDER.

Military Force to Be Sent to the Northern Frontier.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 27.—The Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Japanese representatives at Seoul that, in accordance with Japan's suggestion, Korea will send a force to preserve order on the northern frontier.

The minister has assured Japan that the frontier trouble was local in its nature and that there is no antipathy to foreigners.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

A Number of Statesmen Visit the White House.

The President had a number of callers this morning. Among them were Secretaries Root and Hitchcock, Senators Thurston and Scott, and Representatives Shiloway and Griggs.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see page 3.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—\$25 a year.

Out-of-town Lumber Buyers all

call first to see Frank Libbey & Co's boards, \$1.15.

BOERS MAKING A STAND

Stubborn Opposition to Buller and Pole-Carew.

Burglars Entrenched in a Difficult Country and Using Artillery With Effect—Forty British Casualties Reported—Captain Harrison Dangerously Wounded—General Roberts Engaged Nearly All of Sunday in Operations Against the Federalists—Their Position Not Well Suited to the Movements of English Cavalry—Fighting Near Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Boers are making a determined stand against General Roberts' army, and have taken up a position in a difficult country where cavalry cannot be used against them to advantage. Roberts reports to the War Office that he was engaged almost all of yesterday over a stretch of thirty miles of country. French drove the burglers to Lekenyvi, on the Belfast-Lydenberg Road.

The Boer forces offered stubborn opposition to Buller and Pole-Carew, operating in considerable force and using artillery with effect. The fire was kept up until midnight and was persistent.

Although Buller estimates that his casualties are not more than forty, it is feared here that later reports will show that his losses were very heavy.

Lieutenant Colonel Ridley has had a desperate fight at Winburg, while reconnoitering, but was relieved after a skillful defence against a thousand men and two guns. He lost thirty men during the engagement.

Colonel White, while trying to draw off the Boers from the attack on Ridley, lost an officer and one man killed and reports five missing.

The despatch from General Roberts, describing his latest operations, was made public by the War Office today. It is dated Belfast, August 26, 10:55 p. m., and follows: "I have been engaged the greater part of the day over a perimeter of thirty miles. Lyttelton's, with two brigades of cavalry, the whole under Buller's command, consisted of 2,000 men. French, with two brigades, moved northward and west of Belfast, taking the enemy to Lekenyvi on the Belfast-Lydenberg Road."

"When French reached Lekenyvi, Pole-Carew with the Guards advanced from Belfast to their support. The enemy was evidently of considerable strength north and east and stubbornly opposed both Buller and Pole-Carew. The Boers' line into action consisted of three Long Toms and many other guns and pompons. The firing until dark was hot and persistent.

"Buller hopes that his casualties are not more than forty. Pole-Carew has not reported yet. French only names Captain Harrison as dangerously wounded.

"The Boers are making a determined stand. The country is difficult and well suited to their tactics. It is less favorable to cavalry than that through which we have operated hitherto.

"I received a report August 24 from Liekeburg that Liekeburg, Major General Courtois, and the following undated telegram from General Frey, commandant of the French Chinese contingent: "After protracted cannonade the allies entered Peking on the night of August 14, and on August 15 the legations were saved. The morale of the French Legation was perfect."

REPORT FROM GENERAL FREY.

Operations of the French During the Peking Fighting.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—M. Lanessan, Minister of Marine, has received the Admiral Courtois' report, the following undated telegram from General Frey, commandant of the French Chinese contingent: "After protracted cannonade the allies entered Peking on the night of August 14, and on August 15 the legations were saved. The morale of the French Legation was perfect."

The despatch adds that on August 16 General Frey, under whose orders the Russians are operating, seized the Chouente Cheme (Shunchimen) gate which the Manchus defended with a considerable force and twenty cannon.

General Frey, the despatch states, subsequently went to the Tshuwamen gate, which his force captured after prolonged resistance. The Japanese battalion assisted in the capture.

"The whole town comprised between the Marble Gate, at Peking, and the Imperial Palace, is covered with Chinese troops, who have raised entrenchments. Throughout the day M. Piebon and his suite marched alongside General Frey. The column, after a severe engagement, finally occupied a coal hill.

Major Feilman was slightly and Captain Martin severely wounded. One sergeant and three privates were killed, and three privates wounded. The Russians and the Japanese also lost several killed and wounded. The French troops will cooperate in clearing the Tartar and the Chinese cities of the regular Chinese troops and Boxers who continue to occupy numerous bullet holes in the wall.

The Imperial Palace was captured August 16. Captain Labrousse was killed during the defence of the legations, on August 14.

Triumph of Surgery in the Case of Colonel Robe's Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Modern science has just scored a new triumph in the hospital at Presidio, where an apparently hopeless case has been relieved and a man supposed to be crippled for life has been restored.

Harvey O. Robe is the son of Colonel Robe, recently promoted to the command of the Ninth United States Infantry, succeeded Colonel Liscom, who was killed at Tientsin. The young man went out to Manila as an assistant quartermaster in the Regular Army and last spring was struck by a Filipino bullet which hit some hard substance on the ground and caused, striking his cartridge belt and burying fragments of the lead and two other bullets in his chest and spine, deep in the sciatic cavity.

TRIED TO LYNCH A WOMAN.

Several Casualties During a Mob Attack at Gilman, Ill.

GILMAN, Ill., Aug. 27.—Two men killed, three wounded, two of them probably fatally, a woman shot and a burned dwelling-house are the results, so far as known, of the night's work of a mob bent on lynching Mrs. C. W. Wright, a woman physician, who is accused of causing the death of Bessie Salter, a sixteen-year-old girl, through a criminal operation at her private hospital. Miss Salter was secretly buried on Saturday. The girl's body was exhumed yesterday, and a coroner's jury declared she had been murdered. A warrant was once sworn out for the woman's arrest, and Constable John Molstead, with a posse of citizens, went to her hospital to place her under arrest.

After strenuous demands in the name of the law, the door was broken open. Six or seven men entered a dark room. They were opposed by a locked door. After much banging the door was broken open. No sooner had it swung in than there were two reports, and Michael Ryan fell to the floor. He was carried out and into a neighboring house, where he died in a few minutes. The constables and deputies beat a hasty retreat, and as they ran three more shots were fired at them, but they were not hurt. One shot in the leg, but it is not serious.

The news of the killing aroused the citizens, and a large crowd gathered around the woman's house threatening to burn it to the ground if she did not get herself up. The request was refused, and at midnight the mob made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the dwelling.

There was a succession of hostilities from midnight till 2 o'clock this morning when a fusillade of shots announced another attack on the woman's house. The mob, which had been increased by the mob, Piles of straw were laid against the south wing of the house and lighted. One or two shots were fired from the inside, but there was no attempt at a general defence. It was the intention to fire the house in order to drive out the inmates and then to pick up the bodies, but the negroes were on the inside of the house was seething with flames. Pickets were stationed around the house.

Just before 3 o'clock a fresh fusillade broke out from a mass of undergrowth on the west side of the house, showing that some of the defenders had reached that point. The first victim of the defenders was George Willoughby, local agent of the Standard Oil Company, who received a bullet through the left side, slightly below the heart.

A moment later Peter Hauer, a carpenter, was found lying wounded in an ally. A hired constable, who was dragged out, and it was discovered that he had been shot in the stomach.

It is reported that three girls from driving the enemy from the house besides Mrs. Wright.

When dawn broke, the clump of bushes near the house was rushed. John Myers, a hired constable, was found dead, shot in a dozen places.

Mrs. Wright was lying near-by shot through the right shoulder. The bullet penetrated the covering and the wound is believed to be fatal. The wounded woman was at once taken to the council chamber and physicians called. At 10 o'clock she died. Her recovered consciousness. The mob dispersed. No other inmates of Mrs. Wright's hospital have been found. The house was entirely destroyed.

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"Totally disabled for duty, young Robe returned to San Francisco and went under treatment at the general hospital, where vain efforts were made to locate the foreign substance. Finally, by the aid of the x-ray, the bullet was located and Chief Surgeon Gerard was enabled to send him to the hospital at the Presidio, and extract numerous fragments of lead-varying in size. The wounds have now healed perfectly and Robe has been discharged.

ULTIMATUM OF THE POPE

Vatican Refuses to Recognize the New Italian Ruler.

Victor Emmanuel to Be Regarded Only as King of Sardinia So Long as the Rights of the Holy See Are Withheld—A Circular Letter Addressed to Catholic Governments.

ROME, Aug. 27.—The Vatican has addressed a circular letter to the Catholic Governments on the subjects of the change in incumbents of the Italian throne.

The letter declares that the Pope renounces none of the papal rights over Rome or the provinces which composed the patrimony of St. Peter. The letter also states that, since 1870, the condition of the Papacy has been steadily growing worse. The Pope himself has been at the mercy of anti-clerical sectionaries, whose proceedings the Italian Government has always favored.

The Pope protests against a continuance of such a state of things and invokes the assistance of all Catholics and all Catholic states to relieve him from an intolerable situation.

So long as Italy refuses him the rights of the Holy See, His Holiness will decline to recognize the new king as King of Italy, but only as King of Sardinia.

It was said at the Papal Delegation this afternoon that no information has been received there touching the letter which is expected from Rome to have been addressed by the Pope to the Catholic Governments protesting against the Italian occupation of the Papal States. At the delegation the report from Rome is discredited.

VIEWS ON THE POPE'S PROTEST.

King Victor Not to Gain Title to the Throne.

The news from Rome that Pope Leo XIII has again protested against Italian aggression in the Papal States was received by the Catholic clergy and laity in Washington without surprise. The news that the Pope declines to recognize King Victor as the King of Italy, concerned among intelligent Italian residents of Washington with whom a Times reporter spoke.

The report that His Holiness will recognize Humbert's successor only as King of Sardinia, is said to be incorrect, in that his authority as King of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Tuscany is not questioned, and it may be that his title to the crowns of Naples and Sicily is good, the successors to the old monarchs of those countries having probably never renounced their claims.

It is thought in Washington that the report from Rome is premature. Although the Pope might with propriety, it is said, say that a new monarch has ascended the throne, he would find himself in the Catholic powers—Austria, Spain, Portugal, and France—it would be more likely that he would make this protest before a consistory, a convention of cardinals which convenes at the call of the Pope. No consistory has been called since the assassination of Humbert, but it is believed that the Pope will do so during the fall. Then the periodical protest of the Pope against what the Vatican calls the usurpation of the Pope's temporal sovereignty will be made, either in the form of a message or address.

The reason for this is that, though no immediate practical result is hoped for, the Papacy intends that the temporal King should again exercise his authority over the Italian peninsula from southwest to northeast. The Papal claim is that these states, comprising the Patrimony of St. Peter, were wrested from the Pope and taken without right by his predecessor in 1870.

Though Humbert and the Church were not friends, the King's assassination was deplored by the clerical press of Rome. The growth and spread of anarchy were attributed to Liberalism, which, it was contended, was fostered by the state. Liberalism, and the Liberal party, it is said, sought to set at naught all religious influence. Anarchy, it was maintained, could never find any judgment where the teachings of the Church were observed. This is the nearest approach to criticism which the clerical press made of Humbert's reign after his death.

In the interim between the assassination of Humbert and the accession of Victor, several Liberal journals editorially expressed the hope that the coming King would be a sovereign who would wipe out the last vestige of anarchy. This is said to have been in strong contrast to the calm attitude of the clerical press.

When Victor delivered his coronation address before his ministers, and announced his loyalty to religion and his country, the clerical press commended him.

All this, it is said, indicates that the breach between the Papacy and the temporal ruler of Italy is no wider than ever, and that the protest of the Pope, if ever, has been made, is simply a perfunctory one designed to prevent the King gaining title to sovereignty over the Papal States by prescription.

BOY PRISONER DEFLANT.

Lad Who Robbed His Home Captured in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Oliver C. Amos, jr., the seventeen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Amos, of 1414 North Gay Street, who is alleged to have looted his home in the absence of his parents August 25, was arrested Saturday night by Sergeant Bradley, of the Southeastern district.

Amos has kept the police on the lookout for some time, the warrant for his arrest having been sworn out August 7. He was located at Sparrows Point once, but when an officer was sent there the boy had disappeared.

The boy was locked up at the Northeastern police station and has since baffled all attempts to make him tell what was done with the missing goods. When arraigned before Justice Jones Saturday morning Amos acknowledged taking the goods, but when Lieutenant Wellener asked where he had disposed of them he answered coolly: "Well, we'll talk about that later."

He positively refused to have anything to say to anyone else, greeting every question put to him with a contemptuous laugh. He was committed to jail for court in default of \$1,000 bail. Amos was well dressed and very neat in appearance when arrested. He is a delicate-looking boy.

POSTAL OFFICIALS AROUSED.

Investigating Concerns Whose Operations Savor of Lotteries.

A scheme which promises to prove hardly less fraudulent than the old lotteries is receiving the attention of postal officials. Little "investment" companies under a score of different names have been springing up all over the country in the past few months. All of them offer to divide jewelry or cash among their "bondholders" by a system of drawings held every once in a while. The "subscribers" pay a small initiation fee and a weekly sum of \$1 in order to keep up their rights to take part in the drawings.

Chicago and the middle West is literally honeycombed with the concern. They have been issuing flashily prepared literature in which they set forth that the lapses on the part of members enable those who remain to make big profits.

The schemes have been coming to the attention of the postal officials for several weeks. About forty different companies have been located, and their methods have been discovered. The office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postal Department is expected to give a decision in a few days which will set forth whether the companies are really lotteries and another name. If it be held by the Assistant Attorney General that they are such, a fraud order will be issued against each of them, which will prohibit their using the mails.

Most of the companies are incorporated under the laws of Missouri or Illinois for various amounts of capital ranging from \$50,000. Nothing in their prospectuses, however, shows how much of the capital has been paid up. It is believed that the incorporation in most cases is nothing more than a farce.

Some name in which "lottery" or "investment" has a prominent part is usually adopted. In their literature the promoters have followed as closely as possible the style of the life insurance companies doing an endowment business. The concern usually have a number of agents who travel over the country among people drawing salaries of from \$10 to \$25 a week. From them most of the business comes, for the regular agents only receive a small fee, while the chances of winning a big prize are glitteringly high.

The plan is based on the sale of a "bond" valued usually at \$100. The subscribers are charged an initiation fee, and the rest is paid in weekly installments extending over twenty-four months.

Each "bondholder" has a card which forms the key to the element of chance in the system. At the discretion of the directors in the company a drawing is held whenever enough money has been taken in from the sale of "bonds." The money thus received is divided into various sums and numbers are drawn by chance from among the numbers which have been assigned. The lucky holders receive the sums thus divided. That cancels the contracts, and they have no right to participate in future drawings.

Should a "bondholder" have one of his contracts "matured" by this process in a week or so after taking it out, he would receive the full amount of profit in the other hand, should he have to remain in the concern for two or three years before getting his return, the value of the investment would be almost nothing. The element of chance therefore determines the profits which each winner receives. On that account the postal officials believe that the scheme is a lottery.

Unlike legitimate insurance companies which have their chief income in the interest received from premiums paid, these new get-rich-quick concerns do not even pretend to put any of their receipts at the disposal of the subscribers. In the lapses of contracts when members are tired of the game and quit paying the dollar a week.

It would be impossible for the companies to last should their customers stay with them. They depend constantly on taking money from the fresh arrivals in order to pay those who have been longer in.

Postal officials are satisfied that in many cases the drawings are purely fraudulent, and that the money divided by that means goes to the promoters of the scheme and their immediate friends.

RESCUED BY FIREMEN.

Occupants of a Blazing Tenement Saved From the Flames.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Fire in a tenement house and tailoring shop in the rear of 1011 East Pratt Street imperiled for a short time yesterday morning the lives of the inmates and threatened a panic.

The building is of three stories and a basement, and was occupied by several Hebrew families. The fire originated from a defective flue, and before the firemen reached it had gained such headway that the destruction of the building was threatened. An alarm from the house of No. 3 engine company was sent in, and when the men started to work in rescuing the people from the house, their egress having been cut off from the stairways by the flames.

From the first floor, where the men, Abrahamson, Simon Seigerman, and Harry Tontzen, who occupied that floor as a tailoring shop, Mrs. Dora Seigerman was also rescued. The men and women on the second floor were Isaac Weiner, Maurice Repovitz, and Louis Goldman, who occupied three rooms there, and conducted a saloon. The men on the third floor were safely rescued. The first floor and the basement were used as living apartments and for domestic service. The damage amounted to about \$7,000, and the loss of the contents of the house and about \$800 to the building.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Landmarks Showing That It Should Be Farther North.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 27.—The steamer Danube last night brought reports showing where the Russian boundary was maintained on the Dalton Trail, and showing it much farther to the north than the present line. S. S. Weisman, a storekeeper, who came out said in an interview:

"The present provisional boundary runs only four miles from tidewater which backs up the Chilkat River. The boundary in Russian days was at the summit of the trail far back. The Russians kept their soldiers stationed at that summit. This I got this year from some of the oldest Indians living on the Haines and Klukwan who were there in the time of the Russians. The Russian soldiers were there at times had trouble with the 'Zaz's' people, which they also remember. This summit, at which the Russian soldiers were, is the place that should mark the boundary today between the United States and Canada."

"Sixteen miles back from Klukwan are old ruins or camps of the Russians lived, and other evidences of Klukwan in the district still remain. At Klukwan is a Russian graveyard and over the graves wooden memorial pieces bearing words in the Russian language. The graves of Russians are common there. Another thing at Klukwan still in evidence are the canons left there by the Russians."

The Diving Bell, King and Queen, will stay at River View Aug. 29, 31, and Sept. 1.

SHOOTING IN A HOSTELRY

Hotel Vendome, New York, the Scene of a Tragedy.

Bostonian Wounds a Guest Registered From Baltimore and Kills Himself—The Affair a Mysterious One Throughout—Note Left by the Man Who Put an End to His Existence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Shots fired on the ninth floor of the Hotel Vendome, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, at 9:15 o'clock this morning sent the elevator boy flying down to the office and back with the clerk. As the clerk ran along the hall toward Room 307, from which the reports had come, H. H. Stridron, a guest, registered from Baltimore but said to be a Chicago lumber merchant, ran out with his hands to his head, from which blood was pouring. The clerk dashed past him and pushed open the door of the room with an effort. The body of J. H. Ford, registered from Boston, was lying against it. He had shot himself in the head.

Stridron, in the statements he was able to make later, said Ford had shot him and then killed himself.

Stridron was hurried away to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. His condition was pronounced dangerous. He had a bullet wound in the back of his head and a more severe one in the forehead. "The way the police arrived and took charge of Ford's body they found the following note:

"The better the day, the better the deed. I hope my friends will forgive me for this. I hope to spend a better life in the next world than I have spent in this."

It was concluded from the first sentence of the note that Ford had planned to commit the murder yesterday. Up to the time Stridron went to the hospital the shooting was unexplained.

Ford had been about the hotel for several days, but had not registered till Saturday night. Stridron did not register until yesterday, but he and Ford were seen drinking together in the hotel on Saturday evening. When they registered, room 307 was assigned to Stridron. Ford's room was 258.

The two men came into the hotel together at 9 o'clock this morning and went to