Dominion News Notes

Date of Meeting of House Remains an Open Question.

Minister Anxious to Complete Tariff Revision Before Next Session.

Price of Lead Reaches a Point Where Government Bounty Ceases.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—The ministers of the tariff commission returned to the capital today and met their colleagues in council. It was generally expected that the date of the meeting of parliament would be fixed at this meeting, but in this respect the politicians will be disappointed, as no conclusion was reached. The minister of finance still cherishes the hope that he will be able to bring down his revised tariff next session, and at his request it was decided to postpone the selection of the day when parliament shall meet until the tariff commissioners have returned from the Northwest. The maritime provinces will then remain to be visited, and if the Hon. Mr. Fielding and his colleagues see a chance of getting all their data in by the end of January they will suggest that the calling of parliament be delayed until March and the tariff plunge will be made in April or May.

In Justification for This Course

It is pointed out that the preferential tariff of 1897 was not brought down until April 23rd, The views here set forth are certainly held by several ministers and probably by a majority, as today's decision would seem to indicate. A minority however, is anxious for an early session and the consequent postponement of the revised tariff for one year.

The solatium offered to members for the proposed late session is that they will practically get two indemnities, or $5,000, in 1906, as a third session of the present parliament is to be called in November next, according to Sir Wilfrid's promise.

The Tariff Commissioners

leave for Winnipeg at noon tomorrow and will sit there on Monday and Tuesday, Brandon being visited on Wednesday. From the latter point the ministers will go direct to Calgary. It had been intended to go first to Regina and Prince Albert, but owing to representations of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association, asking that the sitting of the tariff commission in Saskatchewan be postponed until after the coming provincial elections, it has been decided to go to Alberta first.

Nothing is said about meetings in the maritime provinces.

A cable message has been received at the department of trade and commerce from England stating that

The Price of Lead Is £16

a ton, which means that no bounty will be paid in Canada as long as the price remains at that figure. When the price goes down the bounty will be revived.

J. B. Spencer, assistant livestock commissioner, is engaged on an inquiry into the scarcity of bacon hogs in Canada. It is stated that several pork packing establishments are on the verge of closing down owing to the inability of buyers to secure a sufficient number of hogs.

In honor of the Queen's birthday the usual royal salute was fired from Nepean point today.

Three Children Burned

Montreal, Dec. 1.—Three children of Fortunat Treponller were burned to death at St. Tite in a fire which destroyed the house.

Buildings in Toronto

Toronto, Dec. 1.—The approximate value of new buildings in Toronto this year will reach $10,000,000, nearly double that of last year.

One hundred and fifty plumbers appeared in the police court this morning to answer to the charges of conspiracy to restrain trade. All pleaded not guilty and were remanded until next week.

A salute of 21 guns was fired in Queen's Park at noon today in honor of the birthday of Queen Alexandra.

Call to Winnipeg

Hamilton, Dec. 1.—Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose, pastor of the Centenary Methodist church of this city, has accepted a call to Winnipeg.

C. P. R. Train Service

Montreal, Dec. 1.—Sleeping car conductors will be placed on all Canadian Pacific trains carrying two or more sleeping cars. The duty of these conductors will be to look carefully after the comfort and convenience of passengers, enabling the colored porters to devote their whole time to the interior work of the cars and to give uninterrupted service to the personal wants of the passengers. These sleeping car conductors will be put on the trains as quickly as competent and reliable men can be found to fill the positions. This is only one of the improvements the Canadian Pacific intend making in their service, and will undoubtedly be appreciated by their patrons.

Winnipeg Wirings

Winnipeg, Dec. 1.—The customs collections at the port of Winnipeg during the month just closed aggregated $282,158.07, as against $216,835.41 during November a year ago, showing an increase this year of $65,552.66.

C. P. R. land sales for November were 202,667 acres for $1,075,166, being an average price of $5.31 per acre.

The Canada Northwest Land Company's sales were 16,000 acres for $106,800; price per acre, $6.64.

SURVIVORS OF STORM.

Vessels Reported Lost on Great Lakes Finally Make Port.

Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 1.—After being reported lost, the steamer Alcona and the barges Commodore and Samuel J. Tilden arrived today, having had an exceedingly rough trip of sixteen days from Erie, nine days being spent in Green bay. Near Mackinaw City four holes were stove in the bow of the Alcona by ice and at one time she had 16 inches of water in her hold. The Tilden sprang a leak and it was necessary to keep the pumps going for nearly 24 hours to keep her from sinking. Shelter was sought at Washington harbor, but the fleet was driven by the wind to the Escanaba side. Soon after entering Green Bay the boats ran short of provisions and the men suffered with hunger for thirty-four hours before the fleet could get back to Mackinaw City for a fresh supply of food.

Duluth, Dec. 1.—The steamer Umbria, coal laden from Cleveland, after a desperate fight against the storm of Tuesday, arrived safely today with the pilot house blown away and much damage to the upper works. The experience of the crew is described as frightful.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

Figures for First Three Months Marketing of Crops.

Winnipeg, Dec. 1.—The close of November has brought the results of the first three months of the crop year and has also brought within sight the close of navigation, so that grain figures are becoming more and more interesting. Marketing at interior elevators has now reached the 50,000,000 bushel mark for two roads, and of this amount 32,061,250 bushels have passed inspection at Winnipeg, and possibly some 100,000 bushels have been marketed on the American side and have gone out from the port of Duluth under Minnesota inspection. The amount marketed is nearly double that up to the same date last year and inspections exceed those of last year by 10,933,000 bushels. These figures are all based on an allowance of 1,050 bushels per car, which, upon inquiries from both railways, seems to be about the average.

Required for Home Consumption

The population of the west is now roughly 850,000, possibly more, so that at least 4,250,000 bushels will be required for bread, and basing a calculation on the grindings of last year 3,750,000 bushels additional will be ground into flour, and certainly eight million bushels will be required for seed, so that 66,000,000 bushels of this year's crop is already accounted for. This far exceeds the amount accounted for at this date last year, when only 21,127,500 bushels had passed inspection and less than 30,000,000 bushels had been marketed.

The surplus in farmers' hands for sale is probably between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 bushels, so that there does not seem to be any need for alarm that the heavy surplus will bear the market to any great extent.

Nicola Kamloops & Similkameen Ry.

Predicted Within Two Months the Laying of Steel Will Commence.

Great Impetus to Be Given to Development of Coal and Mineral Resources.

A resident of the Nicola valley at present in the city, but who declined to have his name quoted, is authority for the statement that within two months the laying of steel on the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company's line from Spence's Bridge to Nicola will be completed, and early in the spring this section will be ready for passenger and freight traffic. He told the Colonist reporter that it was a fine piece of construction work and reflected great credit upon Lees & Macdonell, the chief contractors, and all those having contracts under them. In discussing the Nicola district generally he was enthusiastic over the impetus that will be given to the development of the coal and metal mining resources and predicted that capital would soon follow on the heels of the railway. He outlined in an interesting way what was going on, and in the course of his conversation with the reporter said:

"The existence of the 'black diamond' in the Nicola district has been known since the '60's, and even as early as 1876 the Dominion government recognized the importance of this natural wealth and sent the late Dr. George M. Dawson, head of the geological survey department, to make a thorough examination of the Nicola coal basin. Based on his report a few far-sighted men, realizing the enormous potential wealth that lay hidden under the rolling bunch grass hills, and disclosed on the surface by the action of such torrential water courses as the Coldwater river, the Nicola river and Quinchenna creek, secured large tracts of land and patiently awaited the day when a railroad would quicken the industrial life of the valley and make possible the economic development and marketing of the coal. That time is now at hand, for two lines of railways are being projected into the district, both of which will eventually tap the coal fields and solve the problem of adequate transportation facilities, for which the owners have so long waited.

"Four miles south of Quilchenna and extending for eight miles north and south of Quilchenna creek is the property of the Diamond Vale Coal & Iron Mines Company, Ltd. This company controls en bloc thirty-three coal locations, containing approximately 21,120 acres. For the past few years the company has been quietly developing its immense holdings and is at present exploiting the coal measures at depth with the aid of a diamond drill. The work, summarized briefly, has disclosed the existence of nine workable seams of from three to fifteen feet of excellent bituminous coal. In the aggregate these seams measure over 60 feet in thickness. Now that railway transportation is within measurable distance plans are being prepared for the development of the property on a large scale, so as to place the Diamond Vale product in a position to be an important factor and command a share of both the interior and coast trade.

"The Nicola Valley Iron & Coal Company, Ltd., owns 2,661 acres of coal land at the mouth of the Coldwater river, a few miles south of the town of Nicola. There are five seams of coal on which prospect tunnels have been run, aggregating in width about thirty-five feet of coal. The main seam is 18 feet 6 inches, consisting of coal five feet, shale parting one foot, six inches and coal 13 feet 6 inches. A recent analysis made by Dr. R. W. Ells of the geological survey department gave: Water, 3.04; volatile combustible matter, 37.18; fixed carbon, 52.05; ash, 7.73; total, 100.

"According to Dr. Ells' report the coal yields a compact, firm, coherent coke of 60.39 per cent.

"The coal of the Nicola basin is suitable for domestic, steaming and coking purposes. Cheaper fuel for the mines and smelters of the Boundary and the Similkameen by reason of a shorter haul from these coal fields will do much to facilitate the more economical development and reduction of the ores of these two districts, and will also solve to a large extent the problem of smelting certain classes of low-grade ores now almost prohibitory by reason of the present cost of coke.

"Rich in mineral, coal, agricultural, fruit and grazing lands, the Nicola district is receiving a much needed impetus by the building of the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company's line from Spence's Bridge, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, to Nicola. Grading of the right-of-way from Spence's Bridge to Nicola lake, a distance of forty-five miles, has proceeded so far that the laying of steel will be completed this winter, and within a few short months the district, including the settlements of Lower Nicola, Coutlee, Nicola and Quilchenna will, metaphorically speaking, be directly tributary to the cities of the coast.

"Under its V., V. & E. charter the Great Northern Railway Company is building up the valley of the Similkameen and will undoubtedly serve this district with a branch line to tap the Aspen Grove copper camp and the Nicola coal fields.

"From Nicola south the government wagon road to Princeton passes through the Aspen Grove camp; Otter valley, where are located a number of fine ranches; Tulameen City, an important point for the camps along Boulder, Eliott, Bear, Eagle, Siwash and Champion creeks, and Granite creek.

ROYAL CITY NOTES.

Sitting of Fisheries Commission on the 6th December.

New Westminster, Nov. 29.—Prof. Prince, chairman of the fisheries commission, has notified T. S. Annandale, of the board of trade that the commission will hold another session here on Wednesday, December 6. Another session was petitioned for by the fishermen in order to enable them to put in additional evidence and to refute some assertions made by the cannery interests at Vancouver and Victoria.

C. T. Manning, who was arrested last week for stealing a $100 bill from his employer, Mr. Webster of Chilliwack, was released from jail today by order of the trial judge, Judge Bole. Manning admitted the theft, but owing to his previous good character and at the request of Webster that he be dealt with leniently, he was allowed to go on suspended sentence, under the First Offenders Act.

H. M. S. Shearwater left for Esquimalt at daylight this morning.

THE LAKE STORMS.

Two More Vessels Added to Number of Recent Wrecks.

Duluth, Nov. 30.—Dashed on the rocks forty miles north of Two Harbors, the steel steamer Geo. Spencer, and her consort, the Amboy, of the Tonawanda Setel Company are wrecks at Thomasville. The lives of the crews were saved. The vessels were bound for Duluth. They left Buffalo November 28 and were about 100 miles above Two Harbors when the storm struck them. The situation of the crews on the battered hulks was desperate. Fishermen rushed into the surf almost up to their necks and assisted the sailors to escape. The cargo of the Spencer can be lightered, but there is little chance of saving the boat.

The Crescent City, which is ashore at the Lakewood pumping station, can be saved. All of her crew were saved. The steamer Coralia and the barge Maya, bound down, ore-laden, went on the beach at Point Isabelle, near Belegris. The crews of both boats are all right and a wrecking expedition has been sent to them from the "Soo."

Mutineers Had Been Completely afaf

Alpena, Mich., Nov. 30.—The tugs Owen and Ralph with fifty men left tonight to attempt the release of the wooden steamer Fred Schlessinger, ashore on the rocks at False Presque Isle point. The crew is safe. Tugs have been unable to reach the steamer Holland, high aground at Rogers City. Late reports say she will probably be a total loss unless speedily released.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 30.—After the crew had given up all hopes of being saved, the schooner James Morwatt was picked up by the steamer S. E. Runnells of Lake Huron, reaching here today. The Mowatt was blown away from the steamer Sheriff on Saginaw bay during the recent storm and was drifting helplessly.

LINEVITCH IS BESET.

His Rebellious Army Growing More Mutinous Every Day.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—General Linevitch's messages from Harbin are alarming. Insurrection is spreading in the Manchurian army because of the ideness of the forces and the privations which they experience, together with the uncertainty and chaos prevails. Officers are acting as leaders in the rebellious movement. Lacking adequate quarters for his own men, General Linevitch is nonplussed by the return of prisoners by the Japanese, and by the care of large numbers of disaffected soldiers who have been taken into custody. There are many disbanded men also whom it is impossible to control. The government asserts that lack of transportation prevents the return of soldiers to their homes, but it really fears that if brought back to Russia these men would join the revolutionary movement.

It is generally believed in St. Petersburg that the outbreak in Hai-lu, Vladivostok, Grodno, Sebastopol and Cronstadt are only rehearsals by the revolutionists, who are

Preparing to Take the Field

with the support of organized forces drawn from all trades and occupations, including policemen and household servants, who have been formed into unions. The agitators now have turned their attention mainly to the army and the peasantry. Workingmen in many quarters are destroying factories, while the rowdies are destroying historic castles, libraries and churches. All the factories and schools are being closed in the face of the spreading disorder.

Revolutionary leaders deny all knowledge of the attack made on Secretary Bliss or the American embassy. They accuse the police of having instigated the affair by way of justifying the severe measures which they are said to be planning. Count Witte has decided to leave the question of Jewish rights to be settled by the douma.

The economists' financial organ has issued a call for Premier Witte's resignation immediately, claiming that his craving for power has caused him to hesitate in listening to the voice of the people. The article declares that Witte's fall is inevitable.

KILLED BY GAS.

Six Fatalities Yesterday From Inhaling and by Explosion.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Thomas Dancey and wife were found dead today and their 15-year-old daughter unconscious. The later was revived and will recover. After examination the physicians said death was due to carbonic acid gas poisoning. The discovery of the bodies was made by a young girl who went to the Dancey home to get the daughter to play with her.

Weston, W. Va., Dec. 1.—Charles F. Douglass, a farmer, his wife and two children were instantly killed last night by the explosion of a gas main running past their home, three miles from here. Their home was wrecked and later caught fire, almost consuming their bodies. It is supposed the main sprung a leak and that the gas was in some way ignited.

JOHN MITCHELL ILL.

Spring Valley, Ill., Dec. 1.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived today suffering from nervous prostration. No serious results are apprehended. It is said by doctors that a few days' rest and quiet will restore his health.

End of Mutiny Is Announced

Official Dispatches From Sebastopol Tell of Capture of All Mutineers.

Teegraph Strike an Even More Ominous Event Than the Sailors' Outbreak.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1—(3:20 a. m.)—The official despatches announcing the decisive crushing of the great mutiny at Sebastopol and the capture of all the mutineers, including the fanatical commander, Lieut. Schmidt, has raised a great load from the hearts of Count Witte and his associates in the government. At a protracted cabinet council yesterday long an serious consideration was given to an even graver problem, the general strike of the telegraph and postal employees, which has completely paralyzed the interior communication of the empire and which if continued will mean nothing else than the economic and industrial death of Russia. Rumors were flying thick and fast late last night that Count Witte had decided to sacrifice M. Durnove, the acting minister of the interior, because of his action in discharging the leaders of these employees on account of the strike. It is believed, however, that M. Durnove will be given a final opportunity to rectify his error.

Overtures to Renew Work

According to telephonic information from Moscow, the telegraphers there approached Baron Midem, the prefect, who promised to present a petition for the re-employment of those who had been discharged if work was immediately recommenced. The government perhaps will accept this egress from its difficulty in this regard.

The interruption of telegraphic communication with the interior is complete, and the Associated Press is able to forward the following despatches only by special arrangements.

The situation here was tense yesterday. In the absence of definite information from Sebastopol the wildest rumors were in circulation. The revolutionists eagerly seized the opportunity to spread reports that the

Mutineers Were Completely Victorious

They worked especially among the troops, talking to every soldier and sailor whom they encountered in the streets.

A panic spread on the bourse and government bonds dropped heavily. The government finally recognized that it was a tactical mistake to hold up the news, but the official announcement of its victory at Sebastopol came too late to undo much harm.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otchakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected a shift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The lieutenant was retired a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

Disaffection in Russian Army

Alarming Indications That the Trouble Has Spread to All Arms.

Guards Regiments Too Show Spirit of Insubordination to Officers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The most alarming indication of the spread of disaffection in the army, extending even to regiments near the person of the Emperor, was given in the arrest at Tsarskoe Selo today of a number of soldiers belonging to the Yellow Cuirassiers of the Guard, the Hussars of the Guard, and the Life Guard Riflemen, for presenting a series of petitions, including one against the use of troops for police purposes.

The regiments in question are those which have been specially selected by General Trepoff to guard the Emperor and his family.

They have been counted upon as being loyal to the last, ready even to be torn to pieces in defence of His Majesty, like the Swiss guards of Louis XVI. Their arrest, however, although not for open sedition, shows how the leaven of discontent is working, even in the province of the imperial park at Tsarskoe Selo.

Rumored Attack on the Czar

The incident gave rise to almost alarming rumors in St. Petersburg, including one to the effect that the Emperor actually had been attacked, and that a Grand Duke had been wounded while defending him, but the Associated Press is assured by a member of the imperial entourage at Tsarskoe Selo that this is untrue.

Prisoners in Warsaw

Advices by telephone from Moscow declare that the city is in a state of panic, and that the better classes are hurrying abroad. From one hundred to two hundred foreign passports are being issued at Moscow daily.

Mail advices from Warsaw say that the number of arrests of political offenders is on the increase and the searching of premises by the police is continuous. The political prisoners are marched through the streets guarded by dragoons with drawn swords.

From Tobolsk, in Western Siberia, comes news of a great procession to the cemetery to commemorate the memory of several exiled "Decembrists" who were buried there.

The Sebastopol Fight

According to the Slovo the mutineers themselves began the attack. After waiting until three o'clock in the afternoon for a reply to the demands of the mutineers, which included the convocation of a constituent assembly, and the immediate realization of the reforms promised in the imperial manifesto, Lieut. Schmidt opened fire on the city from ten vessels. Vice Admiral Chouknin replied from the loyal warships and General Baron Meller Gakomelskie from the southern forts and with the coast artillery. The mutinous sailors used rifles and machine guns upon the entrenched infantry.

The fight, the Slovo says, lasted for two and a quarter hours. The mutineers made a heroic struggle, but the odds were too heavy, and when the Otchakoff, battered to pieces and on fire, sank with the cruiser Dnieper and a transport, Lieut. Schmidt, who was mortally wounded, surrendered the mutinous squadron and the mutinous sailors on shore hauled down their flag to the Brest and Bielostok regiments.

Many Vessels Join Schmidt

According to the Russ, however, Admiral Chouknih and General Gakomelskie called on the mutineers to surrender, whereupon, under the orders of Lieut. Schmidt, the mutinous vessels on the north side which had replaced the flag of St. Andrews with the red flag, and which vessels were supposed to be loyal, instead of firing upon the mutineers, joined cause with them and directed their fire on the city and on the south side batteries. The Brest regiment thereupon stormed the northern battery with fixed bayonets and the guns were soon turned upon the ships and the barracks of the mutineers.

Conspired Under Officers' Noses

The Listo says that the conspiracy which led to the mutiny went on under the noses of the officers, and that even Vice Admiral Birileff, the minister of marine, who was at Sebastopol a fortnight ago, suspected nothing. The sailors waited until they were assured of the support of the troops, most of whom, however, refused to go over to the mutineers when the die was cast.

During the first three days the mutineers were orderly. They sent deleganes to the shopkeepers, requesting them not to close, as there would be no disorders, and asking the inhabitants not to leave the city. They also sent out patrols with instructions to arrest the roughs who were seeking to take advantage of the situation. In all their demonstrations the mutineers intentionally sang the national hymn in order to prove that the only traitors were those who refused to satisfy their demands.

ROOSEVELT AFTER BEAR.

S. F. Argonaut.

"Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter," by Chas. Scribner's Sons, by Theodore Roosevelt, is to be had at the book stores. Enough said. Everybody knows the man, his books, and what the book is about. It need only be remarked in passing that the volume is sumptuously printed and bound, with an amazing lot of illustrations from photographs, when we drop into quotation with the account of the killing of the bear whose picture, together with that of President Roosevelt, appears on one of these pages.

Opposite us was a high and a very rugged, mountain-side covered with a growth of pinyon—never a close-growing tree—its precipitous flanks broken by ledges and scored by gullies and ravines. It was hard to follow the scent across such a mountain-side, and the dogs speedily became much scattered. We could hear them plainly, and now and then could see them, looking like ants as they ran up and down hill and along the ledges. Finally we heard some of them barking bayed. The volume of sound increased steadily, as the straggling dogs joined those which had first reached the hunted animal. At about this time, to our astonishment, Badge usually a stanch fighter, rejoined us, followed by three other hounds, who seemed to have had enough of the matter. Immediately afterward we saw the bear, half way up the mountain-side. The hounds were all around him, and occasionally he would hit at his hind quarters, but had evidently no intention of climbing a tree. When we first saw him he was sitting up on a point of rock surrounded by the pack, his black fur showing to his advantage. Then he moved off, threatening the dogs, and making what in Mississippi is called a walking bay. He was a sullen, powerful beast, and his leisurely gait showed how little he feared the pack, and how confident he was in his own burly strength. By this time the dogs had been after him a couple of hours, and as there was no water on the mountain-side, we feared they might be getting exhausted, and rode toward them as rapidly as we could.

It was a hard climb up to where they were, and we had to lead the horses. Just as we came in sight of him, across a deep gully which ran down the steep mountain-side, he broke bay and started off, threatening the foremost of the pack as they dared to approach him, and for a minute I could not fire; then, as he passed under a pinyon, I got a clear view of his great round stern and pulled trigger. The bullet broke both hips, and he rolled down hill, the hounds yelling with excitement as they closed in on him. He could still play havoc with the pack, and there was need to kill him at once. I leaped and slid down my side of the gully as he rolled down his; at the bottom he stopped and raised himself on his fore quarters, and with another bullet I broke his back between the shoulders.

Immediately all the dogs began to worry the carcass, while the savage baying echoed so loudly in the narrow, steep gully, that we could with difficulty hear one another speak. It was a wild scene to look upon, as we scrambled down to where the dead bear lay.

In another chapter on "Wolf-Coursing," the story of the way the guide, Abernethy, captured a coyote, is thus told in the President's own words:

The coyote was obviously tired, and Abernethy, with his perfectly trained horse, was helping the greyhound catch it. Twice he headed it, and this enabled me to gain rapidly. They had reached a small unwooded creek by the time I was within fifty yards; the little wolf tried to break to the left; Abernethy headed it and rode almost over it, and it gave a wicked snap at his foot, cutting the boot. Then he wheeled and came toward it; again it galloped back, and just as it crossed the creek the greyhound made a rush, pinned it by the hind leg and threw it. There was a scuffle, and then a yell from the greyhound as the wolf bit it. At the bite the hound let go and jumped back a few feet, and at the same moment Abernethy, who had ridden his horse right on them as they struggled, leaped off and sprang on top of the wolf. He held the reins of the horse with one hand and thrust the other with a rapidity and precision even greater than the rapidity of the wolf's snap, into the wolf's mouth, jamming his hand down crosswise between the jaws, seizing the lower jaw and bending it down so that the wolf could not bite him. He had a stout glove on his hand, but this would have been of no avail whatever had he not seized the animal just as he did; that is, behind the canines, while his hand pressed the lips against the teeth; with his knees he kept the wolf from using its fore paws to break the hold, until it gave up struggling. When he thus leaped on and captured the coyote, it was entirely free, the dog having let go of it; and he was obliged to keep hold of the reins of his horse with one hand. I was not twenty yards distant at the time, and as I leaped off the horse he was sitting placidly on the live wolf, his hand between its jaws, the greyhound standing beside him, and his horse standing by as placidly as he was. It was as remarkable a feat as I have ever seen.

Here is the account of the killing of a cougar:

We saw her standing in the lower branches of a pinyon, only six or eight feet from the ground. She was not snarling or grinning, and looked at us as quietly as if nothing had happened. As we leaped out of the saddles she jumped down from the tree and ran off through the pack. They were after her at once, however, and a few yards further on she started up another tree. Either Tony or Baldy grabbed her by the tip of the tail; she lost her footing for a moment, and the whole pack seized her. She was a powerful female of the average size, being half as heavy again as the one we first got, and made a tremendous fight; and savage enough she looked, her ears tight back against her head, her yellow eyes flashing, and her great teeth showing as she grinned. For a moment the dogs had her down, but, biting and striking, she freed her head and fore quarters from the fighters, and faced us as we ran up, the hounds still having her from behind. This was another chance for the knife, and I cheered on the fighters. Again they seized her by the head, but though absolutely stanch dogs, their teeth, as I have said, had begun to suffer, and they were no longer always able to make their holds good. Just as I was about to strike her she knocked Turk loose, bit Baldy, and then, her head free, turned upon me. Fortunately, Tony caught her free paw on that side, while I jammed the gunbutt into her jaws with my left hand and struck home with the right, the knife driving straight to the heart. The deep fang marks she left in the stock, biting the corner of the shoulder clean off, gave an idea of the power of her jaws.

"Do you know the man who is sitting back of us, Ethel?"

"Very slightly—we were engaged last summer."—Translated for Tales from Fliegende Blatter.

Death's Harvest On the Lakes

One Hundred and Forty Nine Lives Lost In Three Big Storms.

Over Seventy Ships Were Wrecked at a Loss of Nearly $7,000,000.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—The Journal today says 149 lives have been sacrificed, over 70 ships wrecked and a loss of nearly $7,000,000 has been broken in the three big storms on the Great Lakes this season. That this is the most disastrous season in the history of shipping on the lakes is beyond doubt.

Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 1.—The schooner Marsala, which was dropped in Lake Huron during the big storm Tuesday by the steamer Maunalea, was towed into the St. Clair River today by the steamer Nelson. The Marsala rode out the storm in safety and anchored in 70 fathoms of water. Her steering gear was damaged, but she suffered in no other way.

Salving the Wrecks

Duluth, Dec. 1.—President Coulby of the Pittsburg Steamship Company has no hope of saving the steamer Lafayette or the Madeira. The work of saving the Crescent City and the Manila will be undertaken at once. The Mataafa can be saved, but will possibly lie where she is until spring. The Edinborn at Split Rock is wedged in tight and will remain until such time as wreckers can get to her.

Three men lost their lives in the wreck of the scow George Herbert at Two Islands. They are Ole Miller, George Olson and Ole Nelson, all of Duluth. When the scow went on the rocks William Hicks and Charles Janion saved themselves by jumping to shore. The other three lacked courage, and as the scow broke shouted their last good-bye and disappeared.

Overdues Arrive Safely

Cleveland, Dec. 1.—A telegram received at the offices of the Pittsburg Steamship Company here today from Two Harbors, Minn., states that the steamer Watt, with the barge Thomas in tow, has arrived safely at that port. They had not been heard from since the big storm of Tuesday. Ten vessels belonging to this company have been reported ashore as a result of the recent gales. The steamer M. Clemeson, previously reported missing, arrived at the Soo today. News of her safety was received by the local manager of the A. B. Wolvin fleet. The Clemeson has a crew of 24 men.

More Casualties Reported

Ashland, Wis., Dec. 1.—The steamer Ira H. Owen, is probably among the lost vessels on Lake Superior with its crew of 1 men. The steamer Sir Wm. Siemans arrived today at Ashland and reported seeing wreckage from the Owen.

Milwaukee, Dec. 1.—The steamer Hartem of the Western Transit line arrived today with 17 men of the crew of the steamer Charles Parnell, which was burned opposite Squaw Island, Lake Michigan on Thanksgiving Day. The men suffered frightfully from the cold during the hours they spent in small boats before they were rescued.

THE BALFOUR CABINET.

Statement That Ministry Today Will Decide for Resignation.

London, Dec. 1.—Notwithstanding the repeated assertions from the Liberal side that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman would not take office at the present juncture it is now generally believed that the result of the cabinet meeting to be held today will be the heralding of a Liberal government with Sir Henry as premier.

The official announcement of the result of the council is likely to be delayed for a few days, but the Associated Press understands that Mr. Balfour will intimate to his colleagues his desire to leave office and will invit etheir concurrence.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH.

Littel Current, Ont., Nov. 30.—A house belonging to and occupied by an Indian family was burned to the ground and a little girl was burned to death. An old woman who was looking after the children in the absence of the parents was so badly burned that she died a few minutes afterwards. The fire was started by children playing with matches.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

War Ends But Not Revolts

Fighting at Sebastopol Ceases But Revolution Still Continues.

Report of Commander States Crews Were Terrorized by Mutineers.

Belief That Czar Is Losing Confidence In Count Witte.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—The following respatch from Vice-Admiral Chouknin at Sebastopol, dated November 30, was given out tonight:

The revolutionists counted on complete success, als o assuring the sailors and soldiers that they could remain loyal servants to the Emperor while presenting their demands and that it was not necessary for them to use violence. By acting together they were told they could not fail to succeed.

Only the ringleaders were acquainted with the real object of the putting forth of economic pretexts on service basis, the majority of the men believing that arms would not be employed. The crews on board the ships remained loyal. Terrorism, including threats of death, was used to force the workmen of the port to strike.

The tempest of war has ceased, but not that of revolution. The Russian people are being led uncomprehendingly into

Civil War and Self Destruction

Gen. Baron Meller Gakomelskie, commander of the Seventh army corps at Sebastopol, telegraphed under today's date: "Army revolt has ceased. All the troops behaved brilliantly and performed their difficult duties devotedly. The number of prisoners exceeds 2,000. Great excitement prevails among the inhabitants, especially among the Jews, whom the revolutionary officers insulted and threatened. The conduct of the Brest regiment in the capture of the marine barracks was irreproachable, as was also the service rendered by the Bielostok regiment."

Witte's Unstable Position

The Emperor presided today at a meeting of the council of ministers. Much comment has been caused by the Emperor's summons to Count Pahlen, a member of the council of the empire and one of the oldest and most trusted counts of the house of Romanoff, who participated in the session, presumably to voice his majesty's views. Though the step undoubtedly was taken with the full approval of Count Witte, it gave rise to a report that the Emperor was losing confidence in the premier, which was eagerly spread by the latter's enemies in the court party.

Martial Law Revoked

After the close of the session of the council of ministers an official communication was issued explaining that martial law in Poland having produced the desired effect on the extremists, it had been revoked at the request of Gen. Stanlon, governor-general of Poland, who was now holding out the hope that the Poles would participate in the elections for the douma.

Czar's Physical Condition

Lewis Reinst of New York was received in audience by Emperor Nicholas today. The audience took place in the palace at Tsarskoe Selo and was unusually long for an audience of a private character, lasting over half an hour. Vice-Admiral Biriloff, minister of marine, was present. His majesty displayed not the slightest trace of the gloomy dejection in which he is pictured as being plunged, but on the contrary showed neither physical nor mental traces of the great strain he is undergoing. Such references as he made towards Russia indicate that his majesty had a complete grasp of the situation.

A state of minor siege has been declared in Transcaspia and Saratoff. It develops that during the mutiny at Sebastopol the sailors of the volunteer fleet at Odessa and the engineers of the Southwestern railway refused to transport troops and artillery to Sebastopol.

Dragoons Were Mutinous

Berlin, Dec. 1.—A despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Eydtkuhnen (on the eastern frontier of East Prussia) says that the eight regiment of Russian dragoons in the adjacent town of Welkowesk (Russian Poland) has been in a state of mutiny since yesterday. Threatening death to the officers unless the pay of the men is raised. Troops have been requested from Kovna.

The same paper also prints a despatch from Warsaw saying that the fourteenth regiment of Dragoons at Ostrobska has mutinied.

Newsdealers Were Too Previous

Warsaw, Dec. 1.—Great joy was manifested over the news in the newspapers tonight that martial law had been abolished. The police ordered the arrest of the editors who were delivering papers to subscribers because the news was published without the permission of the authorities. In Ogredosa a workman shouted that martial law had been abolished whereupon a soldier fired killing the workman.

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modifications" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in the conditions submitted to him by the powers would best be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said today:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissue. Why not now? The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embarrassments, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

BAD FREIGHT RATES.

Birmingham, N. Y., Dec. 1.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock this afternoon each of the trunk lines from this city, the Erie, the Lackawanna and the Delaware & Hudson, has had two bad freight wrecks, which have totally stopped traffic on all these roads.