

THE FIGHT WITH RUSSIAN MUTINEERS

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM ADMIRAL AT SEBASTOPOL

Naval Barracks Occupied by Troops—All the Mutinous Sailors Have Been Captured.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The admiral announces that it has received from General Kaubars, governor-general of Odessa, the following telegram addressed to him by Vice-Admiral Choukine at Sebastopol, dated November 29th:

"We wished to terminate the affair on November 28th by surrounding the mutinous division with troops, and issued an ultimatum for unconditional surrender. The mutineers, however, commenced to attack on the night of November 27th, seizing the torpedo boat Svirepol and three others which had drawn near the cruiser Otchakoff. All these vessels

Hoisted Red Flags, after which the Otchakoff flew the signal that Lieut. Schmidt was in command of the fleet. Then the lieutenant, who was on board the Svirepol, called along the squadron, his crew cheering, but the other vessels did not respond to these cheers. Lieutenant Schmidt afterwards proceeded to the port and released those who had been arrested under his orders.

"Armed detachments of mutineers continued to assault the small craft in the harbor which were not guarded by troops. Armed parties in sloops from the Otchakoff went to the Panfiteleon, on which there were arms, captured the officers and took them on board the Otchakoff. We were compelled to tolerate such doings inasmuch as the fleet had been disarmed in view of the

Dangerous Attitude of the sailors. One after another the craft on the eastern shore of the southern bay were seized by the mutineers and red flags hoisted. The plan which was first proposed was abandoned and it was resolved to adopt energetic measures to prevent the situation from becoming worse.

"The officers captured by the mutineers were taken on board the Otchakoff, in the belief that their presence on the vessel would prevent fire being opened on it. Lieut. Schmidt informed the assembled mutineers that he would hang them if the troops on shore took action.

"At 3.30 on the afternoon of November 27th fire was opened by the field artillery on the ships in the southern harbor flying red flags. These flags were immediately lowered, and Lieut. Schmidt signalled, 'I have many captives on board the Otchakoff. If you opened fire, to which the north shore battery and the loyal ships whose crews' lives had been restored, replied 'The Svirepol advanced on the attack, but was

Met by a Strong Fire from two cruisers, the Captain Sacker and the Mercury, and from the battleship Rostislav.

"The Svirepol was immediately put out of action, as were also two other torpedo boats, one of which sank.

"The Otchakoff had fired barely six shots when she hoisted the white flag. The squadron ceased firing.

"A confagration broke out on the Otchakoff, and boats were sent to rescue the survivors and to transfer those who had been wounded. Lieutenant Schmidt, who was dressed as a common sailor, escaped, but was arrested later.

"When the firing began, a mining vessel, which had on board 300 mines, fearing an explosion, was sunk by her commander.

"Commander Slavotshinsky, commanding the Seventh naval corps, started for the mining ship, but was severely wounded while on the way. During the firing against the Otchakoff the field batteries

Bombarded the Naval Barracks, which replied. The number of wounded has not yet been ascertained. The Otchakoff is still burning, and it is impossible to extinguish the fire.

General Kaubars telegraphed later that he had just received a telegram from Captain Berrig, chief of Admiral Choukine's staff, saying that during the night about 1,500 mutineers had surrendered with 10 quick-firing guns to the Brest regiment, and that the barracks were occupied by troops.

General Kaubars also forwarded an additional dispatch from Admiral Choukine, saying that the barracks in which the mutineers had defended themselves had been occupied by the troops.

General Kaubars' dispatch says that the mutineers who surrendered, together with those captured on the Otchakoff, numbered 2,000, the majority of them being reservists who were sent to the barracks at the time of the mutiny.

A torpedo boat which was supposed to have been sunk was found to-day on shore. She was on fire. The Otchakoff is floating, but she is badly gutted.

The town is quiet. Capt. Bergel telegraphs that Captain Slavotshinsky died of his wounds.

According to the Slovo the mutineers themselves began the attack. After waiting until 3 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 Choukine replied from the loyal warships and General Baron Meller Gakomelski 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 Dniger, and a transport, Lieut. Schmidt, who was mortally wounded, surrendered the mutinous squadron and the mutinous sailors on shore hoisted down their flag to the Brest and Bielotok regiments.

According to the Russ, however, Admiral Choukine and General Gakomelski 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 at St. Andrews with the red 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.

The Lieto says that the conspiracy which the mutineers were under the noses of the officers, and that even Vice-Admiral Birilief, 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.

Placed Under Arrest. 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 to-day of a number of soldiers belonging to the Yellow 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 Trepot to guard the Emperor and his family. They have been counted upon as being loyal to the last, ready even to be taken 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.

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.

The Strike of Telegraphers.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—(3.20 a. m.)—The official dispatches during 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 neck of Count Witte and his associates in the government.

At a protracted cabinet council yesterday, long and serious consideration was given to an even more important 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 the telegraph employees on the day of the strike. It is believed, however, that M. Durnove will be given a final opportunity to rectify his error.

At a great practical conference, writing in the Figaro on the question of a war with Germany, expresses the conviction that "with a little patriotic energy our eventual success is not only possible," in the Gil Blas, M. Louis D. Hercourt says: "In estimating the chances of Germany and the coalition against her, one question, namely, that of mediation, is completely ignored by the alarmist, although it has a certain importance." Germany, he contends, would be the first to suffer from financial exhaustion, owing to the special nature of the conflict. "On the very day of the declaration of war no German ship could show her flag on any sea without being captured or sunk. There will be no difficulty in admitting that statement, which appears to be infinitely more probable than the scheme of France as a message within a week. Therefore, at one blow German commerce and industry would be practically reduced to insignificance. During the war in the Far East Russia borrowed in London and New York. But where would Germany, fighting against France and the Anglo-Saxon world, find a banker? The upshot would be the impossibility to borrow and the impossibility to borrow it. It will be admitted that from an economic point of view, at least, the allies could flatter themselves with having a crushing superiority, the combined financial resources and credit of France and England being almost inexhaustible, while the commerce would be free from all obstacles over nine-tenths of the globe."

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 dispatches only by special arrangements.

Dispatches from Sebastopol 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 interior. 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 was expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. The lieutenant was retired a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg say that the cabinet have gone on strike and that traffic has almost ceased. The government, the dispatches say, intends to adopt special measures to assure the dispatch of official messages.

The Warsaw correspondent of the Zolaine says that at Grono artillerymen have been arrested for refusing to suppress popular demonstrations.

At Chentosevo the dragons mutinied and fought with Cossacks, resulting in the death of a number on both sides.

Citizens in various towns of Poland are forming civil guards for the suppression of bandits.

Government is Powerless. St. Petersburg, Dec. 1, 12.30 p.m.—The crisis continues. The telegraph lie-up throughout Russia is practically complete and the government does not know what is happening in the interior of the empire.

Emissaries of the strikers have started for Finland to induce their comrades to join in the strike. This would cut off the line of communication which remains open for press and government messages, although the central office here is nominally closed. Much as the government would like to resist it is powerless.

The delivery of all mail matter was stopped in St. Petersburg this morning.

Cut Off From Finland.

New York, Dec. 1.—The cable companies received notice to-day that the delivery of messages in St. Petersburg

has been stopped and that communication with Finland has been interrupted.

Martial Law Abolished. Warsaw, Dec. 1.—The Emperor to-day signed a decree abolishing martial law in Russian Poland.

Optimistic View. London, Dec. 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he is optimistic regarding the eventual outcome of the Russian situation. While the cabinet has not only resolved to realize popular rights but is also determined to enforce respect for the law, according to the correspondent the revolutionary party is losing ground. It is complaining of lack of funds and arms, and a rally round the flag in the resolution to rally round the government.

Appeal to Roosevelt. Chicago, Dec. 1.—An appeal to President Roosevelt to recommend a national appropriation by congress for the relief of Jewish victims of Russian pogroms was adopted yesterday at the union thanksgiving services of representatives of Unitarian universities, independent and Jewish churches.

Report Denied. Trieste, Austria, Dec. 1.—The Austrian Lloyd's Agency denies the statement published in the Neue-Freie Presse of Vienna to-day to the effect that the mutineers at Batoum, Trans-Caucasia, had seized a steamer of the company and were holding it for ransom. The officials of the company say that their Batoum service was suspended weeks ago and that there is not one of their steamers at Batoum.

TABLET FOR BLACK WATCH. Memorial in Glens Falls For Those Who Fell at Ticonderoga.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A tablet commemorating the valor of a Scotch regiment of the British army in the French and Indian war of 1755 to 1758 will be placed in the new Carnegie library in this city. The proposed tablet is for members of the famous Black Watch regiment who died in action on Fort Ticonderoga in 1758. The library is named after this fort.

It is announced to-day that officers of the present Black Watch regiment had written to Queen Victoria accepting the invitation to erect a memorial tablet and that they were now having designs made for the tablet in London.

The British army in the French and Indian war of 1755 to 1758 was led by the British army of 15,000 men and lost one-eighth of its army in the attack. The Black Watch was one of the heaviest losers among all the British regiments.

FRENCH DEFENCES DISCUSSED. Question Brought to the Front By the Moroccan Agitation.

Paris, Nov. 30.—If the agitation over the Moroccan question has no other effect than to cause the French government to re-consider the necessity of a thoroughgoing preparation for defence against all attacks. Even the socialists, notwithstanding their unquestionable devotion to peace, are beginning to denounce the German methods. For instance, the Socialist organ, the Petit Republicain, under the title "Are We Prepared?" asks if the excellence of the French rifle and the superiority of the French artillery, and declares that the still more important factor, the organization of the army, is being neglected.

The moderate Republican senator, Vicomte de Montfort, a retired officer of great practical experience, writing in the Figaro on the question of a war with Germany, expresses the conviction that "with a little patriotic energy our eventual success is not only possible," in the Gil Blas, M. Louis D. Hercourt says: "In estimating the chances of Germany and the coalition against her, one question, namely, that of mediation, is completely ignored by the alarmist, although it has a certain importance." Germany, he contends, would be the first to suffer from financial exhaustion, owing to the special nature of the conflict. "On the very day of the declaration of war no German ship could show her flag on any sea without being captured or sunk. There will be no difficulty in admitting that statement, which appears to be infinitely more probable than the scheme of France as a message within a week. Therefore, at one blow German commerce and industry would be practically reduced to insignificance. During the war in the Far East Russia borrowed in London and New York. But where would Germany, fighting against France and the Anglo-Saxon world, find a banker? The upshot would be the impossibility to borrow and the impossibility to borrow it. It will be admitted that from an economic point of view, at least, the allies could flatter themselves with having a crushing superiority, the combined financial resources and credit of France and England being almost inexhaustible, while the commerce would be free from all obstacles over nine-tenths of the globe."

BOUNDARY MINES. More Than Twenty-Three Thousand Tons of Ore Sent to Smelters During Week.

Phoenix, Dec. 2.—Boundary ore shipments this week were as follows from the respective mines: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 11,835 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,717 tons; Brooklyn and Stenwinder to Dominion copper smelter, 1,170 tons; Rawhide to Dominion copper smelter, 39 tons; Skyhawk to Granby smelter, 39 tons; total for the week, 23,220 tons; total for year to date, 857,744 tons.

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Steps are being taken to establish a museum in Mafeking. Among the contents will be numerous relics of the siege and a portrait of General Buller.

WILL EXTEND THE INSURANCE INQUIRY INTO AFFAIRS OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Recent Revelations Lead to Decision to Continue the Work of the Committee.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Times to-day is authorized for the statement that as the result of the publication of evidence in the insurance investigation charging that ex-acte superintendent of insurance Louis F. Payne received \$40,000 from the Mutual Reserve Life Association in connection with a report by his examiners and of other alleged facts brought out by the Armstrong committee, pointing to relations between the insurance company and state departments, the investigation, now on will extend to that branch of the state administration.

This decision of the executive committee and counsel became known this week. It is understood that the investigation of state insurance departments will be no less vigorous than that which has been given insurance companies ever which it has supervisory.

That superintendent of insurance Hendricks will be called to the stand in the next few weeks is now a certainty. Attached of his department will also be called. A possible, if not probable result of this will be to extend the investigation over in 1906 by a renewal of authority to this committee by most of its members chosen from the present committee.

As Assemblyman Mackeown, of Brooklyn, is the only member of the Armstrong committee who does not go back to the legislature there will be a substantial obstacle in the way of this plan.

VICTIMS OF STORM. More Wrecks Have Been Reported—The Schooner James Mowatt Picked Up.

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 Steel Company, are wrecks at Thomsen's. The lives of the crews were saved. The vessels were bound for Duluth. They left Buffalo November 28th, and were about 100 miles above Two Harbors when the storm struck them. The crews were saved, but the battered hulks was desperate. Fishermen rushed into the surf almost up to their necks and assisted the sailors to escape. Even the lifeboats were smashed, but there is little chance of saving the boat.

The "Crescent City," which is ashore at the Landing pumping station, can be saved. All of her crew were saved. The steamer Coralis and the barge Maya, bound down, are near the beach at Point Isabel, near Bellevue. The crews of both vessels were rescued. A rescue expedition has been sent to them from the "Soe."

The Corey Ashore. A telegram from Cleveland, Nov. 30, by the following telegram was received at the office of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company to-day with reference to the fate of the big ore carrier W. E. Corey: "We are ashore on the coast of Michigan and were running under check very slow; went on very easy; did not know that she had stopped; sand and gravel bottom; don't think boat is saved; believe tanks full of water; when went on; will not pump out until we get tug to help us; cannot tell whether tanks leak. Notify Ashland to send tug to stay with the Corey until we are picked up and blown out."

The telegram was from Capt. Balfey of the Corey. The Pittsburgh Steamship company claims that this city had also a telegram from the captain of the Corey, from Ashland, Wis., to-day, from which place the boat started on its way Wednesday night to Sault Ste. Marie, where it is due Friday. They profess to have no fears as to the safety of the Corey, and believe that no mishap has overtaken her.

May Be Total Loss. Alpena, Mich., Nov. 30.—The tug Owen and Ralph, with fifty men, left tonight to attempt the release of the wooden steamer, Fred Schlessinger, ashore on the rocks at Pales Presque Isle Point. The crew is safe. They were unable to reach the steamer. Holland's big aground, the Corey. Late reports say she will probably be a total loss unless speedily released.

Picked Up. Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 30.—After the Corey had given up hope of being saved, the schooner James Mowatt was picked up by the steamer S. E. Rannels, of Lake Huron, reaching here to-day. The steamer had been away from the steamer Sheriff on Saginaw bay during the recent storm, and was drifting helplessly.

THREE LABORERS KILLED. Run Down in Tunnel on the Erie Railway by an Express Train.

New York, Dec. 2.—Three laborers were killed and four others seriously hurt to-day in the Erie railroad tunnel in Jersey City. They were struck by the train known as the Western Flyer, which rounded a curve short distance from the tunnel and was upon them before they had time to step off the track where they were working. One man was instantly killed and two others died a short time afterwards from their injuries. The dead and injured men were Poles.

The foreman of the laborers said he had run into the tunnel near the entrance of the tunnel, but that they had failed to warn his men.

EIGHT MEN DROWNED. Alex. McLean Among Victims of Accident on Yukon River—Saw Crushed by Ice Jam.

Vancouver, Nov. 30.—Alex. McLean, formerly a well known oarsman, who came to Vancouver and Victoria five years ago with Stansbury, was drowned several days ago in the Yukon near Forty-Mile, along with seven other men. They started down a river on a scow and bumped into an ice jam. The scow was crushed and the men perished.

NINE PERISHED. In Fire Which Destroyed a "Fall Boat" at Mobile, Ala.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 1.—Nine persons, whose names are not known, occupying a "fall boat" on Middle river, which runs between the Texas and Alabama rivers, were burned to death to-day in a fire which destroyed the boat. Sidney Wheat, a negro steward, was the only survivor of ten men who lived on the craft.

DISOBEYED WARNING. Catholics Who Attended Kennedy-Pritchett Wedding at Omaha Excommunicated.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 30.—Right Rev. Bishop Richard Scannell, of the Nebraska diocese of the Catholic church, has declared excommunicated, ipso facto, all members of the Catholic church who participated in the wedding of Congressman Kennedy and Mrs. Pritchett, Monday. There were many prominent Catholics present, including Mrs. Edward Cudaby, wife of the packing house magnate, Miss Mae Hamilton, whose individual fortune is rated at over a million, was one of the bridesmaids.

Congressman Kennedy has a divorced wife living and for that reason the bishop issued last Sunday a pastoral forbidding all Catholics to participate in the ceremony. The bishop to-day declared excommunicated all members of his church who attended the wedding. The ceremony was conducted by Dr. E. H. Jenks, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of which Congressman Kennedy is a prominent member. His bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Pritchett, prominent members of Omaha society, is a member of the Episcopal church. None of the members of Mr. Kennedy's family or his bride's family are Catholics. Mr. Kennedy's divorced wife is a Christian Scientist.

Bishop Scannell to-day talked freely of his action. He said that he would take no steps in the matter, declaring that the Catholics who participated in the wedding ceremony and also those who attended the reception following, were culpable. He said they excommunicated themselves by their action in the face of the warning issued by himself last Sunday. The pastor of Bishop Scannell recited the laws of the Catholic church in the matter and ended with a paragraph evidently directed at the Pritchett-Kennedy wedding of which it had been announced several prominent Catholics would be present and participate, which explained the reasons for the issuance of the pastoral. He recited that any co-operation of Catholics in any act known to be unlawful was an act of sin, and that any attempt to question the grounds of modern usage could not stand, because the law of morals never becomes antiquated, and that "the divine prohibition to put asunder those whom God has joined together, is as binding to-day as it was twenty centuries ago."

THE POWERS AND TURKEY. Plans for Further Action Have Not Been Definitely Arranged.

London, Nov. 30.—While in official circles it is admitted that the powers do not expect the Sultan to yield as the result of the occupation of Mytilene, it is stated to-day that plans for the next step had not been definitely arranged, the powers awaiting the result of the British proposal.

The foreign office informed the Associated Press that the British government does not exactly know the extent of the coalition which the other powers are willing to employ, but it is certain that some of the powers are willing to resort to actual warfare in order to enforce the demands for the financial control of Macedonia.

This view of the situation makes it quite possible that "demonstration by occupation" may proceed somewhat indefinitely. The present political situation in the United Kingdom naturally increases the resistance in official circles to any such step. Britain is taking a lead in the movements of the demonstrative fleet, which may be delayed for some time pending the decision of the cabinet concerning its resignation or the dissolution of parliament.

The government has received information from Sofia that the Macedonian committee has issued practically an ultimatum that unless the demonstration of the powers shall be carried, to a successful issue the revolutionaries are prepared to announce that they intend to create a situation which will result in a war between Turkey and Bulgaria, as it is well known that Bulgaria has been preparing for some time pending the decision of the cabinet concerning its resignation or the dissolution of parliament.

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Quiet at Mytilene. Athens, Nov. 30.—Persons arriving from Mytilene to-day say they are convinced that the Porte will stand pat until the powers occupy Smyrna. They report that the country or works connected with the government of the Ottoman Empire.

The chief of police refused to surrender his sword to the foreign sailors, whereupon they took it from him forcibly.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION. Great Britain Will Participate in the Naval and Military Displays.

London, Dec. 2.—Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition company, left for London to-day. He has no doubt that the German authorities will accept the invitation to participate in the naval and military displays at Jamestown in 1907. Besides his conference with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Tucker had interviews with the heads of the Admiralty and the war office, who promised all the assistance in their power to make Great Britain's contribution to the pageants fully in accordance with her standing as a naval and military power.

DECLARE A BOYCOTT. Action of Vancouver Business Men Caused Sensation—E. W. Greer Says C. P. R. May Retaliate.

Vancouver, Dec. 1.—The action of the business men in declaring a boycott against the C. P. R. last night produced a profound sensation in commercial circles to-day.

General Freight Agent Greer stated to-day that in retaliation the company might be forced to give terminal rates to all points up country such as Revelstoke, Kamloops and other places. At present these places get a rate equal to the rate from the East to Vancouver and back to the upper country.

NINE PERISHED. In Fire Which Destroyed a "Fall Boat" at Mobile, Ala.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 1.—Nine persons, whose names are not known, occupying a "fall boat" on Middle river, which runs between the Texas and Alabama rivers, were burned to death to-day in a fire which destroyed the boat. Sidney Wheat, a negro steward, was the only survivor of ten men who lived on the craft.

VICTIMS OF THE STORMS ON LAKES

MOST DASTAROUS SEASON ON RECORD

One Hundred and Forty-Nine Persons Have Perished—More than Seventy Ships Lost.

Detroit, Dec. 1.—The Journal to-day says 149 lives have been sacrificed over ten ships wrecked and a loss of nearly 77,000,000 has been sustained 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.

Steamer Ashore. Marquette, Mich., Dec. 1.—The steel steamer Western Star, bound for Fort Williams to load grain, was wrecked yesterday two miles east of Fourteen-Mile point, near Ontonagon, after all bearings had been lost in a struggle for hours in a terrible sea. The crew is reported safe.

Marasala Sifted. Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 1.—The schooner Marasala, which was dropped on Lake Huron during the big storm Tuesday by the steamer Mautalea, was towed into the St. Clair river to-day by the steamer Nelson. The Marasala rode out the storm in safety and anchored in 90 fathoms of water. Her steering gear was damaged, but she suffered in no other way.

Probably Wrecked. Ashland, Wis., Dec. 1.—The steamer Ira H. Owen, is probably among the lost vessels on Lake Superior with its crew. The steamer Sir Wm. Simaak arrived to-day at Ashland and reported seeing wreckage from the Owen.

Terrible Sufferings. Milwaukee, Dec. 1.—The steamer Harton of the Western Transit line arrived to-day with 17 men of the crew of the steamer Charles Farnell, 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.

Will Be Total Loss. Duluth, Dec. 1.—President Couly 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 Madeira can be saved, but will possibly lie where she is until spring. The Edinboro at Split Rock is wedged in tight and will remain until such time as wreckers can get to her. The steamer Umbria, coal laden from Cleveland, after a desperate fight against the storm of Tuesday, arrived safely to-day with the crew intact. She was blown away and must damage to her upper works. The experience of the crew is described as frightful.

Short of Food. Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 1.—After being reported lost, the steamer Alcona and the tug Commodore and Stanley J. Tilden arrived to-day, having had an exceedingly rough trip of sixteen days from Erie, nine days being spent in Green bay. Soon after entering Green bay the boats ran short of provisions and the men suffered with hunger for thirty-six hours before the fleet could get back to Mackinac City for a fresh supply of food.

ON NEW MISSION. Lord Roberts Takes Up Work in Connection With Universal Military Training.

London, Dec. 1.—It is officially announced that Field Marshal Lord Roberts has resigned from the committee for imperial defence in order to take up the organization throughout the country or work connected with the proposals for universal military training. Viscount Escher, deputy governor of Windsor Castle, and Lieut. Governor Sir John French, commander of the first army corps at Aldershot, have been requested to act on the committee for imperial defence.

The resignation of Lord Roberts is understood to have been due to differences of opinion between himself and other members of the committee on the military policy and especially to the fact that Premier Balfour rejected his advice regarding the strength of the forces required for the defence of India. Lord Roberts, by resigning resigns a salary of £25,000 yearly.

PROPOSED POSTPONEMENT. Of the Colonial Conference Until 1907—Hon. A. Lyttleton's Suggestion.

London, Dec. 1.—Alfred Lyttleton secretary of state for the colonies, on November 29th, called the colonial governments, suggesting the postponement of the colonial conference on the fiscal question until 1907.

From the correspondence which is published to-night it appears that Secretary Lyttleton some time ago proposed to style the conference an "Imperial conference" and to form therefrom a permanent commission. Cape Colony and Australia entirely agreed to the proposition, but Canada and Newfoundland objected, while New Zealand said it was unable to reply immediately. Mr. Lyttleton thereupon suggested the postponement of the conference.

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE. French Premier Announces Postponement Until Next Month.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Premier Rouvier to-day announced to the council of ministers that the Moroccan conference has been postponed until January owing to the delay in arrival of the Moroccan delegates.

HAS PURCHASED PAPER. Ottawa, Dec. 2.—J. S. Ewart, K. C., Ottawa, has purchased the Ottawa Free Press for some local parties for \$70,000.

CANADIAN NOTES

Three Children Perished in Fire—More Plumbers Charged With Conspiracy.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—Three children of Fortina Trepoulet were burned to death at St. Tile in a fire which destroyed the house.

Improving 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 the 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 is making in their service, and undoubtedly be appreciated by all its patrons.

Winnipeg Customs. Winnipeg, Dec. 1.—The customs collections at the port of Winnipeg during the month just closed aggregated \$232,153.05, as against \$216,654.41 during November a year ago, showing an increase this year of \$55,526.66.

Land Sales. Winnipeg, Dec. 1.—The C. P. R. land sales for November were 202,967 acres for \$1,076,000, being an average price of \$5.31 per acre. The Canada North-west Land Company's sales were 18,000 acres for \$106,800, or price per acre, \$5.94.

New Buildings. Toronto, Dec. 1.—The approximate value of new buildings in Toronto this year will reach \$10,000