BLOODSHED IS IMMINENT

Socialists Declare That Armed Rising is the Only Plan.

Troops Are Being Drafted Into St. Petersburg. Mutinies Among the Troops.

WITTE IS POWERLESS.

The London Times prints a despatch sent from St. Petersburg Saturday night, saying' A combined meeting of the unions will be held on Saturday night to decide the question of a general strike. The decision will probably be in the affirmative. Troops have been drafted into St. Petersburg, and bloodshed appears to be imminent. The advocates of repression argue that prompt action is necessary. Otherwise the workmen and peasants will become too strong. The Socialist parties, for the first time on Friday evening held a joint meeting and decided that an armed rising is the only resource. Matters are drifting rapidly into complete anarchy. Count Witte is quite powerless to stem the tide.

The Odessa correspondent of the Times says he returned there from Sebastopol Saturday. He belittles the navy mutiny, and says the reports of thousands of casualties are absolutely untrue. The damage to the cruiser Otchatkoff was severe. With the exception of the torpedo-boat destroyers, the other ships were barely touched. A certain number of mutineers were destroyed when escaping from the burning Otachatkoff. Lieut. Schmidt, the leader of the mutineers, is a prisoner. Hardly any damage was done to the town, which was resored to perfect tranquility when he left on Friday evening.

A despatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says that the banks decline to consider any new business. Money is available in limited quantities for privileged customers only. The capital is threatened with a money famine.

GUNS TRAINED ON BARRACKS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The most elaborate precautions have been taken in view of a feared outbreak. The troops and naval battalions here have been completely carried over by the revolutionists. They have been deprived of their arms. They are almost out of control. At a meeting of officers at Tsarkoe Selo on Friday it is stated it was resolved not to fire on crowds when ordered. It is asserted that quick-firing guns have been trained upon the barracks of the Horse Guards.

It is learned from a high authority that the situation in the Baltic provinces has grown exceedingly grave and that the troops at Reval and neighborhood are in open mutiny. At the War Department it was declared that the outbreak was confined to reserverists, who were insisting on their immediate discharge. The officials refused to furnish details.

At Kieff there has been serious street fighting between mutinous sappers and Cossacks and between workmen and bands of the "Black Hundred," scores of persons have been killed or wounded. Martial law has been proclaimed.

NO CONNECTION.

A despatch from London says:—With the exception of crippled communication with Warsaw, there is now postal or telegraph connection between Europe and Russia, except St. Petersburg. The capital itself is completely isolated from the remainder of the empire, unless the report is true that the Government has established wireless communication with Moscow. Nothing is known of what has happened in Southern Russia since Admiral Chouknin reported the suppression of the mutiny at Sebastopol.

Assuming the accuracy of the rumored plot at Tsarskoe-Selo, it seems part of the reactionaries to stem to indicate a desperate effort on the evergrowing revolution from below by a dictatorship and military violence, with the probable crushing of the helpless nominal sovereign between the two forces. No less grave in possibilities are the reports of a financial panic and the drain of gold from Russia, which are causing hints that unless the Government is able to raise money it may be compelled to omit payment of the interest on the State debt due in January.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph says the banks are refusing numerous kinds of business that was done as late as Thursday. Among others are transactions of forward delivery proposed by foreigners holding Russian securities, who are anxious thus to ensure the rate of exchange of the rouble. The Volgakansky Bank and other financial institutions declined these transactions, giving as the reason that unless the amount was equal to $50,000 they could not do business, but when that amount was agreed to they still refused.

DANGEROUS PANIC.

All kinds of rumors are prevalent, and the panic is assuming an absurd as well as a dangerous form. The extreme press organs have frightened the lower middle class investors, who are making a run on the savings banks. The outflow of gold from Russia continues, while the influx is very insignificant by comparison. This fact and the systematic endeavors that are avowedly made by certain sections of the revolutionists to ruin Russia economically may cause most serious results in the future, which will take years to remedy.

The panic is wholly disproportionate to the real condition of things, although the outlook is distinctly unpromising. The only remedy is ready money. The only way of getting gold without encroaching on the reserve is a foreign loan or heavy exports. The Government has thus far heroically and successfully upheld the rate of exchange to manifest advantage of foreign investors.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the Central Strike Committee has decided to paralyze the Government by blackening the imperial credit. All Government loans negotiated abroad in the future will be repudiated in the event of the quite probable annihilation of the present Government. There is a plan to seize forcibly all the gold deposits. The strikers' motto now is to destroy confidence abroad in the Government's financial position, reserving physical force for a date in the near future.

FEELING NEED OF MONEY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—There are many indications that financial disaster will overtake Russia shortly. There were no buyers on the Bourse on Thursday, and it was absolutely impossible to sell Russian bonds.

Government fours on Friday dropped to 77, a price lower than any reached during the war with Japan. There are many rumors that the Government is feeling the need of money. It is stated that the whole staff of the Finance Department is working late preparing schedules of present and prospective national finances, in view of the necessity for meeting in February the short loan contracted with the Mendelssohns, of Berlin. It is declared that the immense losses caused by the mutinies and strikes, following the war expenses, are depleting the treasury alarmingly. A proposal is said to have been mooted to close the State Bank shortly if the drain continues.

The Czar on Friday signed a manifesto abolishing martial law in Poland.

A NAVAL BATTLE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Minister of Marine has received a telegram from Sebastopol stating that the Black Sea fleet, having overhauled the cruiser Otchakaff, called upon her to surrender. The mutinous squadron, which had replaced the Cross of St. Andrew with the red flag, responded by hoisting the signal to engage. The North battery then received orders to fire on the squadron, but the artillerymen took sides with the mutineers, refused to obey orders, and turned their guns instead upon the town, and upon the Southern battery particularly. Half the town was destroyed.

The Otchakoff also sank the auxiliary cruiser Dnieper, while the Potemkine and three torpedo boats went ashore.

During this time the Bragsbat Regiment took the North fort, storming it at the point of the bayonet.

Lieut, Schmidt, who was in command of the mutinous ships, was mortally wounded, and on ascertaining this the mutineers decided to surrender, which they did at 5 o'clock. Five thousand men were killed or wounded during the fighting.

The Ministry of Marine has received additional confirmation of the news that the mutineers have surrendered.

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 Chouknin replied from the loyal warships, and Gen. Baron Meller Gakomelskie from the southern forts and with the coast artillery. The mutinous sailors used rifles and machine guns upon the entrenched infantry.

ODDS WERE TOO GREAT.

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 flags to the Brest and Bielostock Regiments.

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 delegates 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.

CZAR'S GUARDS ARRESTED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—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 on Thursday 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 Gen. 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 within the precincts of the Imperial Park at Tsarckoe-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 assurance is given by a member of the imperial entourage at Tsarskoe-Selo that this is untrue.

NAVAL BATTALIONS DISARMED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The newspapers say that, owing to their disquieting attitude, the naval battalions have been deprived of their arms and ammunition. The troops at Nijni-Novgorod have been forbidden to attend meetings. The non-commissioned officers of the disciplinary battalion at Varonezh have refused to perform their duties. The reservists at Dvinsk have resolved not to take the oath, if called to the colors.

PANIC IN ODESSA.

A despatch from London says:—Private advices received in London from Odessa tells of a most interesting situation there. While there are no disturbances at Odessa the inhabitants are in dread of the arrival of one or more of the mutinous warships from Sebastopol, and are preparing to flee on sighting those vessels. As to the actual happenings at Sebastopol the people of Odessa are ignorant, but rumors of all kinds are afloat.

EIGHTEEN MINERS DEAD.

Explosion One Thousand Feet Under Ground.

A despatch from Diamondville, Wyoming, says: Eighteen miners lost their lives in an explosion on Friday night in the Diamond Coal and Coke Company's mine. Miners believe that a "blown out" shot caused the explosion which wrecked the mine. The shock of the explosion was felt all over the town, rocking buildings so violently that their occupants ran outdoors. The explosion occured one hundred and ten feet underground and 3,000 from the mouth of the shaft. Every man in the mine at the time of the explosion perished. It is believed that most of the dead are Englishmen.

BLASTS KILLING FISH.

Heeavy Explosions in Detroit River Causing Havoc.

A despatch from Windsor says: Heavy blasting in the Detroit River at the Limekiln Crossing has been destructive of all varieties of fish, and has disturbed the run of the white fish. Hundreds of fish come to the surface after every blast, and large numbers are picked up along the shores. Fisheries Inspector Parker will probably make special reference to this in his annual report.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red and white are quoted at 78c to 79c outside, goose and spring 75c.

Wheat—Manitoba—85½c to 86c for No. 1 northern, and 83½c to 84c for No. 2 at lake ports. Inspection at Winnipeg yesterday covered 109 cars only, against 137 a year ago, 50 No. 1 northern, 23 No. 2 northern, 9 No. 3 northern, 1 red winter and 26 other grades.

Flour—Ontario—The export bid stands at $3.05 to $3.10 for 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, outside with none offering at these prices. Blends sell for domestic use at $3.45 to $3.55. Manitoba—$4.50 to $4.80 for first patents, $4.30 to $4.40 for second patents, and $4.20 to $4.30 for bakers'.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran nominal at $13 to $14, shorts $15.50 to $17 in car lots outside. Manitoba bran $16.50 to $17.50, shorts $18.50 to $19.50 per ton in car lots at Toronto and equal freight points.

Oats—35c to 36c for No. 2 outside.

Barley—Quiet, 51c to 52c for No. 2, 49c to 50c for No. 3 extra, and 45c for No. 3 at outside points.

Rye—Dull at 72c to 73c outside.

Buckwheat—52c to 53c as a nominal price outside.

Peas—75c to 76c outside.

Corn—Canadian New—Holders ask 44c to 45c Chatham freights, bids 1c to 2c less American new 50½c to 51½c for No. 3 yellow at Toronto

Rolled Oats—$5.25 for barrels and $5 for bags on track here, with 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Creamery Butter	22c	24c
do solids	21c	22c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	21c	22c
do medium	20c	21c
do tubs, good to choice	19c	20c
do inferior	17c	18c

Cheese—12¾c to 13c per lb.

Eggs—22c to 23c for fresh and 20c to 21c for limed.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 8c to 10c; thin 7c to 8c; fat hens, 7c to 8c, thin 6c to 8c; ducks, 10c to 11, thin 6c to 8c; turkeys, 12c to 13c; geese, 9c to 10c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c to 75c per bag on track here and 75c to 85c out of store; eastern stock, 75c to 80c on track and 90c to 95c out of store.

Baled Hay—$8 to $8.50 for No. 1 timothy in car lots on track here; No. 2, $6 to $6.50.

Baled Straw—Car lots quoted steady at $6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—Grain—Business in wheat was very quiet. In coarse grains there were no features of interest. Oats quiet and steady. Offerings of peas limited. Sales of Manitoba barley were reported at 46½c for No. 4.

Flour—The market rules steady under a good demand. Demand for millfeed good, and prices rule firm. Baled hay is fairly active.

Oats—No. 2 Manitoba, white, 39½c ex-track; No. 2 Ontario, 39½c; No. 3, 38½c; No. 4, 37c ex-store.

Buckwheat—57¾c to 58c per bushel ex-store.

Peas—78c per bushel.

Barley—Manitoba, No. 3, 48c; No. 4, 46½c.

Flour—Manitoba—Spring wheat patents, $4.90 to $5; strong bakers', $4.40 to $4.60; winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.50; straight rollers, $4 to $4.10; do in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extras, $1.65 to $1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $17; shorts, $20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shorts, $20; milled mouille, $21 to $24; straight grain mouille, $25 to $27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $2.55; cornmeal, $1.45 to $1.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, mixed, $6 to $6.50, and pure clover, $6 per ton in car lots.

Cheese—Prices unchanged at 12½c to 12¾c for Ontario and 11⅞c to 12⅛c for Quebec.

Butter—Choice creamery quoted at 23½c to 23½c; second grades, 22½c to 23c.

Eggs—25c for selected, 20c for No. 1 candled and 21c for Montreal limed.

Provisions—Abattoir dressed hogs are unchanged at $8.50, but country dressed are firmer, and are bringing from $8 to $8.25.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Dec. 5.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Nominal. Corn—Steady for choice grades, easy for soft corn; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 corn, 48½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—A fairly good trade was doing in all lines of cattle at the Western Market this morning. The run was not very large, but the demand for choice cattle was active in all lines.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at $4.25 to $4.60, good to medium at $3.60 to $4.10, others at $3.75 to $3.85, bulls at $3.50 to $4 and cows at $275 to $3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Picked lots, $4 to $4.50, good to choice $3.75 to $3.90, fair to good $3.20 to $3.60, common $2.50 to $3, cows $2 to $2.75, bulls $1.75 to $2.25, and tanners $1.75 to $2.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders at $3.60 to $4, good feeders at $3.40 to $3.65, medium at $2.50 to $3.30, bulls at $2 to $2.75. Good stockers run at $2.80 to $3.30, rough to common at $2 to $2.70, and bulls at $1.75 to $2.50.

Milch Cows—The range of prices offering is quoted unchanged at $30 to $60 each.

Calves—Quotations are $2 to $10 each and 3c to 5½c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep are quoted unchanged at $4 to $4.25 for export ewes, and $3 to $3.50 for bucks and culls. Lambs are quoted at $5 to $5.65.

Hogs—Selects are quoted at $6 per cwt. and lights and fats at $5.75.

IMMIGRANTS TORTURED.

Lured on Oyster Boats and Finally Murdered.

A Philadelphia despatch says:—It was discovered on Wednesday afternoon that upward of five hundred immigrants within the last four years have been kidnapped and sent to torture on the oyster boats in Chesapeake Bay, and many of them are believed to have met their death on these boats. The full report of this discovery will unearth a tale of crime that has no equal in the story of shaghaing. Certain policemen are believed to be party to these crimes, and evidence, expected within a week, will show, it is said, that they winked at, connived and shared in the graft. There is little doubt now that the bodies found in the Delaware from time to time, and designated by Coroners' juries as "found drowned," were those of men actually murdered on oyster boats.

FLEET OF ICE-BREAKERS

Mackenzie & Mann's Lake Superior Link.

A Sault Ste. Marie despatch says:—It is said that Mackenzie & Mann, the railway promoters, contemplate as one of the links in their scheme for a transcontinental line the placing on Lake Superior of a fleet of ice-breaking car ferries. The idea is to keep navigation open during the winter months between Port Arthur and Batchawaning Bay, the latter a splendid harbor on Lake Superior, about thirty miles from the Soo.

Thus the company would have an almost direct line from Edmonton to Ottawa, for in connection with the proposition to place the car ferry service on Lake Superior is that of taking over the rights of the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway, which was one of the Clergue schemes.

The M. & N. S. Railway right of way is between Sudbury and Searchmont, on the main line of the Algoma Central Railway, a short distance north of the Soo. From Searchmont a line would be built in to Batchawaning Bay.

It is stated that a fleet of car ferries could be placed in commission on Lake Superior at one-tenth of what it would cost to build a railway line around the north shore.

TEN THOUSAND FOR CANADA.

Big Emigration of the Salvation Army in England.

A despatch from London says:—Speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, Col. Lamb, chief of the Emigration Department of the Salvation Army, spoke enthusiastically of the prospect next year. "Last year we had 60,000 applicants and we sent out $4,000; this year we expect an increased number of applicants and are making preparation to send out 10,000. Our first steamer sails on March 1, and we have chartered three steamers. We were offered inducements to go outside the conference steamship lines, but our steamers will be the Allan, Dominion, and C. P. R. The business of the department has increased so we have had to secure more commodious premises."

CHLOROFORM MOTHER.

Miss Anna Hall's Method of Relieving Suffering.

A despatch from Cincinnatti says: Miss Anna Hall, who recently attracted wide attention by advocating at a Philadelphia convention that persons hopelessly sick or suffering be chloroformed, wanted to practise her theory on her own mother, according to testimony given on Thursday at a hearing over the contested will of Mrs. Murcey Hall, Miss Hall's mother. Mrs. Simcoe, a witness, said, she had frequently heard Miss Hall beg the attending physician to let her administer chloroform to end her mother's suffering, saying that death was inevitable and it was cruelly to prolong her life. The doctor refused, saying: "You are a thousand years ahead of your time."

TWO BURNED TO DEATH.

Woman and Child Victims of Fire in Algoma Reserve.

A despatch from Little Current, Ont., says:—On Monday last a house occupied by an Indian in West Bay Reserve was burned to the ground, in a fire started by children playing with matches. The Indian and his wife were away, and an old woman was caring for three little children. One of them was upstairs, and not being able to find her way down, was burned to death. Neighbors rescued those in the lower part of the house, but the old woman was so terribly burned that she died a few hours afterwards.