

There May be a Want ad. Printed today Which is "Hunting a Job" for a Man Who Ought to Have Been Working for You for Years.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

CELEBRATION OF THANKSGIVING DAY

Salt Lakers Pay Their Devotions
To the Giver of All Good for
Countless Blessings.

SUITABLE CHURCH EXERCISES

Inspiring Sermons and Sweet
Musical Numbers Attract
Large Congregations.

Afternoon Devoted to Family Dinner
Parties and Evening Will be Given
Over to Amusements.

Thanksgiving day, the day when men pause in the busy scenes of life and offer their obligations to the Giver of all Good for the countless blessings of another year, was celebrated quietly yet early this morning people could be seen wending their way to church, where exercises fitting to the day we celebrate were carried out. This afternoon family dinner parties are the rule, while those inclined to the athletic order of things are out on the east bench watching the football game, and still others are enjoying the Thanksgiving matinee. This evening the theaters will be crowded to the limit, and other places of amusement will receive their full quota of patrons, thus rounding out a day in which the elements of thanksgiving and good cheer are nicely blended.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Rev. Perkins on Meaning of Day to
American People.

That the proper way to celebrate Thanksgiving day, according to the fashion of the times, is to sit quietly at home and stuff ourselves with the good things wherewith the turkey is stuffed, was the observation of Rev. Chas. E. Perkins at St. Paul's Episcopal church this morning.

Rev. Perkins conducted a holy communion service at 8 o'clock and a Thanksgiving service at 10 o'clock, at which he spoke of the meaning of the day to the American people. He based his address on the proclamation of President Roosevelt, analyzing it as a document expressing the personality of the president, and the temper of the American people.

The proclamation, he said, commanded us to celebrate the day with praise and thanksgiving for the blessings of the past, and prayer for the future. If our forefathers saw fit, when they were surrounded by every difficulty and peril to set apart a day for national thanksgiving, how much more fitting was it that today when we are surrounded with every blessing and benefit, to give forth our thanks. "We ought," he continued, "to be most thankful when we receive most, and therefore today should be a day of most universal thanksgiving. Every man who will work has enough and to spare of the world's good things, and the nation is free from the dread of invasion, and only threatened by personal enemies at home—the enemies of pride, and sin, with which the nation should always be at war."

The fact that the word "God" is nowhere mentioned in the proclamation was commented upon. "The omission of this word," said the speaker, "I consider wise, for the proclamation is to the whole American people, and not to the whole American church. It uses the words 'Most High,' 'Giver of All Good,' and 'Almighty,' but the word 'God' is omitted except in the date line at the bottom where the Lord's name appears. In the year of our Lord's incarnation, the proclamation leaves it possible for all people living in America to gather together at their firesides or in houses of worship and render their thanks in a fitting manner."

Rev. Perkins then sketched the progress of America, noting the great growth in the last decade and pointing out how prosperous is the future immediately before us.

"The president is a man of war," he declared, "and it is hard for him to get entirely away from his natural inclinations. Therefore after speaking of the freedom of America, the president threatened without his speaker of the passions of man, which are the foes with whom we should ever be at war. The president himself sets an admirable example of the kind of life his people should lead."

Commenting on the fact that so few people now devote Thanksgiving day to the giving of spiritual thanks, the speaker remarked on the empty benches in the church, and expressed the hope that those not there were at home offering thanks around the family fireside. "This afternoon," he said, "they will be eating turkey and stuffing themselves with the good things wherewith the turkey is stuffed. And in this connection let us remember that we should not forget in the midst of the feast to render thanks for the past and pray for the future."

Following the sermon the St. Andrew's day service was conducted, and an offering of charity for the poor was collected.

ILIFF M. E. CHURCH.
Union Service Held With Sermon by R. S. Walker.

A goodly congregation representing the Iliff, East Side Baptist, Third Presbyterian and Phillips Congregational churches, gathered in Iliff M. E. church to join in a Thanksgiving service, and the following program was rendered:

Reading Thanksgiving proclamation.
Song, "America," by P. A. Simpson.
Prayer, "America," by Rev. J. H. Talbot.
Choir Anthem.
Scriptural Lesson, Rev. Josiah McClain.
Vocal solo.
Thanksgiving offering.
Song, "America," by P. A. Simpson.
Benediction.
The sermon by the Rev. R. S. Walker was eloquent and voiced a timely message to the congregation and the city alike. His text was from the 48th Psalm "Walk about Zion, etc." This

God is our God." Referring to the period in Jewish history when the enemy approached the ancient capital and in their dire need and fear the Jews were driven under the leadership of Josaphat to a day of fasting and prayer and the marvelous release at the hand of God which followed marked by a day of special thanksgiving. The speaker drew a parallel between the Jewish movements of the power of God in our national life.

The Providence of God had made through the century selections for this people. The battle hand of freedom in the Seropoli church that lifted itself against all the might of England, and in face of difficulty and persecution, went by way of Amsterdam to land the power to the month's voyage at Plymouth, to lay the foundation stones of the Republic, was a God selected basis. Through privation, want, disease, death, they fought for their ideal, their principle. They were kings and queens in manhood, for the character.

That which was in them came from the open bible of Christian England. The searching of that word in its appeal, made selection of these fitted by its power to bring the great nation and founders of a Republic—men like Roger Williams of Rhode Island, Wm. Penn of Pennsylvania, who, with a passion for right and justice were fitted for their work.

The selective Providence is demonstrated in the location of their settlement in the north temperate zone, where action and toil are essential to life and well being. A comparison between Mexico and New England demonstrated the value of this fact. Climate and conditions alike were such as to give success in mastery of a virgin empire, on whose soil there was to be a new life. The great northwestern continent was reserved to be a place fit and vast enough for the doing of that which was in God's plan for the race, where the full aimed blow of His purpose and the full scope of His progress might be made. Let Elison and Columbus long before the Mayflower touched our shores, but God held back the tide of life until souls couched by the power of the Reformation and the best ideals of northern Europe might come to realize the better His plan.

So by the wars of the Revolution and the peace that followed, by the results today we see again the God-hand moving to select the best end for this people. In the history of these past years that same hand has been thrusting out the light of the Reformation, the great theater of the earth to lay hands beneficently upon world-affairs. If God has been moving in His selective providences of the past, may we not expect that He will continue to move in the present and for the future God has a plan for us.

There has been a terrible temptation in the marvelous prosperity and wealth of these last decades to feel a sense of power, leading to a lack of dependence on God. As we have seen in the childhood days of the nation's life so we see it now. If God is not to be our leader as we face the problems of today and tomorrow, if we are to walk alone, then we had better turn this feast-day into a fast-day, and pray and cry for His leading. That which Gladstone said is coming to be recognized as true, America will be God's best state, the land of the future. The increasing share in the world's affairs, as in China, the Philippines and the late Russo-Japanese peace affair, indicate the truth of this as well as the fact that God is still leading us.

So as in our songs of praise we remember the mercies of the year, let us remember to give God acknowledgment for the day of our own city demands men. The gambling hell running in violation of law, the unfortunate woman who piles her trade because of the lack of a legal demand, these and other things show us a demand on the part of God for that manhood which will not only worship and keep Thanksgiving, but that will free the nation from the plague of sin, and by these things rise to service for them, for how can we accept of Thanksgiving from hearts whose public duty is unfilled.

The morning was voted to the Russian Jewish relief fund.

WEST SIDE CHURCHES

Held Union Thanksgiving Service at the First Baptist.

The annual Union Thanksgiving service of the West Side churches was held at the First Baptist church this morning, beginning at 11 o'clock. A fine program had been prepared and was carried out without a hitch. The service was presided over by Rev. Josiah McClain, who gave the invocation and hymn the choir of the First Baptist church sang the anthem, "O Come Let Us Sing," by Holden, in a very effective manner. The scripture reading was by Rev. Sullivan McClain, who was followed by the reading of the proclamation of the president of the United States by Rev. Brown of the East Side Baptist church, the Thanksgiving service was presided over by Rev. Josiah McClain, who gave the invocation and hymn the choir of the First Baptist church sang the anthem, "O Come Let Us Sing," by Holden, in a very effective manner. The scripture reading was by Rev. Sullivan McClain, who was followed by the reading of the proclamation of the president of the United States by Rev. Brown of the East Side Baptist church, the Thanksgiving service was presided over by Rev. Josiah McClain, who gave the invocation and hymn the choir of the First Baptist church sang the anthem, "O Come Let Us Sing," by Holden, in a very effective manner.

The Rev. Davis took as his text the thirty-first verse of the sixteenth chapter of Matthew, "On give thanks to the Lord for He is good and His mercies endureth forever." He said he chose these words for they referred to the first Thanksgiving day and are the words of David on that occasion. The speaker said that the people of the world are still struggling in being glad for material benefits at the hand of Providence. There is a difference between being glad and in feeling gratitude to God for His gifts. Another cause of thankfulness was that during the year the people of the country had become aroused against wrong-doing and evil, and that the independent voters had sat down upon evil-doing places. We should be thankful for the fact that we should learn to love it rightly as it often was a dangerous thing. Anywhere all we should make of these days a remembrance of the labor of our forefathers and the workers who have made our pathway smoother by their labor and love. He closed by saying that thankfulness was not always expressed by prayer alone, but by the building of mankind and by an active watchfulness that all might be for the better things.

There was a large and attentive audience.

(Continued on page two)

MORE TROUBLE FOR VENEZUELA.

Outbreak of it Between Her and
The Netherlands not
Improbable.

RIGHT TO SEARCH THE CAUSE.

Complaint Is Against Customs House
Officers—Venezuelans Charge
Smuggling.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The acute situation between France and Venezuela has for some time past distracted attention from the quarrels which the Venezuelan government already had on hand with her neighbors. Some diplomats here familiar with the conditions in that part of South America feel that in the near future other trouble may be expected and that some day the trouble between the Netherlands and Venezuela may be renewed, possibly leading to an outbreak between the two countries. The chief complaint of The Netherlands government is the way in which the Venezuelan customs house officers exercise their right of search. It is alleged that many times without due cause the customs officers bring Dutch ships to their ports and keep the crew practically prisoners. The Venezuelan government on its side maintains that the Netherlands government is interfering with the free trade in the smuggling trade which is kept on from Caracas into the harbors of Venezuela and which consists chiefly of firearms. For the last 30 years there has been a law in Caracas forbidding the exportation of firearms, but the large colony of Venezuelan political exiles who come to the island to be near their old home and still be free to make new plots against President Castro, make it extremely difficult for the Dutch authorities to enforce the law.

From both sides protests have been made, but it is charged the Venezuelan government has followed the same course as in most of its diplomatic enterprises and the Dutch demands have never been fully answered.

NEW DUTIES FOR OFFICERS.

Those in Commissary Dept. Must
Learn to Bake Bread.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Under a new policy decreed by the war department officers of the commissary department are to be taught to bake bread and will be given practical instructions in cooking. Officers of the commissary department of practical and technical knowledge by the officers in the baking of bread and cooking food a great reform will be brought about in the preparation of food in the army.

THE W. K. COREY THE ONLY STEAMER UNACCOUNTED FOR

Duluth, Nov. 30.—The big steamer W. K. Corey is now the only steel corporation boat unaccounted for. She was due at Two Harbors at midnight Tuesday, which means that she must have been exposed to the storm of Tuesday.

A number of boats reported from Cleveland last night are on Lake Superior and overdue arrived during the night.

PREMIER BALFOUR HAS DECIDED TO RESIGN.

London, Nov. 30. 5:30 p. m.—It is understood that the cabinet has decided to resign and that the final steps will be arranged at tomorrow's cabinet meeting.

WITTE'S POSITION INSECURE.

Strong Court Party Against Him and
For Martial Law.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The correspondent of the Tagblatt at St. Petersburg says: Count Witte's position is one of insecurity. The reactionaries are using the new strike as an instrument for his overthrow. A strong court party is against him and for the declaration of martial law in Russia which would inevitably lead to revolution and a state of bankruptcy.

HERBERT PARSONS REPUDIATES ALL BOSSES.

New York, Nov. 30.—Herbert Parsons, candidate for president of the Republican county committee, issued a statement early today repudiating all bosses.

INTERVIEW WITH HARRY HAMILTON.

Hasn't the Slightest Desire to
Conceal His Where-
abouts.

IS PREPARING A STATEMENT.

Is in Reply to Request of the Arm-
strong Committee and It Will be
Sent to John A. McCall.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The correspondent of the Associated Press today located Andrew Hamilton, who was confidential legislative representative of the insurance company at Albany and had half an hour's talk with him concerning his plans and his answers to the requests of the Armstrong insurance committee that he give orders to his agents in New York to surrender his papers to the committee, and that he go to New York to testify.

Mr. Hamilton arrived here a few days ago from Bad Nauheim springs, where he had been for some time taking the cure under the care of doctors. He looks very well. His face is ruddy, but he still complains of the effect of his ailment and remains under the doctor's treatment pending their determination as to whether it will be necessary for him to resume the cure at the springs. When seen by the correspondent, Mr. Hamilton was with one of his intimate friends who is familiar with his affairs and who explained some details which Mr. Hamilton did not wish to be publicly discussed at this time. Mr. Hamilton did not seek to avoid the meeting. On the contrary, he said that he had not the slightest desire to conceal his whereabouts, although the attention required in making up his answer to the Armstrong committee, he did not desire to see visitors. Answering the correspondent's request for a statement concerning his whereabouts, he said that he would be manifestly improper to disclose or discuss the nature of his reply before it had been submitted to the committee. Moreover, he was now engaged in framing his reply so that his work was not yet completed.

"You can say, however," Mr. Hamilton added, "that my answer will be complete. You can also say that President McCall undoubtedly will submit my reply to the committee."

Concerning the length of his reply, Mr. Hamilton said he could not say anything concerning that point.

The correspondent suggested that Mr. Hamilton might, without entering upon details of his reply, give his personal views upon the charges put forward in New York.

Mr. Hamilton's friend thereupon replied: "But there are no charges. During the course of the legislative inquiry certain statements have been made relative to Judge Hamilton's relations with the subject of the case, but they have not been formulated, and he is now engaged to the best of his ability in answering the statements made from time to time concerning him."

Mr. Hamilton was asked whether he would return to New York, he said it would depend entirely on the determination of the doctors. The friend of Mr. Hamilton added:

"Mr. Hamilton has been asked to take a prolonged cure at the springs. His illness is now manifesting itself in a cutaneous affliction of hips and shoulders. Should the doctor decide that his cure should be continued, Mr. Hamilton will probably have to comply, as saving his health is far more important to him than this insurance controversy."

TEXT OF TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The text of the treaty between Japan and Korea, which was signed on the 17th instant is as follows:

Whereas the governments of Japan and Korea, desiring to strengthen the principle of solidarity which unites the two empires have with that object in view agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations to serve until the moment arrives when it is recognized that Korea has attained its national independence.

Article 1.—The government of Japan through the department of foreign affairs in Tokyo shall exercise control and direction of the external relations and diplomatic affairs of Korea and the diplomatic and consular representatives of Japan will have the charge of subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries.

Article 2.—The government of Japan undertakes to see to the execution of treaties actually existing between Korea and other powers and the government of Korea shall not conclude any new treaty or agreement having an international character except through the medium of the government of Japan.

Article 3.—The government of Japan shall be represented at the court of his majesty, the emperor of Korea, by a resident general who shall have the right of private and personal audience of his majesty, the emperor of Korea. The Japanese government shall have the right to station residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea as they may deem necessary. Such residents shall exercise the powers and functions which shall be determined by the government of Japan and shall perform such duties as may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the provisions of this agreement.

Article 4.—The stipulations of all treaties and agreements existing between Japan and Korea shall continue in force.

Article 5.—The government of Japan undertakes to maintain the welfare and dignity of the imperial house of Korea. In faith whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the governments have signed this agreement and affixed their seals.

RECEIVED FOR EQUITABLE LIFE.

The German Imperial Insurance
Office May Appoint
One.

INTEREST OF POLICYHOLDERS

Will be Done Unless Company In-
creases Its Premium Reserve
Invested in Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The imperial insurance office has informed the representatives here of the Equitable Life Assurance society of the United States that it will appoint a receiver to administer upon the company's property in Germany in the interest of the German policyholders unless the company increases its premium reserve invested in Germany as required by the insurance law of May, 1901. The company takes the standpoint that it is not subject to that law, since it no longer takes new insurance anywhere in Germany, but the imperial authorities will not accept this explanation and insist that the company's existing investment in the premium guarantee fund must be increased.

After a receiver is appointed he will take possession of the Equitable's building in Berlin and other German cities and administer them, or if necessary, will sell them in behalf of the German policyholders.

PRESIDENT WILL HAVE QUIET THANKSGIVING.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The president and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by two of their children, Archie and Ethel, left Washington this morning for Plain Dealing, their country home in Virginia, where they will spend Thanksgiving. They will return to Washington tomorrow night.

CASE OF CAPT. W. W. HARTS.

Treasury Department Orders Return
Of Part of Fine.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The case of Capt. W. W. Harts, of the United States engineer corps, arising from his failure to declare dutiable goods, which he brought from the Orient on a transport, has been settled. At the time Harts's goods were confiscated and he was fined three times their value, or nearly \$3,000. This was done by order of the circuit court. The case was appealed to the United States supreme court, which upheld the decision. Collector of Customs Stratton has now received an order from the treasury department to return to Harts \$1,370 of his fine and the goods. Their value, \$557, is to be retained.

STUDY AND CARE OF EPILEPTIC PATIENTS.

New York, Nov. 30.—The fifth annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics was held yesterday at the Academy of Medicine.

Dr. W. P. Spratling of Sonoma, N. Y., president of the association, presided. The reports read from various states showed that great progress had been made in the care of epileptics. Until recent years they were thrust into insane asylums, hospitals, prisons, poorhouses and other kindred institutions that would take them. The first cottage for epileptics was built in 1837 at Sonoma, and now state after state has taken up the matter, and the victims of this terrible malady can get treatment the same as patients suffering from other diseases.

There are 15,000 epileptics in the northern half of the United States, of which number about 14,000 are in New York.

Dr. L. M. Perry, of Parsons, Kansas, said his state already had spent \$300,000 on a colony of epileptics. He said that any epileptic in the state of Kansas could obtain admittance to the village regardless of financial condition. The main objection is to relieve the insane asylum of Texas, Indiana, Virginia and Pennsylvania described the progress made in the last few years with their epileptic colonies and their beneficial results to the patients.

A SANTA FE TRAIN DITCHED.

Engineer R. B. Brackett Cooked Alive
By Escaping Steam.

Las Vegas, N. M., Nov. 30.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 1 westbound, went into the ditch at Romero, four miles south of this city, yesterday. Engineer R. B. Brackett was cooked alive by escaping steam, and died in great agony. Engineer James Cristol was painfully scalded; C. Smith of Bath, Maine, lost part of his hand; Mail Clerk J. M. Cook, of La Junta, was severely injured in the back, and Conductor Schaffner was considerably battered. Several others received minor injuries. The train was a double header and the first engine escaped. The second engine left the rails for no reason that can be explained, pounded over 200 feet of track and pitching over the bank rolled completely over. The express cars, a car of ice and mail coach turned over and the forward coach was put by telephones. The chair car and two sleeping cars left the rails.

WHOLESALE THEFT OF DRUGS

Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth Stolen
From New York Chemists.

New York, Nov. 30.—Drugs worth from \$25,000 to \$50,000 have been stolen from wholesale chemists in New York during the last few months, according to detectives who arrested two men on

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.
Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints.

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FIVE THOUSAND MEN PERISHED.

Losses Heavy on Both Sides in
The Battle at Sebastopol
Yesterday.

MUTINY LEADERS EXECUTED.

Two Battleships Blown up and
Mines Laid at Entrance of
The Roadstead.

Situation Throughout Russia is Alarm-
ing—Guard Regiments Are Said
To be Disaffected.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30, 2:30 p. m.—The navy department is closed not only to the public, but to officers except those on the general staff. No official statement on the subject of the battle of Sebastopol yet has been issued and the public remains in the dark, compelled to be content with the countless rumors which are in circulation. It is reported from a semi-official source that although the Othelloff, the Diener and a transport were set on fire and sunk during yesterday's battle, all the multi-deckers have not yet surrendered. Vice Admiral Choukine is in command of the loyal vessels, some of which, including the Othelloff, participated in the engagements. Gen. Baron Mellor Gakonskie, commander of the Sevastopol army corps, with 21,000 infantry and artillery, was in chief command ashore.

The newspaper accounts of the details of the fighting at Sebastopol which are based on the reports circulating in the city are very conflicting, but they all say the battle ended at about 5:30 this afternoon, when the ships of the multi-deckers surrendered. The Novosti says that 5,000 men perished on both sides. The leaders of the multi-deckers, it is added, have already been executed, two battleships have been blown up and mines have been laid at the entrance of the roadstead.

SITUATION VERY ALARMING.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30, 2:35 p. m.—The situation is very alarming. Russia is a complete blank so far as direct news is concerned, all telegraphic communication with the interior having ceased. The workmen's council has decreed that the general post office at Sebastopol shall close at 3 o'clock this afternoon when communication with the outside world may cease.

The most disquieting reports are in circulation regarding the disaffection of the guard regiments, two of which the workmen boast have definitely resolved not to fire on the people.

The government still manages with the aid of the administrative officers along the line to keep excitement down. The manager of the Moscow office is himself working at the key there. The contents of the cipher dispatches received by the emperor from Vice Admiral Birleff, minister of marine, however, are carefully guarded.

AMBASSADOR MEYER INTER- ESTED.

Paris, Nov. 30.—George V. L. Meyer, the ambassador to Russia, who is here on his way to St. Petersburg, is giving close attention to the renewed gravity of the Russian situation. His meeting with Foreign Secy. Lansdowne by conference today with the authorities here. The ambassador leaves Paris tomorrow for Berlin, where he probably will have a further opportunity to consider the situation.

At the same time Meyer intends to proceed to St. Petersburg by rail if communication remains open as the water route does not seem feasible.

GREAT ANXIETY IN WARSAW.

Warsaw, Nov. 30.—The deadlock in the postal and telegraph service between Warsaw and the interior of Russia is practically complete, the latest information from Moscow is that the Russian government has refused to fill the places of the striking telegraph operators. The greatest anxiety prevails here where it is feared that a general strike involving the whole of Russian Poland may break out at any moment. The arrests of numbers of prominent persons and their exile without trial continues.

DETAILS OF BATTLE.

Warsaw, Nov. 30.—According to the few details which have reached Warsaw regarding the sea and land battle at Sebastopol, the rebel fleet in the evening of Nov. 28 opened an attack on the Russian fleet. The battleships Ostroff, the torpedo gunboat Captain Sackien and the armored cruiser Pamiaty Azova.

The latter replied briskly, damaging the rebel torpedo boat, destroyer, Svirsky and sinking a torpedo boat. The coast batteries also joined in and set fire to the cruiser Othelloff, commanded by the rebel leader, Lieut. Schmidt. The latter with his numerous followers tried to escape in boats, but were captured by loyal torpedo boats. At the same time the Blizostok regiment attacked the barracks occupied by the mutineers. Fifteen hundred of these, with 10 Maxim guns, surrounded during the night. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

SITUATION AT ODESSA.

London, Nov. 30.—Private advices received in London from Odessa tell of a most interesting situation there. While there is no disturbance 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 these vessels. As to the actual progress at Sebastopol, the people of Odessa are ignorant, but rumors of all kinds are afloat.

IMMIGRANTS FOR HAWAII.

Honolulu, Nov. 30.—A. L. C. Alkinson, secretary of the territory of Hawaii, now in Washington, says that under the ruling made by President Roosevelt, Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent will follow the territory of Hawaii to import assisted immigrants except Chinese. This ruling will result in the organization of a territorial board of immigration.

The sugar plantations will pay the expense of the importations of immigrants. It is reported that the Hawaiian will resign as secretary of the territory and that he will be sent to Europe as agent for the new board of immigration. It is also reported that the Hawaiian will resign as secretary of the territory and that he will be sent to Europe as