

MILITARY FORCES HOLD THE CITY

There Has Been No Further Fighting in the Streets of the Russian Capital.

Barricades Erected by the Strikers Were Abandoned at Midnight—Officials Place Number Killed and Wounded at Three Hundred and Nine.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—This has been a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of yesterday, goaded to desperation by a day of violent fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to His Majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace this afternoon and receive their petition, but the Emperor's advisers had taken a decision to Show a Resolute Front.

The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women, as well as men, into wild beasts; and the cry of

the infuriated populace is for vengeance. The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen. If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius for the faith of the people in "The Little Father," whom they were convinced, and whom Father Gopon had brought them to believe would right their wrongs and redress their grievances.

At a big meeting to-night the following message from M. Goussier, the novelist, was read: "Beloved associates: We have no Emperor. Innocent blood lies between him and the people. Now begins the people's struggle for freedom. May it prosper. My blessing upon you all. Would that I might be with you to-night; but I have much to do."

A workman, who was introduced to speak in Father Gopon's name, made a fiery speech. He appealed to Liberals to furnish arms. The meeting adopted a letter denouncing the officers and regiments that fired on the workmen and another letter extolling the Moscow regiment, which refused to fire.

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak, regiments, cavalry and infantry, held every bridge across the frozen Neva; the network of canals which interlaces the city and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the Palace square, as the storm centre, were massed dragoon regiments, infantry and Cossacks of the Guards.

Stopped at the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen river and canals on the ice in twos and threes, and came to the Palace square, where they were sure the Emperor would meet them.

But the way was blocked by the volleys and bayonets, and the men, frenzied at the loss of loved ones, cursed the Emperor while they retreated. Men began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down the telegraph poles.

Fighting meantime continued at various places, the soldiers volleying and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets, seeking lost members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops.

Towards 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated, the workmen put out all the lights. The little chapel at the Narva gate was wrecked.

On the Kamoinosov Island all the lights were extinguished. Every officer wearing the uniform of the Emperor was mobbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas bridge and a dozen officers

were seized, stripped of their epaulettes and deprived of their swords. It is rumored to-night that M. Witte will be appointed dictator to-morrow, but the authorities do not seem to recognize the magnitude of the crisis.

with which the dynasty and autocracy are confronted on account of to-day's occurrences, and apparently are paralyzed as to what to do. A member of the Emperor's household is quoted as saying to-day this conflict will end the war with Japan, and that Russia will receive a constitution of Emperor Nicholas will lose his head.

The Trans-Siberian railway is reported to have been damaged by the strikers, but the damage is alleged to have been repaired.

There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva gate when Father Gopon in golden vestments and bearing aloft an ikon, and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of 8,000 workmen. Troops were drawn up across the entrance. Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gopon did not falter.

Then an order was given to fire—first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line did not waver.

Then, with seeming reluctance, the officers gave the command to Load With Ball, and the next volley was followed by the shrieks and cries of the wounded.

As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge, the workmen fled before them, leaving 100 dead or wounded. It was evident that the soldiers had liberally spared Father Gopon. One man by his side was wounded, but he escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cossacks passed, and he was then spicied away by workmen.

With darkness it was feared the mob might begin to loot and pillage and even burn, but beyond the breaking of a few windows on the Nevsky Prospect and the pillaging of fruit shops, little disorder was reported. Most of the theatres were closed, but at the People's Palace, which was open, two Liberals attempted to harangue the audience, proposing at the close that the audience testify to their sympathy with their fallen brethren.

The orators were promptly arrested and the audience walked out. By midnight the sound of firing had ceased, except on Vassili Ostrov Island, where the mob renewed demonstration with several volleys.

In the meantime the strike leaders assembled and decided to Continue the Struggle With Arms.

No day was fixed for the next demonstration. The strikers are so excited, however, that trouble is expected to result to-morrow. At a big meeting to-night the following message from M. Goussier, the novelist, was read: "Beloved associates: We have no Emperor. Innocent blood lies between him and the people. Now begins the people's struggle for freedom. May it prosper. My blessing upon you all. Would that I might be with you to-night; but I have much to do."

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At first none of the leaders seemed to have any plans. Suddenly two men appeared carrying ladders and others rushed up with more ladders, timber and other material for complete buildings, and with old sleighs.

In the twinkling of an eye a substantial barricade had been constructed, bound together with wires and ropes. On these wires were piled bricks, and bricks and breaking them were used as missiles. When the troops advanced, the strikers lined the barricades and offered what resistance they could, but while half of the infantry rested their rifles on a barricade and volleyed, the others demolished the obstruction and marched over the street, which was then encumbered with fifty dead or wounded and the snow crimsoned with human blood.

Patrolling the Streets. St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—4.45 a. m.—

St. Petersburg is sleeping quietly at this hour, worn out by the excitement of a long day. Laborers and spectators have long since left the streets, and the military and police have had little to do for hours beyond driving off occasional riotous bands of young ruffians bent on window breaking and marauding, and dispersing groups of too demonstrative Socialists or Liberals returning from protracted meetings, where their minds were fired with incendiary speeches.

Since midnight the Russian capital has been as peaceful as it was the preceding night, but in the palace square and in all the principal streets and open places throughout the town bivouac fires are gleaming, and infantrymen sleeping near their stacked rifles, or marching hither and thither. Cavalrymen, on wearied horses, are patrolling the long thoroughfares.

No further firing has been heard and no more reports of collisions have been received. A renewal of rioting is not expected until late in the morning if at all today, as the strikers, thoroughly wearied by yesterday's events, will be inclined to wait until the military preparations have somewhat relaxed.

It is impossible even now to estimate the exact number of casualties of the day. The exact number of deaths probably never will be known.

Will Minister Receive Men? London, Jan. 23.—Some of the special dispatches from St. Petersburg this morning comment upon the unexpectedly determined attitude displayed by the Russian workmen yesterday as revealing a new phase in the character of the present masses.

Many special correspondents give extravagant reports. For instance, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that 2,000 people from Kolpino were met at the Moscow arch in the confines of St. Petersburg with six volleys, and that a thousand fell dead and 1,500 wounded.

Other correspondents state that the workmen have proclaimed their intention to attack private property and that the Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky has consented to receive a deputation of workmen to-day.

While many estimate the casualties anywhere at near 2,000 killed and 5,000 wounded, there is everywhere conclusive evidence of the impossibility of yet estimating with any degree of exactitude.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—12.45 p.m.—The military had complete possession of the city this morning and quiet prevailed in all sections. After the last volleys in the Assail Ostrov quarter at midnight, the men abandoned the few barricades which remained until that hour and retired.

The word was passed around by the leaders to remain quiet for the present. During the night a fine damp snow fell, covering the ugly red stains and obliterating all traces of the conflict of yesterday and with the break of day the city, except for the presence of troops in the streets, had resumed its normal appearance. The shops had reopened and general traffic was partially resumed.

The Men Appeared at Work in several of the factories and mills, including the works of the Russian West-Ingushouse Company, but the managers in a majority of the cases told the men to remain away for a few days, and that in the meantime they would receive their pay.

The people generally were nervous and apprehensive, and kept indoors. The strikers, looking weary and haggard after the excitement of yesterday, collected in the vicinity of the headquarters and yesterday's various headquarters, awaiting the decision of their leaders regarding the plan of action. They were in a ugly mood, and broke out in curses whenever soldiers marched by.

An early morning tour by the correspondent of the Associated Press showed that a cordon of troops barred the entrances of the city from the big industrial sections. The bridges were still held by the Guards Regiments, it being rather strange to see the officers of the Imperial Guards, the pride of the St. Petersburg drawing-rooms, riding thoroughfares and doing police duty in the streets around the Winter Palace. There was no trace of excitement. The big square which yesterday was filled with troops was empty, but inside the palace court, beyond the sight of the passers-by, a regiment of dragoons and several companies of infantry were quartered.

The authorities have advised the factory owners not to admit the men, as they had stolen a lot of dynamite bombs and might destroy property. Rumors were current that the strikers proposed to proclaim a general attack on property and a reign of anarchy, but the labor leaders deny this in the most vigorous terms. One of Father Gopon's lieutenants declared the leader of the strikers had resolved to preach the Gospel of Armed Resistance and the overthrow of autocracy, but that did not carry with it a threat of pillage or an attack on property.

The police have not yet been able to locate Father Gopon, though they searched everywhere. His whereabouts is known only to half a dozen trusted lieutenants, through whom his orders are issued.

No newspapers have appeared since Friday except the Official Messenger, containing the government decrees, which is printed under military protection at the office of the State bank where the bank posts all such bulletins. Strikers who came to read stop upon them.

It is reported that at one of the meetings at an early hour this morning some strike leaders discussed the advisability of sending delegations to the various embassies to appeal to the foreign powers for protection, but no action was

taken, at least no deputations had appeared at any of the embassies up to noon.

The situation continues to be very critical. The military have the upper hand in St. Petersburg, and so long as the troops remain true

They Can Crush Any Attempt at resistance in the capital, but the eyes of all are turned toward the interior for the effect which the news will produce in the big centres. Considerable excitement exists at Moscow, but open demonstrations have not been reported. The workmen and social democrats are planning a complete strike at the old capital for Wednesday.

At Sevastopol, the admiralty works, as already noted, are reported to be in flames. But no confirmation is obtainable of the reported revolt of the troops in the Caucasus.

There are continued rumors of disaffection among the troops here. It is now reported that in addition to the Moscow guard regiment, the Finland and Izemallosky regiments declined to obey the military authorities.

The situation was reflected on the Bourse, to-day in a semi-panic in industrial. The government energetically supported Imperial loans and prevented a slump.

An advance of the perfect military management occurred shortly after 1 o'clock to-day when there was a disturbance on the palace bridge. A huge flag ran out, and in less than a minute five squadrons of troops emerged from neighboring streets, the gallop charging to the point of alarm. But the few obstreperous half drunk strikers had already been overpowered, placed in sleighs and taken to jail.

The police filled the streets, with occasional rumors, among them being one that Grand Dukes Alexis and Sergius are already on their way to the frontier.

M. Pobedonostoff, procurer-general of the Holy Synod, is seriously ill.

MOVING TOWARDS SQUARE. Troops Have Difficulty in Keeping Crowds Moving—The Czar Prostrated.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—9.22 p.m.—This afternoon the city again resembled an armed camp. Strikers continue to drift toward the palace square, and the Cossacks and police are having more and more difficulty in keeping the crowds moving.

Emperor Nicholas is completely prostrated by grief. He is represented to be almost in a state of collapse over the strike and the riotous scene in Poland, where even part of the lower clergy have joined the people. The Pope was most distressed at the news contained in the latest dispatches, communicated to him by Papal Secretary Merry del Val, and expressed the hope that the internal situation in Russia was not so black as depicted.

BEYOND CONTROL. In Poland the Lower Clergy Have Joined Their Flock in Popular Movements.

Rome, Jan. 23.—Reports received at the Vatican from Russia say that notwithstanding the efforts of their bishops, the Catholics are excited, and it is impossible to keep them from participating in popular movements, especially in Poland, where even part of the lower clergy have joined the people. The Pope was most distressed at the news contained in the latest dispatches, communicated to him by Papal Secretary Merry del Val, and expressed the hope that the internal situation in Russia was not so black as depicted.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK. Number of People Killed and Wounded at Lodz, in Russian Poland.

New York, Jan. 23.—A Paris dispatch to the Times says: "A dispatch from St. Petersburg gives an account of a public demonstration at Lodz, a manufacturing town in Russian Poland, in which the crowd carried flags and raised cries of 'Long live Poland! Troops stationed along the route of the procession ran them through the windows. Some persons were killed and several were wounded. Great excitement prevails."

BEATEN TO DEATH. Aged Russian General Murdered While on His Way to Join Troops.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Yesterday the authenticated horrors of the strike in the case of an aged general whose sleigh was stopped by the infuriated people as he was driving in the direction of the front. "Are you going to order them to fire on us?" yelled the crowd. The general ordered his coachman to drive on, when he was instantly struck on the head by a well dressed individual in a sable coat. The general was then thrown out of the carriage, beaten and trampled to death.

GERMAN VIEWS. Foreign Office Officials Do Not Regard the Outbreak as a Serious Revolution.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Emperor William and the members of his entourage sat up late last night receiving press and private telegrams from St. Petersburg. The keenest interest prevails here, where Russia is probably better understood than elsewhere on account of nearness and close business relations.

While the outbreak is looked upon as one which requires energetic measures, the foreign office does not believe it to be a serious revolution as it lacks efficient leadership, and is without leadership among the population throughout the empire. Government control of the telegraph lines and railroad makes co-operation of the strikers impossible.

At the time of the French revolution, one could walk from Bordeaux to Paris, but no one can walk from Odessa to St. Petersburg and partake in the events there.

The official view is that although any friend of Russia must be sorrowful for the internal situation, it is known that the Russian government dare not drop the reins during this situation. The government to avoid anarchy must act stringently.

WORK OF AGITATORS. Russian-Vice-Consul Says Factory Are Unable to Concede Eight Hours Day.

New York, Jan. 23.—Paul Tiesenhausen, second vice-consul of the Russian consulate-general here, said last night at his home in speaking of the riots in St. Petersburg, according to the Tribunes, that the agitators in Russia had taken advantage of the war, when people were disoriented. The factories were closed and the agitation was for eight hours work a day. At present, eleven hours constitute a day's work, and Russian factories could not afford to agree to an eight-hour day. All contracts had been made on the basis of an eleven-hour day, and prices would have to be changed to consumers.

Meetings of Russian workmen and women will be held in this city this week

ed three barricades of planks and wire. One of them the red flag was hoisted. "From the windows of neighboring houses shots were fired and stones were thrown at the military. The crowd took swords from the policemen and armed themselves therewith. They pillaged the Staff small arms factory, and carried off about a hundred swords, a large number of which, however, the police recovered. The crowd destroyed telegraph and telephone wires and knocked down poles.

"The municipal buildings in the second district were attacked and demolished. "In the evening five shops on the St. Petersburg side were plundered."

GUARDED BY TROOPS. Large Force Again on Duty at Principal Points in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The troops most of which had been withdrawn from the streets in the centre of the city during the night, were reported during the afternoon to have assembled in considerable strength at the principal points. Traffic across the bridges and the usual patrol of police was interrupted. Street cars, including the electric cars, were running, and over the frozen Neva sledges as well as heavy vehicles are circulating freely.

The strikers apparently find it impossible to reach the centre of the city. Organizing masses were entering it singly and in troops, traversing the streets without stopping to converse or look at the windows, as has been their custom.

Many of the principal shops are closed. Those who are open keep up their window gratings.

The squads of cavalry are patrolling the streets, squads of infantry are posted at the corners, and public anxiety is acute.

Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky at 11 o'clock this morning telegraphed orders to close the headquarters of the workmen's union. This was done by the workmen themselves without police interference.

FIRE RAGING. Admiralty Works at Sebastopol Are in Flames.

Sebastopol, Jan. 23.—11 a. m.—The vast admiralty works here are ablaze.

Sebastopol is the principal military port of southern Russia, and is situated in the Black Sea. It was founded in 1784, and is strongly fortified.

IMMIGRATION ACT IS DISALLOWED. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN DECISION.

It Infringed Dominion Rights and Was a Serious Menace to Imperial Interests.

A special to the Times from Ottawa says: "The Dominion government has disallowed an act of the provincial legislature of British Columbia applying an educational test to Japanese entering that province."

"This act was not only an infringement on Federal rights, but a serious menace to Imperial interests."

This act entitled "An act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia," was passed at the last session of the legislature. It differs materially from those which have from time to time been introduced into the legislature for the purpose of restraining Japanese immigration. Last year's act was a more lengthy one than its predecessors, and was a close copy of the Natal act.

The general impression prevailing at the time of its introduction into the House was that it would be disallowed. It was pointed out that if the Federal powers considered the present act without the jurisdiction of the province, the act introduced by the government last session would assuredly be considered beyond the power of the province.

The act just disallowed subjected not only the prohibited immigrant to punishment, but also the master, owner and charterer of any vessel by which the immigrant entered the country.

COADJUTOR BISHOP, VICTORIANS SUCCESS. Embark in Pretentious Business in Camborne—Formerly Lived Here.

According to a copy of the Camborne Miner, which has just arrived, Messrs. R. W. Lindsay and H. G. Ware, formerly of this city, have acquired the general business of B. E. Drew & Co., which they will conduct in the future. Of the two young men the Miner says:

"Mr. Lindsay is a native of Victoria, B. C., in which city he held several important positions, being in the employ of the Victoria Chemical Co., prior to his coming to Camborne."

Mr. Ware is also a Victorian, and was in the employ of Weller Bros. for a number of years. He was also a member of the last contingent of Canadian Mounted Infantry that was sent to South Africa. Messrs. Lindsay and Ware were both active members of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, of Victoria, and are both popular and held in high esteem in their native city. During their residence in Camborne these young gentlemen have, by their obliging and enterprising manner, won the goodwill of the citizens, and it is assured that their term of business life in Camborne will be a long and pleasant one and one fraught with good results to themselves, their creditors and their patrons."

INSPECTOR EXONERATED. Archibald Dick Has Been Reinstated in His Office.

Judge Spinks has handed in to the government his findings in connection with the inquiry into the charges laid against Mine Inspector Dick. These charges, it will be remembered, were to the effect that inspector Dick, while in the employ of the government, was also in the pay of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company.

The announcement came as a great surprise, as Mr. Dick was very highly respected. The investigation which followed resulted in completely exonerating the inspector. He has therefore been reinstated and began his duties again to-day.

PERISHED IN FLAMES. Three Italians Burned to Death—Remains Found in Ruins of Shanty.

New York, Jan. 20.—While half a dozen persons watched a miserable shanty burn to the ground in Harlem to-day, without giving a thought to the possibility that it might be occupied, two men and a woman, who made their home there, were burned to death. The victims were Italian ragpickers, who made a precarious living by searching the offal on the Harlem dumps. How the fire started is not known. While searching the refuse it became known that three fires had been started.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY MADE AT THE GREAT NORTHERN DEPOT AT BLAINE. Vancouver, Jan. 22.—A gruesome discovery was made at the Great Northern Depot at Blaine, Wash., shortly before noon on Friday and apparently involves a sensational and most startling murder.

A trunk, which had remained unclaimed at the depot for several weeks, was accidentally broken open and inside was found the body of a man about 30 years old. The result was a perfect state of preservation, and had evidently been embalmed. There were no marks of violence to show how death had been caused.

The trunk was addressed to John Larson, and it is not known from what point it was shipped. Some of the clothing has the mark of a Cleveland, O., clothing house. The murdered man had apparently been in good circumstances, as his clothes were of good quality and nearly new.

UNFOUNDED STORY. Madrid, Jan. 23.—There is no truth in the report that thirty-two persons perished in a fire of incendiary origin at Celina, near Saragossa, on Friday.

to consider the uprising in St. Petersburg, and take ways and means of aiding the Russian strikers.

DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS. Students Left Law School and Paraded Through the Streets.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The tragedy in St. Petersburg continues to absorb attention here. The students of the law schools attempted to make a demonstration this morning. The course of studies was interrupted by the mingled cries and hisses, and later the students paraded without serious incident.

Dispatches from Marseilles announced that the presence there of a number of revolutionists and anarchists has been reported to the Russian embassy here. The police of this city do not consider that special precautions are necessary.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN COLONY. IMPRESSIONS OF A BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

Found It Difficult to Interest Capital in Mining Propositions in New Zealand.

"New Zealand is often spoken of as the poor man's country," and thus the advance that claim are correct. Not only is this true, but it is also a fact that immigrants with small means generally retain their poverty."

This is the opinion of a mining man of British Columbia, who arrived from the Antipodes by the steamer Miowera on Saturday. In making such a statement Mr. Willard wants it distinctly understood that he does not underestimate the mineral agricultural and other resources with which that colony is so richly endowed.

The present condition of affairs, he claims, was brought about principally because of the unsatisfactory government, and due to some extent to the actions of "promoters" in the habit of interesting English and American capitalists in worthless propositions for their own purposes.

Mr. Willard left Victoria some years ago for Australia. He was accompanied by Mr. Montizambert, a son of Dr. Montizambert, Director-general of public health of the New Zealand colony, but did not meet with particularly good fortune. In conversation with a Times representative Mr. Willard spoke of the Bowker Hills mine in Victoria as being one of the most extensive in the world. Thousands of men were constantly employed, and the annual clean-up amounted to a very large figure. He says that some good strikes were made during his residence there, but does not think that it is a particularly rich individual mine.

Capital is wanted to operate many apparently first-class properties, but it is very difficult to secure.

Leaving Australia Mr. Willard went to the more fertile New Zealand where he lived for a number of years interesting himself in the mining industry. One of the first persons with whom he became acquainted was Frank Pierce, who was the manager of several of the most important properties in that district. Mr. Willard found him installed as superintendent of the Reefton mines, South Island. This latter position, he says, is the largest and best paying properties of that colony. As usual Mr. Willard immediately began prospecting and with better results than in Australia. He made one or two striking strikes, and locating his claims, endeavored to interest capital.

While on this quest Mr. Willard's investigations led to the realization of the condition of affairs. Although his properties offered a splendid opportunity for the speculative capitalist, none could be induced to undertake their development. Former swindlers had frightened those who had finances lying dormant. "British Columbia mining men often talk of the difficulty of interesting capital," remarked Mr. Willard, "but they would not have had the trouble I had if their claims were as valuable as mine."

Expressing his views on the New Zealand government, Mr. Willard said that he had long thought that "government ownership of everything" wasn't altogether desirable. They had got themselves in a bad tangle, and would be only too pleased to secure a satisfactory government. The country's resources entitled it to prosperity. It was rich in mineral, boasted of as fine agricultural lands as could be found anywhere, and possessed a splendid climate. Therefore, Mr. Willard said, when the present unfortunate depression was overcome New Zealand would prove a veritable Canaan, "flowing with milk and honey."

Speaking of immigration from the Old Country to Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Willard said that it had fallen off to an appreciable extent recently. The same was true of travel between Canada and the Southern colonies. In fact more were coming to a perfect state of preservation, and had evidently been embalmed. There were no marks of violence to show how death had been caused.

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