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W. WOOTTON,
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SOLDIERS STOPPED MARCH OF STRIKERS

FIRED ON CROWD NEAR THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Rumor That the Czar Will Appoint Com- mission to Inquire Into Demands of Men

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—2:35 a.m.—A report has gained currency that the strikers intend to storm the market on Vassili Ostroff and seize the provisions. At Kolpino, 12 miles up the river, a body of workmen who had started for St. Petersburg to join the strikers, were stopped and fired upon by soldiers. Stories as to the number killed and wounded conflict.

STRIKE SPREADING.

Several Factories Closed in Moscow—
Situation in the Old and New
Capital.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The most startling feature in the situation to-night is the news that several factories in Moscow have closed, and that the workmen in the old capital of Russia are repeating the tactics of their fellow workmen of the new capital, marching from shop to shop and mill to mill commanding that the establishments be shut down.

The whole city is reported to be in a state of great excitement over the news of the bloodshed here yesterday, which has precipitated immediately the strike that had been planned for Wednesday.

Moscow has more workmen and less troops than St. Petersburg, and its situation is more serious. It is now the heart of the liberal movement, and danger of bloodier occurrences than have been witnessed here is proportionately greater. A rising at Moscow is also more likely to have greater results in political circles than at St. Petersburg.

According to private reports, the workmen at several other big cities, notably Kharkoff, where large locomotive works are located, already have completed

Plans For a General Strike.
Moreover, reports are current that the workmen, who otherwise would soon be forced back into the shops or starve, have received assurances of financial support from the sources which hitherto have furnished the sinews of war to the liberal and revolutionary agitation, but have not before been in touch with the labor movement.

If the strike becomes general all over Russia, and especially if the railroads are involved, it might immediately force the nation to make peace with Japan. The situation appears grave from every standpoint; but the authorities, apparently somewhat bewildered, declare they purpose to stand firm, maintaining that it is their first duty to preserve order, and the second to inaugurate a revolution.

Seemingly the ministers are most concerned over the effect of the present situation abroad, where, they declare, exaggerated reports create a false impression. What, if any, steps have been taken to meet the general situation, however, has not yet been disclosed; but there are extremely significant reports to-night that the Emperor is making the decision that an extraordinary meeting of the council of the empire at Tsarsko-Selo to-day, declared St. Petersburg in a state of siege, and announced that he had resolved to issue a manifesto to the people with a view to allaying them, promising to create a mixed commission of workmen and officials to investigate and decide on the demands of the strikers, especially the Russian law fix at eleven. The representatives of the workmen, according to this report, are not to be appointed, but selected by the laboring men themselves. This would be

The First Concession.
to the representative principle. According to reports, the Emperor will also promise to investigate yesterday's events in St. Petersburg.

To-day there was no repetition of the deplorable occurrences of yesterday, with the exception that a single blank volley was fired at a crowd near the Warsaw station. Careful investigation shows that no bullets were fired. The military everywhere had a firm grip on the situation, and the police used every precaution, such as forbidding the sale of petroleum and advising persons to remain indoors. The tension, which was somewhat relaxed in the morning, continues to increase during the day. Conditions appeared to be ominous when, shortly after dark, the workmen in the electric plants walked out, refusing triple pay to remain and plunged into darkness half of the city, including the Nevsky Prospect, which is in the fashionable residence quarter. The water supply also was cut off, and a veritable panic en-

sued. Tales that dynamite was in the possession of strikers, and that it was their purpose to sack and burn the town, were circulated, and many people were horror-stricken.

Reserve troops were called out to guard the darkened streets. The people still in the streets, except a few strikers and rousers,

Fled to Their Homes.
Police officers visited every house and street and ordered all not to venture out at their peril, and turn out the lights in their front windows. Shopkeepers and even private house owners boarded or barred their windows and doors. After about four hours soldiers from the engineer corps, with the aid of German engineers from factories, started up the plants. When the lights were turned on, except for the patrolling cavalry and infantry, the streets were deserted.

At midnight, when life in the Russian capital is usually quiet, St. Petersburg resembled a city of the dead, invaded by a hostile army. The facades of the buildings were indignantly decorated by red and black crosses, and every restaurant and place of amusement was closed. The only sound to be heard was the dejected patter of the hoofs of the cavalry horses, and the tramp of marching men moved to and fro.

The guards at the palace of the grand dukes are especially heavy, and over 20,000 troops are massed at the Tsarsko-Selo.

The factory and mill districts of the city were practically deserted to-day. St. Petersburg has often had rioting along the streets of demonstrators, and Cossacks charged with whips and sabres, but the bloodshed of yesterday is unparalleled in its history, and the many stories of brutality told by the populace seem to have convinced them that the programme

Deliberate Blood Letting
was planned to overawe the strikers. This is most indignantly denied by the authorities, who protest most earnestly that they regret that the situation compelled such stern measures. They say order had to be restored, or the city would have fallen into the hands of the mob.

The sale of petroleum has been forbidden by the police to prevent the possibility of the strikers attempting to destroy the electric stations.

The estimates of the number of dead and wounded yesterday continues to vary greatly, as at least a majority of the killed and wounded were

Carried Off By Their Comrades.
Few of these taken to the hospitals have survived. The official account of the strikers killed and wounded. From careful investigation by the staff of the Associated Press it appears that the estimates of 600 killed last night seems too liberal. There were 47 killed and 74 wounded at the Putiloff works, where the greatest casualties occurred; about 60 in the Alexander gardens, 15 in the Vassili Ostroff district, and the remainder at various other points.

REFORM PARTY.
The Future Provincial Government of Russia—Will Appeal For Funds.
London, Jan. 24.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that as the outcome of the meetings of the reform party of Gorky, Annensk, Arzinsk and others, and their adherents Saturday night and Sunday, a body of men has been constituted who regard themselves as the future provisional government of Russia. As yet, the correspondent says, there are 60 ciphers, but they hope some sudden stroke of luck will enable them to overturn the existing regime, and at the same time they recognize the fact that non-success may lead them to Siberia or the tomb.

The correspondent adds: "I am not permitted to reveal their identity. They are not adventurers, but men of standing, whose names are widely known and deeply respected here and abroad. They have requested me to state that their financial policy would be to respect all Russia's loans and obligations entered into before January 22nd, but to repudiate any foreign loans contracted in the future. They have decided, in conjunction with the strike leaders, to appeal to English-speaking people throughout the world for financial assistance to enable them to continue the struggle for freedom."

SENSATIONAL STORIES.
Report That Soldiers Have Been Killed By Bombs.
London, Jan. 24.—Special dispatches from Russia to the London papers to-day again bristle with sensational statements. For instance the correspondent at Kiev, of the Express, asserts that the navy at Sevastopol has destroyed naval headquarters, there, and that a revolutionary outbreak of the sailors of the Black Sea fleet is now going on. They claim their lives have been saved unharmed by overwork and robbery by corrupt officials, and give circumstantial details of 8,000 of these men rising and attacking their officers and firing and destroying the buildings while the troops summoned to quell the revolt refused to fire at all, or fired into the air.

LEAVING THE CAPITAL

Citizens Are Sending Their Wives and Children to Places of Safety.

London, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg timed 12:21 p.m. to-day says:

"Crowds of strikers are again concentrating on the Nevsky Prospect.

"The situation is so tense that many inhabitants of St. Petersburg are sending their wives and children to Helsingfors and elsewhere for safety.

"A meeting of 350 barristers and solicitors has passed a resolution of solidarity with the strikers, protesting against the action of the government in provoking bloodshed, declining to plead in the courts and deciding to open a subscription in aid of the propaganda."

RIOTING AT MOSCOW.
Outbreak Reported in the Old Capital—More Troops Called Out.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the city is quiet, but extreme tension exists.

Riots have begun in Moscow and the ranks of the strikers are constantly augmented. Additional troops have been brought to the capital.

OFFICIAL REPORT.
Crowds Dispersed on Monday When Over Troops Appeared—Sunday's Casualties.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—An official account of yesterday's events was as follows:

During the morning there was no collision between the rioters and the troops. Detachments of soldiers had no need to use their arms as the crowds dispersed when the troops appeared.

In the course of the day an attempt was made to attack Gostinney Dovor market, but it was repulsed.

Workers at the electric stations joined the strike in the evening. Then some groups, taking advantage of the darkness, began to break windows in the shops, but order was everywhere quickly restored.

No person was killed or wounded on Monday.

The exact number killed on Sunday was 96, wounded 338, of whom 53 were treated at the city's expense.

A QUIET MORNING.
Only Small Squads of Cossacks Patrolled the Streets—Cossacks' Houses Wrecked.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—2 p.m.—St. Petersburg wears a less martial aspect to-day. Everywhere troops have been drawn into court yards. Only pickets are left outside and small squads of Cossacks are patrolling the streets. Stores along the principal thoroughfares are mostly closed and barricaded.

The correspondent of the Associated Press drove up the Nevsky Prospect, and with the help of daylight realized that the damage done in store fronts was more considerable than appeared last night. A large number of business houses were wrecked, the mob having devoted itself principally to confectioners and pastry cooks.

Enormous crowds of strikers and many sightseers, encouraged by the mild weather, were promenading the sidewalks this morning and the street cars were again in operation. All has been quiet up to this hour.

The correspondent of the Associated Press noticed several men distributing proclamations. The people formerly were shy of accepting such documents.

Now they are eagerly accepting them and have nicknamed them "Lastotche" (swallows), an allusion to the spring, which has become a synonym of revolution.

The correspondent secured a number of copies. They are all signed by the "Russian Social Democratic Labor Party." One proclamation dated January 22nd reads:

"Comrades, so long as autocracy exists no improvement in our condition is possible. Therefore we continue to inscribe on our banner the following demands:

"The immediate cessation of the war.

"The summoning of a constituent assembly of representatives of the people elected by universal and equal suffrage and direct secret ballot.

"The removal of class and race privileges and restrictions.

"The inalienability of the person and domicile.

"Freedom of conscience, of speech, of press, meetings, strikes and political operations.

A second proclamation, dated January 23rd reads:

"The proletariat of all countries are united.

"Citizens, you yesterday witnessed the heaviest cruelty of the autocratic government. You saw blood flowing in the streets; you saw hundreds slaughtered in defence of the cause of labor; you saw the death and heard the groans of the wounded women and defenceless children. The blood and tears of workmen were spattered around where their heads had been laid.

"Who directed the soldiers to aim his rifle and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers? It was the Emperor, the Grand Dukes, the ministers, the generals, the nobles of the court. They are the murderers. Stay them.

"To arms, comrades. Seize the arsen-

als and the arms at the depots and at the gunsmiths.

"Lay low the prison walls. Liberate the defenders of freedom, demolish the police and gendarme stations, and the government and state buildings.

"We must throw down the Emperor and the government and must have our own government.

"Long live the revolution."

Gen. Prince Vallaitchhoff, commander of the guards, has not yet announced the stringent rules accompanying a state of siege, such as forbidding persons to leave their houses after 10 p.m. without special passes, and the extinguishing of all lights in private houses after that hour. The authorities evidently are still confident that they have the situation well in hand.

AT MOSCOW.
Strike Spreading and All the Printing Works Have Been Closed.

Moscow, Jan. 24.—The strike is spreading rapidly. All printing works have been stopped. No newspapers will be issued to-morrow. Thus far there has been no collision with the police.

Employees of the Bachstein, Michaeloff, Linder and Schroeder factories have joined in the strike.

Employees of the tanneries, who are out on strike, remain quiet. The police ordered all strikers to be removed from the windows of the gunsmiths, a majority of whom have closed their shops. The strikers here at noon to-day totaled 10,000.

CLOSING WORKS.
Body of Strikers Force Five Hundred Men to Leave Employment.

Moscow, Jan. 24.—A body of strikers at noon to-day forced their way into the works of the firm of Hopper & Co. and compelled 500 men to join the strike. Simultaneously factories and other works were closed throughout the districts adjoining Daniloff street.

WORKS CLOSED.
Men Employed in Factories and Railway Shops at Kovno Are on Strike.

Kovno, Russia, Jan. 24.—Work has been stopped at all the factories and railroad shops here.

Kovno is the capital of a Russian government of that name and has about 500,000 inhabitants.

MADE HIS ESCAPE.
Thief Stole Brass Plate From Russian Embassy in London.

London, Jan. 24.—A big brass plate at the entrance of the Russian embassy here was wrenched off at 2 o'clock this morning. A special constable on duty at the embassy witnessed the act, but was unable to get to the spot in time to arrest the man, who eluded pursuit. The incident is regarded as simply the act of a common thief.

THE SPREAD OF STRIKE IN RUSSIA.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—St. Petersburg will be declared in a state of siege to-morrow, General Treppoff, until recently chief of police of Moscow, has been appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg, and has taken up quarters in the Winter Palace. Strangely enough, the only precedent is the case of General Treppoff's father during the reign of nihilistic terrorism under Alexander II, and it is also a strange coincidence that unsuccessful attempts were made on the lives of both. General Treppoff is a man of great energy, his measures he adopted at Moscow for the suppressing the student demonstrations in December last provoked much resentment, and the revolutionists recently condemned him to death.

The aspect of the Russian capital is decidedly more calm. Business, which had been at a complete standstill, has been resumed upon a limited basis. The employees in a few of the smaller factories resumed work to-day, and the crowds of strikers in the streets were diminished. Troops, although in evidence, were not so numerous as on Monday, and a more confident feeling exists in official circles that the seagistic measures which have been inaugurated will insure the safety and quiet of the city.

Beneath the surface, however, the ferment continues, and the public nervousness and apprehension as to future developments is still unaltered.

Meetings of different classes in opposition to the order of things, were held during the afternoon and evening, but the warlike element which was suddenly brought together by the tragic events of last Sunday are advancing on different plans, and no common ground of action yet has been found.

In the meantime the police are actively searching out the leaders. Three well-known Russian authors and a prominent editor were arrested to-day, and the prisons are filled with revolutionists and student orators.

Such measures may result in more terrorism to-morrow, but the consensus of opinion is that the immediate actions of the strikers depends upon what occurs in Moscow and other large cities of Russia where the workmen are beginning to strike. Over 100,000 men are out in the ancient capital of the empire to-night. A telegram from Moscow to the Associated Press at midnight reported that there had been no disorder there as yet.

There will be a big demonstration

and surrounding districts are quiet. Traffic and business are proceeding as usual.

MANY ARRESTS.
Prominent Agitators and Extreme Liberals Taken Into Custody.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—6:15 p.m.—The lower section of the Nevsky Prospect, including the winter palace district and the quay where the embassies are located, is in darkness and there has been a resumption of the panicky feelings of yesterday. Nevertheless the authorities express increasing confidence that the backbone of the strike is broken and that all prominent agitators and many extreme liberals have been arrested. Father Gopon has disappeared and is said to be in Moscow directing the strike there.

For the moment the men are without a plan of action and are seemingly commencing to realize that without arms it is folly to resist the troops. The strikers are paralyzed. There is general fear that the revolutionists and terrorists who are coming to the front will begin a reign of bomb throwing and that the political exiles' association known as the "Black red cross" will make large contributions.

There is no truth in the report circulated that strikers 30,000 strong are marching upon Kolpino, twenty miles from St. Petersburg, for the purpose of seizing the small arms' factory there.

IN FINLAND.
Demonstration at Helsingfors Where Number of Workmen Were Arrested.

Helsingfors, Finland, Jan. 24.—Thousands of workmen joined in a demonstration here to-night. Assembling on the huge steps of the Nicolai cathedral, they paraded the streets till midnight, waving red flags. The windows of public houses, hotels, breweries and a number of newspaper offices were broken. The police interfered, rather late, arresting fifty of the workmen.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.
No Disturbances at St. Petersburg Yesterday—Many Foreigners Leaving Country.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—2:30 p.m.—While the city is quiet there is still extreme tension in St. Petersburg, but from Moscow comes news that disorders have begun there, and the lull here may be only the precursor of another storm.

Not a single mill or factory has started up. This is very significant, indicating that the workmen are being supplied with the sinews of war. None have applied for pay at the factories, although some have two weeks' pay coming to them.

The crowds in the streets are sullen, and several thousand additional troops were brought in at daylight and housed in barracks. Machine gun batteries were also placed at several points for emergency.

The terror of the people has been somewhat relieved, but the dread of the next few days continues. Many foreigners are leaving Russia for abroad.

The foreign embassies are not manifesting alarm. They are expressing confidence that the government will be able to handle the situation, and that there is nothing now warranting apprehension for the lives or safety of their fellow countrymen.

The authorities insist that the danger of the situation is exaggerated, continuing to scout the idea of a revolution and maintaining the ability of the government to meet all emergencies.

Traffic between St. Petersburg and Moscow and St. Petersburg and Warsaw is uninterrupted. The Northern express arrived on schedule time.

During the afternoon came the news that workmen were going out at Kovno and Vilno, but particulars were lacking.

Although the crowds on the Nevsky Prospect continued to increase during the afternoon, just as they did yesterday, there have been no collisions up to this hour. Moreover during the day several of the smaller mills resumed work, and the men at other mills assured their employers that they were anxious to return, but that the strikers threatened to kill them if they did so.

The wildest rumors are in circulation. A mob is reported to be marching on Tsarsko-Selo to see the Emperor, as the military marched to Marselles to ask King Louis XVII. of France for bread in 1789, but the story is utterly without foundation.

In certain quarters, where the woes of Russia are always laid to the door of Great Britain, the feeling against the British has become intense, it being charged that the British are furnishing money to bring about a revolution.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.
Supreme Court of Hawaii Decides Part of Line is Taxable as Personal Property.

Honolulu, Jan. 17, via San Francisco, Jan. 24.—The Supreme court of Hawaii has given a novel decision, to the effect that the six miles of the trans-Pacific cable which lie within the three-mile limit below low tide mark is taxable as personal property. The cable company made no return against the assessment valued it at \$42,000, and the Supreme court declares its taxable value at \$16,000.

CONFERRING WITH THE GOVERNMENT

J. D. FARRELL HERE FOR THAT PURPOSE

The Great Northern is Seeking Definite Settlement of Affairs Before Session Opens.

J. D. Farrell, assistant to President Hill, of the Great Northern, and who is also recognized as the political agent of the company in its negotiations with the provincial government, is in the city, as mentioned in the Times Tuesday. He is accompanied by Samuel Hill, an official of the Great Northern, and Charles H. Babcock, who is at the head of the land department of the company.

The object of the visit to Victoria at the present time, Mr. Farrell says, is for the purpose of meeting the government on matters connected with the company's business in the Kootenays. He will remain here for some days.

With the approach of the opening of the session it is but natural that Mr. Farrell should want to know exactly where his company stands with respect to the government program.

It is believed the negotiations are with respect to the route to Princeton, where the Similkameen mineral fields would be touched.

The legislature will meet two weeks from to-morrow, and it is safe to say that the railway policy of the government is not yet formulated. Few members expect that even if a policy is agreed upon by the government that it will ever survive the Conservative caucus, and will assuredly never be announced to the House.

A short time ago the Premier and other members of the ministry are said to have met the confidential agent of the C. P. R. at Vancouver, presumably to discuss railway questions.

Mr. Farrell will likely demand a definite answer with respect to the lines which he represents before he leaves the city.

STOESSER'S PROCLAMATION
Published After Capitulation of Port Arthur—Russians Praise Japanese.

Chefoo, Jan. 23.—Thirteen junks, containing 500 men, women and children, after a passage of sixty hours from Port Arthur, arrived here to-day. The passengers were immediately sent on board the British steamer Munachen, chartered by the Russian government to take them home. Eleven other junks were expected, and as a gale is now rising, anxiety as to their safety is being expressed. Steamers are searching for them.

Among the arrivals to-day was the Russian civil administrator, M. Werchiner, who was permitted by the Japanese to leave so that he might take charge of the refugees. He was accompanied by a paroled officer, who acted as his assistant.

All the Russians speak highly of the consideration shown them by the Japanese after the fortress capitulated, and the majority of them look upon their long wait upon the shores of Pigeon Bay without shelter as being unavoidable.

Steamers with Russian refugees from Port Arthur arrived here to-night, but owing to the prevalence of a high gale the passengers were not landed.

One of the passengers arriving to-day brought a copy of General Stoessel's final proclamation to the garrison, dated January 7th. In it the Russian commander reviews the glorious record of the defenders, and refers to the slow, relentless capitulation of the Japanese, and to the ceaseless rain of great shells, which, he said, nothing could resist, and the utter exhaustion of the resisting power of the fortress.

"It is apparent," the proclamation says, "that further resistance would be merely daily murder. It is the duty of every commander to avoid useless sacrifice of lives. It is not hard to die for one's country, but it must be brave enough to surrender."

General Stoessel's last act before leaving Port Arthur was to kneel and say a short prayer, and then to kiss the ground he had held for so long and so valiantly defended.

ENTERTAINED BY EMPEROR.
United States Minister and Legation Staff Dined With the Mikado.

Tokio, Jan. 24.—The Emperor to-day received Minister Olescopter, and the staff of the American legation in special audience and later entertained them at luncheon, Prince Fushimi and a number of Japanese of high rank being present. His Majesty treated Resident Roosevelt and those present, including the legation staff.

SAMOA'S GOVERNOR.
Tuitaile, Samoa, Jan. 10, via San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Capt. Moore, United States navy, arrived on January 5th to succeed Capt. Underwood as commander and civil governor of the islands. He will assume duties on the 30th of January, when Capt. Underwood expects to leave for the States.