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shore to the point of com-
and containing 100 acres

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The Victoria Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION
VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1905.

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WARSHIPS SENT TO QUELL REBELLION

Will Try to Re-Take Riga From Revolutionaries--Cossacks Massacred While Asleep.

New York, Dec. 15.—St. Petersburg dispatch to the Sun, dated December 15th, says:

"Warships have been sent to Riga from Libau to quell the rebellion there and to capture the town.

"This action was taken in response to an urgent dispatch from Governor Sveginsteff, who asked for a cruiser and two torpedo boats heads troops. He declared it was imperative that strong reinforcements be sent immediately. They can be sent by sea. Communication by land is interrupted. Couriers are stopped.

"According to unofficial reports the army at Riga continues.

"The troops are powerless or unwilling to attack the rebels."

Plot to Seize Witte.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—Via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 15.—The official telegraph agency is authorized to state that the reports published abroad to the effect that Irkutsk, Siberia, has been in flames, that fighting has occurred between loyal and mutinous troops at Harbin, Manchuria, that another mutiny has occurred at Vladivostok, and that Khar'kov and Elizabetgrad are ablaze are pure inventions.

Cossacks Slaughtered.

New York, Dec. 16.—The special correspondent in Russia of the American cables from St. Petersburg, under date of December 15th:

"I have just had a talk with Mrs. Lepeshoff, the wife of a colonel in the imperial artillery, stationed at Riga, and she has just returned from a visit to St. Petersburg from the rebellious Baltic fortress. She was very much agitated even when in the comparatively safe shelter of her St. Petersburg friends.

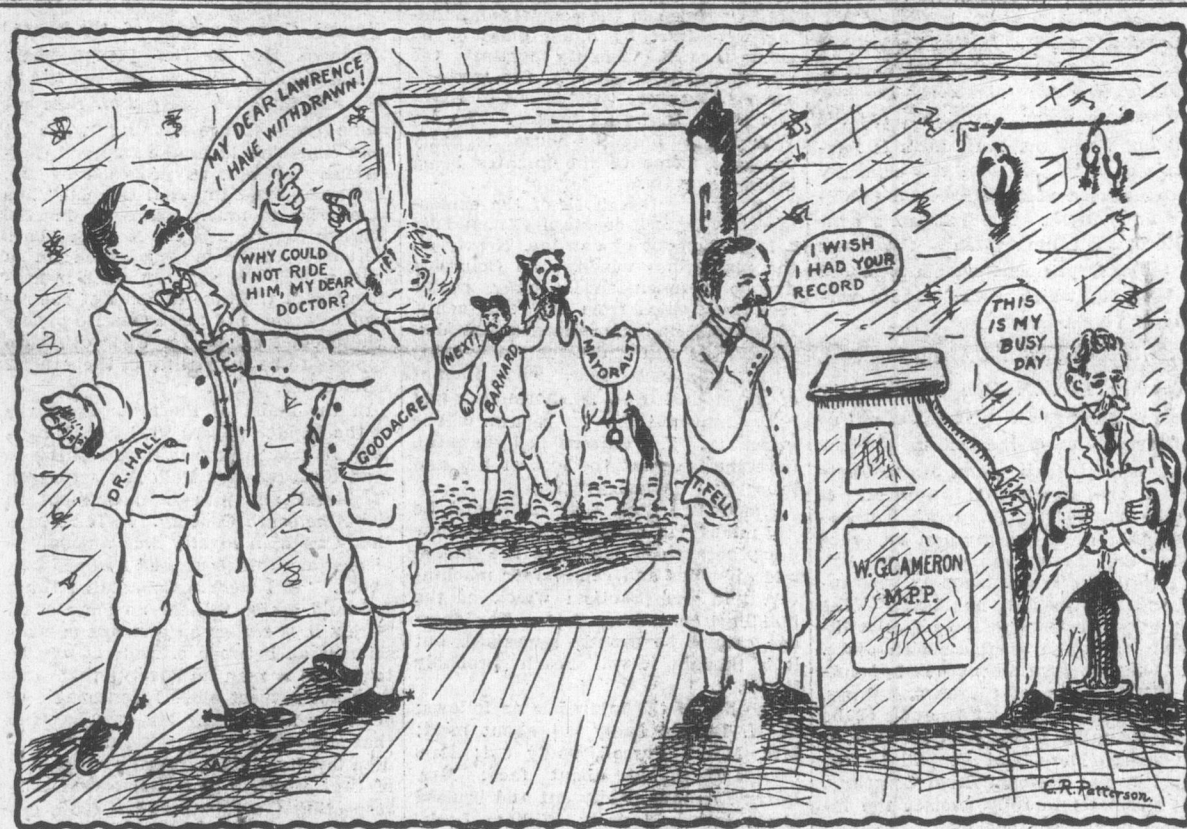
"You know," said Mrs. Lepeshoff, "that rebels in Riga threatened to hold me hostage so as to render my husband's position intolerable to 'spike the guns,' as one of them said, so secret arrangements were made, and I was carried out of Riga in the dead of night, safe, but broken-hearted to leave my husband, but he insisted, and I obeyed.

"The condition in the Baltic province is one of wholesale mutiny, and in Riga it is one of terror. When I left the rebels were in possession of most of the town and my husband told me that day that they had butchered a detachment of Cossacks whom they found asleep in a courtyard. Every day there were terrific fights between the rebels and the few loyal troops left us, and almost every hour I heard the whirl of machine guns.

"Are the authorities powerless? I asked. 'Nearly so, I fear,' answered Mrs. Lepeshoff.

"Governor Sveginsteff dispatched an urgent message to St. Petersburg for additional troops, but the rebels in some way learned of his appeal, and sent a deputation to the palace to inform him that all the ships in the harbor would be burned should any attempt be made to use one vessel to transport troops to Riga.

"Terrible as are the scenes in Riga, things are even more terrible in the surrounding country. Most of the troops have been brought into towns, and the country is left absolutely to the revolutionaries. The most agonizing scenes are being enacted, too terrible, my husband said, for me to tell details. The rebels are under the command of a non-commissioned officer called Nerofkin, and they stop at nothing."



THE VACANT SADDLE—WHO WILL BE UP?

SOLDIERS USED MACHINE GUNS

DURING FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF RIGA

Conditions in Province Growing Worse — The Trouble in the Manchurian Army.

TELLS OF TRAGEDY.

DISASTER IN ROSSLAND MINE

BOXING CONTESTS.

THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

says "Up to the present there has been no sign of a rebellion on the part of the troops stationed at Warsaw, who number 60,000, except that on several occasions they refused to fire on the people, but well-informed people expect that any day they may see the troops displaying the red flag."

Arthur Leffingwell, the American consul at Warsaw, who is here, said to-day, "The distress at Warsaw arising from lack of food already is great. From the consulate I witnessed daily the distribution of loaves of bread to men and women. Should this charity cease with the winter, many will suffer. For a long time the newspapers have not dared to refer to the tragedy, but now they are publishing accounts of these desperate happenings."

Mrs. Munckton, charged with murdering her husband, gives evidence.

Boston, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Mattie Munckton, on trial for the murder of her husband, to-day told the jury her story of the killing. She was on the stand all day, and will be called again to-morrow to finish her narrative of the domestic difficulties which she declares led to the fatal encounter. Mrs. Munckton fainted once during her recital, and it was some minutes before she could be revived.

She related many acts of cruelty her husband had practiced towards her, dwelling particularly on his treatment of her on the night of the tragedy. In the early hours of the morning she declared she resented what Munckton had done and threatened to have him arrested. She says her husband replied that she would never live to do it. It was then she said that she took the shotgun to her room. Later she heard a noise and went to the kitchen and found Munckton with an axe. He knocked her down and threatened to gash her throat, she struggling away and securing the gun fired at him. Mrs. Munckton told the jury she had not intended killing her husband. She fired his feet in self-defense, hoping to maim him and thus protect herself from his attacks.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 15.—Kid Herman of Chicago, last night beat Eddie Hanlon, of San Francisco, in a fierce 20-round fight. There was not a moment from start to finish of every round that the two lightweights were not in action, and the going found them fighting. Hanlon forced the pace and made it a terrific one from the start, and never for an instant gave ground. To a great extent he gave up his crouch and stood up and boxed with Herman. At this style of fighting Hanlon was at a disadvantage, as Herman was far the cleverer of the two, and his blows were nearly all clean and well-timed. The eighth, ninth and eleventh rounds were the best. Hanlon appearing to have the advantage in strength. In the twentieth round Hanlon had Herman very tired. As the Chicago man lost his guard for his stomach Hanlon pounded him about the body, and had him staggering at the finish. Hanlon was the favorite at 10 to 5, but Herman was strongly supported.

Stockton, Cal., Dec. 15.—Kid Grant, of Seattle, last night knocked out Young Choyinski, of San Francisco, in the first minute of the tenth round with a right swing to the jaw. The men are lightweights.

Kid Bell, of Denver, knocked out Heck Morrell in the first round.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Representative Parker, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill providing that persons receiving rebates from railways may be compelled to pay to the government twice the amount of such rebates. Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill imposing a head tax of \$40 on immigrants. The bill will not apply to the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii or Guam.

Madrid, Dec. 15.—Italy has accepted the proposition of Spain to hold the Moroccan conference at Madrid instead of at Algiers. It is now expected that the representatives of interested powers will meet at the Spanish capital on January 10th.

Constantinople, Dec. 15.—Barton Hall, the American college for girls, in the suburb of Scutari, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The students, including a number of boarders, were in bed when the flames were discovered. All the inmates were rescued.

MORE TROOPS FOR BALTIC PROVINCES

MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS

Rumors That the Letts are Preparing For Massacres—Emperor Nicholas Supports the Premier.

St. Petersburg, Midnight, Dec. 14.—According to reports from Tsarsko-Selo, the reactionary cabal headed by Gen. Count Alexis Ignatieff and M. Steschinsky, formed to effect the downfall of Count Witte and to create a dictatorship, has failed, and His Majesty is standing firmly by the Premier.

M. Menshikoff, the writer, who is in close touch with the court, is out with a strong article demanding the inauguration of an aggressive fight against the revolution before it is too late.

M. Menshikoff says: "The revolutionaries, like the French convention, openly send out emissaries and do not conceal their intentions. They act in the full light of day, while the government works in secret. The government, it is true, has cannon, but perhaps only for the present, while they are not necessary. Where they are needed none can guarantee they will not be in the possession of the revolutionaries. The present

Anarchy and Suspense are due the inaction of the government. Witte, like Kouroupatkin, not only permits the enemy to concentrate his forces, but to make his depostions and to choose the moment for giving battle. Such tactics will no more win in Russia than they did in Manchuria."

The government is sending several columns of troops to the Baltic provinces of Estonia and Courland, and to Riga. In response to appeals from the German embassy demanding the restoration of German subjects the government has replied that simple troops are now on the way to insure the protection of all foreigners.

August Von Hennings, a prominent member of the Baltic nobility, and assistant chief of this district, was murdered near Riga by a revolutionary band. Two dragoons who were detailed to guard the residence were also killed. A servant, who had walked sixty miles brought the details of the horrible event here. According to the servant, the revolutionaries demanded that Von Hennings give up his sword. On being told that as an officer he could not surrender with honor, the revolutionaries shot him. Subsequently his head was hacked off and his body cut to pieces and fed to dogs.

M. Bompard, the French ambassador, who returned suddenly a fortnight ago on account of the crisis, has left for Paris, and it is understood that he is the bearer of important dispatches.

A message received from Moscow by telephone says that according to reports received there Antonius, bishop of Volhynia, in southwest Russia, is instructing the priests to

in that portion of the country. It is stated that some of the priests are inciting the population against the Jews, Poles and students, as enemies of the country.

The council of workmen has issued the following address: "We extend our most sincere sympathy to our brothers, the soldiers and sailors at Sebastopol and elsewhere, whose blood has been spilled with ours in the common cause. We call upon the proletariat to organize with redoubled energy for an armed revolt, which will liberate the people."

The explanation offered of the mania which has seized the peasants in many provinces to cut down forests, both public and private, is that the majlis have been made to believe that the Emperor has declared a division of the arable land, and that he desires to bring the forest lands into that category.

The last call to organize is the chimney sweeps. They have decided that it will be impossible for them to work without the promulgation of a constitution.

The holy synod has instructed the clergy hereafter to solemnize marriages of orthodox Christians with old believers.

A constant stream of reports is coming in to the effect that the military, principally the engineers and engineer battalions and the horse artillery, are formulating demands for better food and clothing and more humane treatment.

The balance sheet of the government for the first eight months of the current year makes a fairly favorable showing. The expenditures totalled \$891,500,000. The receipts were \$1,006,000,000, including \$333,000,000 from the proceeds of loans, etc. The receipts were \$39,500,000 in excess of those for 1904, the ordinary expenditures \$5,000,000 less. The balance continues to hesitate. Imperial fairs closed to-day at 78%.

Afraid to Interfere.

Stockholm, Dec. 15.—The Dagana Nystrater's correspondent, who returned here to-day from Riga, said: "The Letts, constituting a majority of the population of Livonia, control

the situation there. Their leader, M. Jansohn, editor of the Deens Lapas, is also head of the moderate revolutionary societies, and has command of everything. Their hatred of the German speaking population, which is unrelenting, caused by years of oppression on the part of the German nobility.

The peasants around Riga are burning estates and murdering land owners. The Germans of Riga expect a St. Bartholomew night and it is evident that the Letts are preparing for a wholesale slaughter. The central part of Riga can be protected at the bridges if the army is true.

"In each block one house has been prepared as a fortress in which to shelter the Germans when the massacre starts.

"Murders are committed in broad daylight, mostly for revenge, and the police are afraid to interfere. The governor-general does not dare command the troops, not knowing whether they will obey orders. Several country committees have established republics, intending later to confederate into a Baltic republic.

"The revolutionaries are preparing an irresistible strike for January and the workmen are being armed.

Strike Leaders Stand Firm.

Moscow, Dec. 14, via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 15.—The leaders of the post and telegraph strike declare they will never surrender until Interior Minister Dur-nov and Mestanioff give up posts and their demands are satisfied. Over a thousand men have been dismissed from the post office service, which continues to be blocked, not a single telegraph wire is working out of Moscow, and the telephone lines which are badly crippled are the only means of communication.

Another Appeal.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14, via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 15.—The Emperor's name day, December 19th, will be signaled by an important peasant manifesto and the publication of an election law.

Dimitri Shipoff, president of the Moscow Zemstvo, the most commanding figure among the moderate Liberals, who has been consulted in the preparation of the election law, is out with a strong appeal to all who have the welfare of their country at heart without regard to party, to unite thus to insure the peace of the nation.

Under the leadership of the law and order party an attempt is being made to organize a counter peasant party in opposition to the Moscow peasant congress.

The post telegraph congress at Moscow is still holding off, insisting that the strikers can be victorious, although, unless a new development enters into the situation, their cause is

Apparently Lost.

The ranks of the strikers are being deserted, and those returning to work are compelled to sign a declaration of intent that they will not be enticed into union again, and agree not to meddle with politics in the future.

Nevertheless the strikers can cripple the postal service for an indefinite period, and without striking operators it is impossible for the government to secure a resumption of telegraphic communications.

There are no signs of a break in the situation and business men everywhere are in despair at the outlook. Runs on the banks are in progress at many places in the provinces.

The strikers here continue their attacks on mail wagons and the robbery of letter boxes.

The provincial Zemstvos are complaining that they are unable to collect the taxes without the aid of the federal government, and they have been obliged to close the offices.

Throughout the Volga and Don regions the peasants continue to cut down the wires.

The arrival of General Maximovitch, the successor of the late Sahakoff as the Emperor's representative at Saratoff, was signalized by an unfortunate incident. The peasants of the district of Balascheff had been "rounded up" by the authorities with the aid of Cossacks in order to persuade them to return the property which they had stolen, when suddenly the commander of the Cossacks was shot and

Fell Dead From His Horse.

whereupon the Cossacks fired on the crowd, killing four and wounding 10 persons. Gen. Maximovitch, who arrived on the scene immediately afterwards, was greatly distressed, and in the name of the Emperor promised to succor financially the families of killed and wounded.

The assassin of Gen. Sahakoff has confessed her identity, to the extent that her name is Amelia Popoff. She refuses, however, to furnish any other information to the authorities.

The announcement that the identity of the assassin of Gen. Sahakoff has been established would seem to dispose of the reports that the murderer was a man disguised as a woman.

From Tifl, Central Russia, comes the news that the estate of Ivan Petrunkevitch, president of the Moscow Agricultural Society, and a prominent member of the Zemstvo, has been sacked and destroyed.

The Novuzi says that Srd, one of the leaders of the Sebastopol mutineers, has been hanged.

FIRE IN COLLEGE.

Constantinople, Dec. 15.—Barton Hall, the American college for girls, in the suburb of Scutari, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The students, including a number of boarders, were in bed when the flames were discovered. All the inmates were rescued.