

China Ans The Rus Makes Reply to Co Breaches of trality. Points Out That Ch Enlisted by Russian Japan. Complete Refutation of Aiding the C Enemies.

Estimates Under Way Auditor General Presents Partial Report and Discussion Proceeds.

Returns Shows Gradual Decrease in Native Population of B. C.

Mr. Sloan Asks for Information as to the Status of Esquimalt.

From Our Own Correspondent. OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—A portion of the auditor general's report is presented today, so that the house can now proceed with the estimates.

The New York Central, which now runs into Ottawa, has applied a two-cent rate to its Canadian branch.

The Indian report shows a net decrease in the Indian population of 255, principally in British Columbia.

Mr. Sloan will ask the petition of the Kootenay Cariboo Pacific Railway Co., which is asking for an extension of time.

Ralph Smith will introduce a resolution this week declaring it expedient to provide for the registration of the labor union labels and the imposition of the pecuniary penalties for the illegal use of such labels when so registered.

Mr. Sloan will ask the government has any information that the imperial authorities propose to abandon Esquimalt as a naval station, and what the intentions of the government are under section 9 of the terms of union between Great Britain and the Dominion.

Mr. Cote, formerly assistant commissioner, will be associate commissioner to the Liege expedition.

The minister of railways has approved of the land asked for by the Grand trunk Pacific for a terminal on the south side of the Kamloops river at Fort William.

The transcontinental railway commission will require to give its approval.

PREPARING FOR SECOND STAGE. Admiral Kamamura Rejoins His Fleet and All Things Point to Busy Time.

Tokio, Jan. 23.—(11 a. m.)—Vice Admiral Kamamura returned to his fleet. It was recently announced that the Russian Vladivostok squadron was believed to have been repaired and it was thought it might come out at any moment. The navy department is strenuously preparing for the second stage of the war.

Britain On The Pacific Coast Agent General Turner Delivers Lantern Lecture on This Province.

Lord Mount Stephens Decorated With Grand Cross of Victorian Order.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, Jan. 23.—The third Sunday afternoon meeting of the Empire League, was on the subject of Britain on the Pacific coast.

Somewhat contrary to the majority of the district of Victoria, the Croon council have unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon their parliamentary representatives to use their utmost endeavor to remove the embargo as they view with grave alarm the high prices paid by tenant farmers for the land.

The King has invested Lord Mount Stephens with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Frederick T. Kirby, aged five, of Berlin, Newfoundland, has been awarded the Royal Victoria Medal for saving the life of a younger boy, who had fallen through the ice.

The Melbourne Age publishes a letter from the agent-general in London of Western Australia, in which he is declaring English emigrants only encouragement to come to Australia by the thousands, but Canada's advertising methods must be followed.

Considerable comment has been caused in Melbourne over the report that the Australian senator proposed to facilitate the presentation at court of a distinguished Australian patriot on the ground that he was an important personage. This is regarded as an illustration of snobishness.

TROUBLE ADJUSTED. Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—The strike between the Pennsylvania railroad has been settled. There will be no strike.

Through Stoesel's servants the soldiers were made aware of what was coming, and brave as they were, the knowledge of it strove their enthusiasm.

"At a council of war held three days before capitulation, General Stoesel re-quested that if Port Arthur should be taken by assault, there should be fighting in the streets and possibly a massacre. He mentioned the women and children of the garrison and said he thought it was the duty of the council to avert such a possibility.

Only three officers favored capitulation. "The majority of the officers of the garrison will support me saying that the capture of the fortress was a disgrace to Russia.

"On the night of January 1, every vessel in the harbor was torpedoes.

"The Japanese behaved excellently when they entered Port Arthur and there was no suggestion of disorder or lawlessness.

IN A STATE OF SEIGE

The Residents of St. Petersburg Warned Not to Leave Their Homes at the Risk of Being Shot.

REBELLION BEGUN EARLIEST

Bomb Has Been Thrown Among Cossacks Near the Winter Palace and Revolutionists Becoming Bolder.

Special Cable to New York Herald and Victoria Colonist.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Telegraphing from St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock on Monday night, the Daily Chronicle's correspondent says: "The revolution has begun in earnest. As I write the capital is literally a city of dreadful night. All lights have been extinguished and the streets are in complete darkness. The clatter of soldiers, armed to the teeth, who patrol the streets, mingle with the sound of occasional shots and the detonation of deeper and more sinister explosions, for revolution, challenged with massacre, has replied with dynamite.

"Everywhere in the suburbs where there are soldiers or public buildings, bombs are being thrown. "A state of siege prevails and orders have been issued that the people who leave their houses do so at the risk of being shot. Many frightened inhabitants are flying from the city or barricading themselves in their homes. Others are marooned in hotels, but the strikers, or revolutionists, as they may now be called, are gathering in the streets and the wildest rumors are circulated.

"Armed men are reported to be marching to their aid from various quarters. Twelve thousand strikers from the Caspian works, sixteen miles away, are stated to have beaten back a detachment of troops told off to deal with them and to be advancing on St. Petersburg.

"A bomb has been thrown among a regiment of Cossacks near the Winter palace and the revolutionists are hourly growing bolder.

"There seems every prospect of a great revolution, and this unhappy city is threatened with a reign of terror that may equal that of the French revolution.

"The Dowager Empress, that relentless opponent of reform, who might parallel Louis XVI., has fled, and the dynasty's one hope is that the troops are still staunch. It is held in rebellion with Satan trying to extinguish the fire with his hoofs."

Flight of Royal Family

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent sends the following from St. Petersburg: "Not the shooting down of defenceless men and women, nor the protection of palaces, shops, telephones and railways constitute the noteworthy result of today's rather one-sided struggle, but the flight of the imperial family from the Tzar'sko-Selo, after three and a half days of secrecy and frequent changing of dwelling from palace to palace. The Emperor hurriedly left Tzar'sko-Selo this morning, when the news had come that the strikers from Kolpino had chosen that palace as the goal of their march. Despite the reassuring statements of court dignitaries and military men, the Tzar is alleged to have lost his nerve immediately, and to have announced his intention to repair to Peterhof, which is his summer residence.

Objections occurred to official minds and Gatchina was suggested instead of Peterhof by the Dowager Empress. The Tzar consented and the imperial party thereupon made a hasty departure for the palace where Alexander III. lived in seclusion during his entire reign.

SHOOTING CONTINUES

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—(3.25 a. m.)—A report has gained currency that the shooting has resumed on the market on Vassil Ostroff and seize the provisions. At 12 o'clock a body of workmen who had started for St. Petersburg to join the strikers, were stopped and fired upon by soldiers, as to the number killed and wounded conflict.

The guards at the palace of the grand duke are especially heavy, and over 20,000 troops are massed at the Tzar'sko-Selo.

The factory and mill districts of the city were practically deserted today.

At night the lights were again turned on and revealed the Nevsky Prospect almost deserted.

The Emperor has issued a manifesto tomorrow declaring St. Petersburg to be in a state of siege.

As the day advances, the crowds in the Nevsky Prospect increase, but the police did not allow them to collect.

Squadrons of Cossacks with lances and carbines patrolled the thoroughfares as the least disturbance would result in a volley of infantry stacked arms and remained bolted at the Morskai, a fashionable boulevard of the city.

At noon troops were again marched into the palace square, where people were once more ordered to leave their homes. The grand duke's palaces are strongly guarded.

St. Petersburg has often had rioting and looting, but never so widespread as in a large section of the city, which was sacked with whips and staves, but the bloodshed of yesterday is unparalleled in its history, and many stories of brutality told, and many stories seem to have convinced them that the programme of deliberate blood letting was planned to overcome the strikers.

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

Sale of petroleum has been forbidden by the police to prevent the possibility of the strikers attempting to destroy the city by fire.

The troops received their noon meal in the streets.

The correspondent of the Associated Press drove around the Putloff district this morning, collecting and recording quiet, troops guarding the factories, policemen on their beats, and strikers sitting on their benches, and trying to convince them that they were wrong to do their brothers.

A mill-owner, in an interview, said he felt no apprehension for the safety of his property. Many men stationed outside the Putloff works were drawing the balance of their pay, thereby severing all connection with the work.

The depot and railways are guarded by regiments brought from Revel and Pskoff.

There is no foundation for the rumor that the Warsaw railroad station is on fire.

No clashes between the strikers and the officers occurred during the afternoon. There was a report of troops firing on the crowds in the Nevsky Prospect.

Disallowed At Ottawa

Dominion Objects to Educational Test Applied to Japanese Immigrants.

Local Government Not Advised—Denies Menace to Imperial Interests.

Premier McBride Questions Imperial Interference—How About Natal Act?

THE Dominion government has disallowed the act in question, which is a legislative act of the British Columbia government applying an educational test to Japanese entering that province. This act was not only an infringement of federal rights but a serious menace to imperial interests.

The above despatch, published as a special from Ottawa in a local paper yesterday, was brought to the attention of Premier McBride by a Colonist representative.

The premier remarked that no official notice of the disallowance of the act had reached the government, and, assuming the report to be true, expressed surprise at this, especially as the act is being rigidly enforced by the government.

"I can scarcely believe," said he, "if the report were true, that I should not have had news of the action of the federal executive."

"With regard to the reasons for disallowance, set out in the despatch, I am still of the opinion that there is no infringement of federal rights in the act, and does it mean a menace to imperial interests. It is well known that the act is practically a copy of the Natal Act, and if we are to believe that it is a menace to Great Britain's imperial interests in any way, the same must be said of the legislation of Natal and Australia.

"You can express my views as still being strongly inclined to the belief that the imperial authorities have not interfered at all. We have heard these reasons given before. There is absolutely nothing in them."

Asked what course would be taken by the government in regard to the matter, the premier said that awaiting official notification from the federal authorities, he was not disposed to make any statement as to the intentions of the provincial government.

"I need hardly add," said he, "that the present government stands by the position always taken by the Conservative party with regard to this question, and that, so far as we can, we propose to do everything to protect white labor on this coast."

An American On Russian Affairs

The Former Ambassador at St. Petersburg Talks of Sunday's Shooting.

Present Condition of Populace Is Intolerable and Change Must Come.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Andrew D. White, former United States ambassador to Russia, and one of the best informed Americans on Russian affairs, today said regarding the situation in St. Petersburg: "If the Czar is a weak man, as the present impression is, he can do very little. A weak man cannot know anything about the empire to speak of, because he is surrounded by Grand Dukes, women, etc., who tell him what they want him to believe and keep him from the truth away from him, which they don't wish him to hear.

"It is apparent," the proclamation says, "that further resistance would be unnecessary, in the duty of every commander to avoid needless sacrifice of lives. It is not hard to die for one's country, but I must be brave enough to surrender."

General Stoesel's last act before leaving Port Arthur was to kneel and say a prayer for the Russian soldiers, which he had held for so long and so valiantly defended.

RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The tone of the Bourse today was strongly affected by the news from St. Petersburg. There was a general lowering of prices at the outset and then a slight reaction followed by a steady depression.

The close reports that came had been re-established at St. Petersburg exerted a powerful influence. The private rate of discount was 2% to 3% per cent.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—On the Bourse here today Russian securities fell heavily, though there was not a panicky movement. The heaviest drop in Russian securities was in Fours of 1880, which lost 2.60 per cent.

On New Year's morning the officers were astonished to discover a coal sack nailed to the mast from which the imperial flag ought to have been waving.

In spite of the strictest investigation no clue was found to the guilty members of the crew.

NO TRACE OF CHILDREN.

Nanaimo, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—The corps of Cowichan Indian woodmen, who, under the direction of Superintendent Jones, have been searching for the missing Jones and Rogers children, returned home on the morning train after an unsuccessful search.

Every inch of ground for a radius of twenty miles has been covered without the slightest trace of the missing ones. At the head of the profession. It was awarded to Prof. Ross practically free of charge in connection with the movement of stars, the structure of the sidereal system.

ASTRONOMER HONORED.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Prof. Lewis Ross, astronomer of the Ledyke observatory of this city, today received official notice that he had been awarded the medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of England. This honor is conferred each year upon an astronomer not previously receiving it whose accumulation of work is considered to place him at the head of the profession.

It was awarded to Prof. Ross practically free of charge in connection with the movement of stars, the structure of the sidereal system.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

STRIKE IN MOSCOW.

Moscow, Jan. 23.—(8 p. m.)—Employees of the Bromley metal works to the number of 1000 met at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon and declared that they were unable to continue to work because of the strike. They immediately left the works, formed a procession, marched through the streets, and begged their fellow workmen in all industrial establishments to join in the movement. A majority of those who evening the streets to quit work completely. Afterwards the strikers visited the Sytin printing-works, the largest of the city, and belonging to the millionaire publisher Sytin, and induced the men employed there to strike. The works closed at 5 p. m.

GOPON IN AMERICA.

Leader of St. Petersburg Strikers Visited Boston in 1901.

Boston, Jan. 23.—Father Gopon, whose name is prominent in the dispatches from St. Petersburg, was in Boston as a delegate to the fifth anniversary celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1901. He was present at a reception given to the delegates by Governor Crane, and those who met the priest say that he was greatly impressed by the proceedings, described the governor's action in shaking hands with those present in America. The priest displayed much interest in the affairs of the United States, and especially in the police system, and the popular freedom enjoyed in America. It is believed that he has used the knowledge he gained on his visit to educate the thought of his followers in Russia.

Russians Praise Japanese Captors

Refugees From Port Arthur Reach Chefoo En Route Home.

Stoesel's Final Proclamation to the Garrison Praised Defenders

Chefoo, Jan. 23.—Thirteen junks, containing 400 men, women and children, after a passage of sixty hours from Port Arthur, arrived here today. The passengers were immediately sent on board the British steamer Mitsuwa, which is en route to the Russian government to take them home.

Eleven other junks were expected, and a gale is now rising, which is feared will be a serious obstacle to their safety is being expressed. Steamers are searching for them.

Among the arrivals today was the Russian civil administrator, M. Wechene, who was permitted by the Japanese to leave Port Arthur, and 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 forward to a long wait upon the shores of Pigeon Bay without shelter as being unavoidable.

Port Arthur arrived here tonight, but owing to the prevalence of a high gale the passengers were not landed.

One of the passengers arriving today brought a copy of General Stoesel's final proclamation to the garrison, dated January 22. In it the Russian commander reviews the glorious record of the defenders and refers to the slow, resistless march of the Japanese eorid, which, he said, nothing could resist, and the utter exhaustion of the resisting garrison.

"It is apparent," the proclamation says, "that further resistance would be unnecessary, in the duty of every commander to avoid needless sacrifice of lives. It is not hard to die for one's country, but I must be brave enough to surrender."

General Stoesel's last act before leaving Port Arthur was to kneel and say a prayer for the Russian soldiers, which he had held for so long and so valiantly defended.

MUTINY ON PRINZ HEINRICH.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Details of the mutiny on board the German cruiser Prinz Heinrich are leaking out. The mutineers were a general lowering of prices at the outset and then a slight reaction followed by a steady depression.

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