

DEFEAT OF THE ROSS GOVERNMENT

ONTARIO ELECTIONS WERE HELD YESTERDAY

Conservatives Will Probably Have Majority of Forty-Four Ministers Among the Defeated.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The Ross government was defeated at the polls yesterday. The returns are still incomplete, but sufficient is available to indicate definitely the overthrow of the present administration.

The election returns this morning give 29 Liberals and 69 Conservatives. This calculation gives South Norfolk to the Liberals, but both parties claim it. One dispatch says Charlton, Liberal, is elected, and another says that his opponent is returned by four. If it has gone Conservative, the return will stand Conservatives 70 and Liberals 28 in the House of Commons.

The successful candidates follow, the figures being the majorities: Addington—Paull, Conservative, 200. Algoma—Smith, Conservative, 180. Brant, North—Fisher, Conservative, 100.

Brant, South—Preston, Liberal, 150. Brockville—Graham, Liberal, 450. Bruce, Centre—Clark, Conservative, 200.

Bruce, North—Bowman, Liberal, figures not in. Bruce, South—Clapp, Conservative, 100.

Cardwell—Little, Conservative, 200. Carleton—Kidd, Conservative, 1,000. Dufferin—Lewis, Conservative, 400. Dundas—Whitney, Conservative, 500. Durham, East—Preston, Conservative, 700.

Durham, West—Devitt, Conservative, 120. Elgin, East—Brower, Conservative, 160. Elgin, West—McDiarmid, Conservative, 500.

Essex, North—Reame, Conservative, 800. Essex, South—Auld, Liberal, figures not in.

Port William and Lake of the Woods—Smellie, Conservative, 700. Frontenac—Gallagher, Conservative, 266.

Glengarry—McMillan, Liberal, 30. Grenville—Ferguson, Conservative, 300. Grey, Centre—Lucas, Conservative, 1,000.

Grey, North—McKay, Liberal, figures not in. Grey, South—Jamieson, Conservative, 400.

Haldimand—Koehler, Liberal, 200. Halton, North—Conservative, figures not in. Hamilton, East—Carscallen, Conservative, 474.

Hamilton, West—Hendrie, Conservative, 348. Hastings, East—Rathbun, Liberal, 200. Hastings, North—Pearce, Conservative, 850.

Hastings, West—Morrison, Conservative, 351. Huron, East—Hison, Liberal, 12. Huron, South—Eilber, Conservative, 300.

Huron, West—Cameron, Liberal, figures not in. Kent, East—Bowler, Conservative, 300.

Kent, West—McCoig, Liberal, 162. Kingston—Montgomery, Conservative. Lambton, East—Montgomery, Conservative, 231.

Lambton, West—Hanna, Conservative, 200. Lanark, North—Preston, Conservative, 400.

Lanark, South—Matheson, Conservative, 800. Leeds—Dargavel, Conservative. Lennox—Carscallen, Conservative, 50.

Lennox—Jessop, Conservative. London—Beck, Conservative, 595. Manitowish—Ganey, Conservative, 400. Middlesex, East—Hodgins, Conservative.

Middlesex, West—Ross, Liberal. Middlesex, North—Hoggins, Conservative, 136. Monk—Harcourt, Liberal, 50.

Muskoka—Mahaffey, Conservative, 622. Nipissing, East—Lamarche, Conservative. Nipissing, West—Aubin, Conservative, 500.

Norfolk, North—Atkinson, Liberal. Norfolk, South—Charlton, Liberal. Northumberland, East—Willoughby, Conservative, 700.

Northumberland, West—Clark, Liberal, 68. Ontario, North—Hoyle, Conservative. Ontario, South—Caldor, Conservative, 30.

Ottawa—May, Liberal, 224, and McDougall, Liberal, 373. Oxford, North—Munro, Liberal, 550. Oxford, South—Sutherland, Conservative, 257.

Perry Sound—Galena, Conservative. Peel—Smith, Liberal, 25. Perth, North, Torrans, Conservative, 300.

Perth, South—Monteith, Conservative, 47. Peterboro, East—Anderson, Liberal. Peterboro, West—Bradburn, Conservative, 700.

Port Arthur and Rainy River—Probably Conservative. Prescott—Larrosse, Liberal, 400. Prince Edward—Currie, Liberal, 53.

Renfrew, North—Dunlop, Conservative, 1,400. Renfrew, South—McGarry, Conservative, 455. Russell—Racine, Liberal, 1,200.

Sault Ste. Marie—Smith, Liberal, 150. Simcoe, East—Tudhope, Liberal. Simcoe, Centre—Thompson, Conservative, 400.

Simcoe, West—Duff, Conservative, 400. Stormont—Kerr, Conservative. Toronto, East—Payne, Conservative. Toronto, North—Nesbitt, Conservative, 1,398.

Toronto, South—Foy, Conservative, 3,057. Toronto, West—Crawford, Conservative. Victoria, East—Carnegie, Conservative, 763. Victoria, West—Fox, Conservative, 130.

Waterloo, North—Lackner, Conservative, 350. Waterloo, South—Pattison, Conservative, 400. Welland—Fraser, Conservative. Wellington, East—Craig, Conservative, 85.

Wellington, South—Downey, Conservative, 100. Wentworth, North—Wilson, Liberal, 25. Wentworth, South—Regan, Liberal, 200.

York, East—McCowan, Conservative, 200. York, North—Lennox, Conservative, 300. York, West—St. John, Conservative. The above returns give 69 Conservatives and 29 Liberals. This throws all the doubtful seats to the Conservatives, except South Norfolk, where Charlton is reported to have a small majority.

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AFRAID TO REOPEN THEIR FACTORIES

WOMEN PLEAD TO BE GIVEN EMPLOYMENT

Managers Say Strikers Have Threatened to Sack the Buildings—Situation at Moscow.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—The lack of money and food is already operating against the continuance of the strike. Weeping women are pleading to be allowed to resume work, but the managers are afraid to reopen in consequence of the threats of the strikers to sack these establishments.

An official note this morning announces that Emperor Nicholas has expressed his thanks to Gen. Treppoff, the new governor-general of St. Petersburg, for his distinguished and zealous services as chief of police of Moscow.

Kovno, Russia, Jan. 25.—The governor has issued a proclamation announcing that the general strike at Kovno has been brought about by the threats of a small group of workmen whose hopes for change in factory regulations and in the course of wages cannot, however, be attained by such means. He urges the strikers not to listen to the promptings of the evil-disposed, but to resume work, promising to examine the men's demands as far as possible grant them. At the same time the governor warns the strikers that in the event of disturbances in the streets he will take vigorous measures, using armed force if necessary.

Kishineff, Jan. 25.—A seditious demonstration during the performance led to a panic in a theatre here last night. A crisis in the hostility towards the government was raised in the crowded auditorium by incendiary proclamations which were showered from the balcony. The audience became panic-stricken, and considerable time elapsed before order was restored. Twenty arrests were made, including four Jewish sailors.

Mutiny of Sailors. Kiev, Jan. 24.—Details of the burning of the admiralty's yards at Sevastopol have arrived here, showing that it was the result of a mutiny of 8,000 sailors, such as never before occurred in Russia. All Saturday there had been considerable talk all over the city that the sailors in the Sevastopol barracks had grown restless and were plotting a revolt. Insubordination had occurred. Shortly after the noon hour Monday the doors of the barracks were thrown open and several thousand sailors forced their way out into the street.

Like a band of savages they threw themselves upon everything in the vicinity that could be turned into weapons. Most of the sailors had scented powder in the air, they fell into line and advanced to the officers' quarters. In the twinkling of an eye the buildings were practically demolished, and then the mutineers made for their victims. Several officers tried to check the mob, but they stood in the way of the mob were borne down and trampled under foot.

One squad of mutineers rushed to the rooms of the admiral who is said to have been particularly disliked. The officer was seized and thrown to the floor. They beat in his skull until his face was mangled beyond recognition, and then they wrecked his rooms and took every weapon they could find.

Meanwhile those on the outside had set fire to the building, which, being old and mainly constructed of wood, was burned to the ground. From these the mutineers rushed wildly through the streets, setting the city of "The revolution has begun."

There are therefore in conformance with the enemy. M. Roudneff produced the original telegram in evidence of good faith. Capt. Grove stated that he would report the matter to the embassy at St. Petersburg. He considered that the posting of the alleged telegram imperilled the lives of subjects of Great Britain, who are employed in factories here. M. Roudneff assured him that there was absolutely no cause for apprehension, but assumed the responsibility for the publication.

SHOT BY TROOPS. Many People Reported to Have Been Killed or Wounded at Rigo, Russia. (Associated Press.) London, Jan. 26.—2.40 p.m.—A dispatch to a news agency from Rigo, Russia, filed at 5.30 p.m., says that the strikers in the suburban factories there today attempted to enter the town, but were opposed by troops, who fired, killing or wounding many persons. The strikers were dispersed.

At St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The aspect of the city is almost normal this morning, and feeling is decidedly calmer. Several newspapers have appeared. The authorities, following up the programme of last night, are doing everything possible to quiet public alarm. They withdrew the troops from the streets during the night, and not a soldier was in sight in the centre of the city this morning.

In accordance with the promise to protect all workmen who would return to work, however, patrols still encircled the big establishments. The workmen appear to lack leadership. If, as the authorities believe, the majority of workmen resume work, the strike movement will be broken, and the only thing feared is a recrudescence of bomb throwing. The government is also encouraged by the comparative quiet at Moscow yesterday, and they hope no serious troubles will occur there.

At most of the mills and factories where the men appeared for work the employers decided not to resume till Monday. This is the case with the Russian Westinghouse Company. All Quiet at Moscow. Moscow, Jan. 26.—The streets this morning are quiet. The newspapers, with the exception of three, have resumed work. Work has been suspended at several of the small railroad shops.

The garrison remains on the outskirts of the city. There has been no trouble up to now, but the strike has emboldened a majority of the printing establishments. Mystery of Little Ones' Disappearance. Is as Profound as Ever—Superintendent Hussey Has Returned From Search Directed By Him.

Supt. Hussey, of the provincial police, returned Wednesday from Nanaimo, after having spent some time directing the search for the two lost children whose disappearance has aroused so much attention throughout the province. To a Times reporter Thursday the superintendent said that the mystery was as deep as ever, there being absolutely nothing in the shape of a definite clue to guide the searchers. Everything possible has been done to locate the little ones, hundreds of energetic men have traversed every square foot of country for miles around, the streams, lakes, swamps and harbor have been diligently dragged, without avail. There has succeeded therein in quick succession, and one had only to be suggested to be thoroughly investigated. The suspicion that the little girls had been kidnapped by Chinese was proven to be groundless as far as Nanaimo's Chinatown was concerned. The children have been traced to the old Southfield's workings, about four miles this side of the Coal City, but there all traces end.

Supt. Hussey engaged the ablest and most experienced trappers and hunters among the Cowichan Indians to explore the surrounding country, but they, too, were unsuccessful in finding any tangible traces. They have advanced a theory that the little ones might have been carried away by some wild beasts, panthers in particular. Near the spot where they are believed to be the traces of the children are certain tracks that the Indians say are those of a panther. Whether these beasts would attack the children when alive is a question for hunters to answer, although one would think that had they done so the signs of a struggle, slight as it would have been, would be visible. At any rate the searchers have about despaired of finding any inkling of the lost ones' whereabouts.

WILL BE REPAIRED HERE. The Steamer City of Nanaimo Is to Be Brought to Victoria. Nanaimo, Jan. 25.—The steamer City of Nanaimo broke her starboard crank shaft yesterday while on the way here and goes this afternoon to Victoria for repairs. The steamer will likely be laid up two weeks. The Thistle will replace her to-morrow morning and proceed to Union.

DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 25.—Fire early today destroyed the furniture block and Hatter building with their contents. Considerable damage was done to adjoining buildings. The estimated loss is \$130,000.

DESTROYED BY FIRE. Winnipeg, Jan. 23.—The Tremaine rolling door mill, owned by C. Wiechman, was burned last night. The loss is \$15,000.

ASSESSMENT ACT ATTACKED TO-DAY

JOHN OLIVER MAKES GOOD HIS CHARGES

He Shows How Unjustly the Farmers Are Dealt With Under the Measure.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The assessment commission set this forenoon to hear the objections raised by John Oliver, M. P., against the act. Mr. Oliver explained that he had called some public meetings of this committee to discuss the question of the assessment. A series of resolutions had been passed at these. The resolutions were published a few days ago in the Times. These took exception to the personnel of the assessment commission as the farming, mining and lumbering interests had not been represented, and the only thing feared is a recrudescence of bomb throwing. The government is also encouraged by the comparative quiet at Moscow yesterday, and they hope no serious troubles will occur there.

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"What are these?" asked Mr. Oliver, Chairman Carter-Cotton said that these included the personal property used in maintaining himself and his stock. Mr. Oliver showed that this did not amount to anything in practice. Farmers did not at present have time to reap from their own farms. Their produce was manufactured at the factory, and the same applied to nearly all the produce used. Therefore these were not subject to exemption.

Mr. Oliver further pointed out that the manufacturer worked largely on order. The goods sent out were not taxed. Therefore he was only taxed on perhaps 5 per cent of his output, that is, on goods on hand at the time of the assessment, being made. In the case of the farmer it was proposed to tax him for all the production for the year.

Chairman Carter-Cotton said that Mr. Oliver had not taken up the principal feature, namely, that the produce of the farm used by the stock was exempt. Mr. Oliver showed that if that produce was exempt it was used on the farm. Added to that was expenditure for labor, which went to increase the value of the live stock, and these in turn were assessed at the next year. There was really no exemption there, the only possibility of escape being the chance that the live stock might happen to have been disposed of in the intervening time before the assessment was again made.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow called attention to the fact that while the three districts of Fraser valley contributed only \$30,000 to the province, yet the expenditure for schools alone in the districts amounted to \$50,000. Delta alone drew more for schools than was derived from the three districts. Mr. Oliver stated that this was a matter entirely outside of the investigation. It was not fair to neglect the fact that the government derived income from sources other than taxation, and these districts were entitled to their share of these.

Vernon and Kamloops were cited by the minister of finance as districts where the contribution for taxation did not fall below the expenditure for schools. Mr. Oliver pointed out that the real estate tax was collected in them, and moreover that the government maintained all public works there.

At a meeting of the New Westminster district, was then examined. He said, in answer to the chairman, that the exemption of produce for the use of farmers and their stock was always made in the same amount. Mr. Oliver, who was assessed for about \$4,000 or \$5,000. He was exempted from taxation on his produce because he fed it to his stock. Others in the district were assessed for about the same amount, though if their stock alone was included it would be very much less than that. He found that the matter was equalized by the methods employed.

With reference to Mr. Major, Assessor Fisher explained he had not had much experience, and therefore was not very well acquainted with his duties. Asked how many farmers came under the \$200 limit in his district, Mr. Fisher said he found that there were 207.

Mr. Fisher said he had few complaints against the working of the act. He was assisting in the same amount, though if their stock alone was included it would be very much less than that. He found that the matter was equalized by the methods employed.

Before closing Mr. Oliver said he wished it understood that he was not urging anything against the assessor or his assistants. They did their best in the circumstances. During the sitting this morning Mr. Oliver challenged Chairman Carter-Cotton to go through the latter's constituency of Richmond and discuss the Assessment Act. Mr. Carter-Cotton went then and found whether the farmers were satisfied or not.

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