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S. KIDDIE Manager.

Bottles Water Bottles, ble, new rubber, and will give you All sizes, all

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BOWES,

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With Every Sale

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Application for a

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W. WOOTTON,

Registrar-General,

Victoria, B. C.,

A. D. 1904.

ICE:-

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A. R. SHERK.

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H. McFARLAN.

SOLDIERS STOPPED MARCH OF STRIKERS

FIRED ON CROWD NEAR THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Rumor That the Czar Will Appoint Commission 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 idea of actual 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 has made the decision that an extraordinary meeting of the council of the empire at Tsarskoe-Selo to-day, declared St. Petersburg in a state of siege, and ordered 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. According 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 place till the storm has blown over. According to the Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, Emperor and Nicholas yesterday went to Gatchina.

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 propagand."

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 Gostinny Dvor market, but it was repulsed. Workmen 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.

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.

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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.

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One of the passengers arriving to-day brought a copy of General Stoesser'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 remaining power of the fortress.

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General Stoesser'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.

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United States Minister and Legation Staff Dined With the Mikado.

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Social-Democrats Are Gaining the Upper Hand of Strikers—Workmen Thirsting For Vengeance.

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The social admonition irritated the Social-Democrats and does not meet with a response from the workmen, who apparently are thirsting for vengeance and are clamoring for their leaders and for the death of the Emperor.

The revolutionists are also reported to be actively preparing bombs and infernal machines to wreck the post and telegraph offices and destroy other government property. The revolutionists talk wildly of issuing a manifesto declaring a provisional government. They seem to have broken completely with the Zemstvos, whom they treat with contempt on account of what they call their "crushing" to anarchy. Dvornikoff, Prince Trubetskoi, who led the reformers of Moscow, is regarded by them with suspicion and even hatred, because in an article published by the Pravo he described the revolutionists as a Port Arthur inside of Russia, which Russia would have to overthrow. M. Hessen, editor of the Pravo, whose advanced Liberal views are well known, has been arrested.

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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 Vallaitchikoff, 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.

there to-morrow, and it is feared it will be accompanied by bloodshed. The situation concerning the military authorities at Moscow is much more serious than that in St. Petersburg. Out of over 1,000,000 of the inhabitants over two-thirds are workmen, including an exceedingly rough and turbulent element. The troops there are less in numbers, and the city does not lend itself like St. Petersburg to natural barriers against the strikers. There are no canals and hills and narrow streets, making it difficult for troops to act. Only the gates facing the walls of the old town, which surround the Kremlin, would afford the military natural places to bar demonstrations.

The appointment of General Treppoff to the governor-generalship was accompanied by an imperial decree announcing the creation of the post of governor-general. The incumbent of this office, the decree states, will be in control of all the departments of administration of the city and government of St. Petersburg, with power to demand the assistance of the minister of the interior over appointments to the municipal council and the Zemstvos, and also the right to forbid individuals to remain in the city. The decree, which is addressed to the senate, says: "Recent events have shown the necessity of the adoption of measures for the preservation of state institutions and public securities adapted to the extraordinary circumstances of the times. On this account we have considered it necessary to create the office of governor-general of St. Petersburg on the basis of the provisions of the law prescribing the duties of chiefs and governors-general."

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

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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—Reaume, 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. Parry Sound—Galena, Conservative.

Peel—Smith, Liberal, 25. Perth, North, Torrans, Conservative, 30. 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. Saint 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.

DOES NOT DESERVE TITLE OF HERO

CORRESPONDENT CONDEMNS GENERAL STOESEL

Describes Surrender of Port Arthur as Discreditable—Plenty of Ammunition and Food.

London, Jan. 25.—The Times correspondent at Peking, who has returned from a visit to Port Arthur, describes the impression he gathered there, and says: "Without witnessing them nobody could form any idea of the stupendous strength of the forts or the incredible heroism displayed in their capture."

"No foreign officer is able to find the reason for the surrender of Port Arthur. Those who have seen the condition of the fortress believe that no more discreditable surrender is recorded in history. There were 25,000 able-bodied men capable of making a sortie, hundreds of officers well nourished, and plenty of ammunition, the largest magazine being untouched and full to the roof with all kinds of ammunition for naval guns. There was, further, ample food for three months, even if no fresh supplies could be received, and besides the waters are teeming with fish. There was abundance of wine and medical comforts and large quantities of fuel of all kinds."

"The stories that the Red Cross buildings were wrecked by the Japanese fire have been pure fabrications to excite sympathy. "All accounts agree in condemning the majority of the officers who feared the failure of comforts more than of ammunition, and agree that no man ever held a responsible command who less deserved the title of hero than Gen. Stoessel."

JAPS FORM SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON

Tokio, Jan. 25.—3 p. m.—The navy department announces the formation of a special service squadron. No details are given.

THE QUESTION OF CLOSE SEASONS FOR SALMON

Government Will Likely Give Decision To-morrow or Saturday—Esquimaux Naval Station.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Jan. 26.—R. Hall, M. P. P., Minister of Fisheries, is expected here this afternoon. It is expected that a decision will be given in the salmon matter to-morrow or next day. Mr. Hall will have a conference with the minister to-morrow.

Cancer, Its Cause and Cure.

The more carefully this subject is studied the more evident it becomes that there is a peculiar condition of the blood which favors the growth of the disease and until this condition is changed by a constitutional treatment such as ours, there is little if any hope of a permanent cure. Send 6 cents for full particulars.

V. Stott & J. J. Bowmanville, Ont.

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.

Promises Enquiry. 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 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.

Panic at Kishinev. Kishinev, Jan. 25.—A sedition 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. Kieff, 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 several instances of 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 wild through the streets, setting the city of "The revolution has begun."

In their march through the city they were joined by hundreds of workmen and sailors, who took up the slogan, carrying it from one part of the town to the other.

One detachment of sailors had separated from the crowd and made straight for the naval quarters. Admiral Tschudakov was just stepping into the street, immediately went back into the building and telephoned for a detachment of infantry. A non-commissioned officer was placed at the head of the detachment and instructed to fire upon the sailors. He refused, saying that among the mutineers was his brother, and the non-commissioned officer was immediately arrested. An officer took charge of the detachment.

The body of infantry and the rioting sailors met in the vicinity of naval headquarters. The officer in charge of the soldiers gave the order to fire. Every man in the squad raised his rifle and fired into the air. Immediately the men were ordered back to the barracks and placed under arrest, but they resisted their superiors and a riot followed. Little is known of the result of this occurrence, but it is rumored that a number of soldiers were shot down and that several officers lost their lives.

A second detachment of infantry had meanwhile been ordered out to take the place of their riotous comrades and subdue the sailors. Again the two bodies met, this time in the area of headquarters building. The officers commanding the infantry shouted to the sailors to halt and throw away their weapons. In response the sailors jeered and began to throw stones at the windows of the headquarters building. Immediately the command was given to fire. At the word "fire" every rifle went up and a volley crashed against the roofs of the neighboring structures.

Amidst the cheers of the sailors the detachment was marched back to the barracks, and Gen. Volietky ordered out the famous Biestocker regiment. The men were marched out into the barracks yard, where their colonel harangued them, telling them that the safety of their country was at stake, and that it

had become their solemn duty to shoot down every man, no matter what his calling, who disobeyed orders. At this point the sailors broke from a hundred throats: "If we are to shoot," yelled some, "we will make you officers our targets."

In the meantime the rioting sailors in main their way to the most complex of buildings forming the old admiralty yards of Sevastopol. At fifty points at once fire was set to these structures. The flames spread rapidly, and the advice received here from Sevastopol, that several of the most important buildings had been saved, it was feared that the majority of the structures will be destroyed.

The latest advices state that the sailors are still running amok in the city wrecking and being joined by a large number of civilians.

John Strike. Saratov, Russia, Jan. 25.—The men in the railroad shops and other establishments here have gone out on strike.

Will Preserve Order. St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—The only decision of the government thus far is to preserve order at all costs. "The government is living over a volcano and can do nothing but to keep a close official eye on the situation. "Every other consideration must give way to the question of public order."

Private advices from all the bigger cities and towns of Russia show that there is excitement everywhere.

The red flag demonstrations at Helsinki, Finland, last night were disgusting, but there is no evidence yet of a general movement of this kind.

The appointment of Senator Linder as secretary of state for Finland, announced on January 22nd, just at this time is considered to be an unfortunate blunder, and that it was improper to have two of the ministers of the crown responsible for the act sit in judgment upon it. Complaint was made of the farming industry not being represented.

In answer to Chairman Carter-Cotton, Mr. Oliver said that meetings were held at Ladner, Cloverdale, Alder Grove, Langley Prairie, Fort Langley and elsewhere.

Mr. Oliver referred to the production of correspondence between the department and the assessor at New Westminster. A letter was read from Assessor Fisher to Mr. McKilligan, surveyor of taxes, dated 24th June, 1904, in which it was intimated that the assessor was to deduct the cost of production in filling up the list giving the cash value of the farm produce. This cost of production was described as rent, cost of labor, seed and cost of marketing. The reply of Mr. McKilligan was that these should not be deducted.

Mr. Oliver, referring to the letter written by him, which had been severely criticised, said every statement in that regard was substantially correct.

According to the act the assessor could only assess the personal property then in the possession of the taxpayer. The assessors have gone beyond this. He intimated that the assessor had asked Mr. Major for the value of his crops then growing. Mr. Oliver had asked Mr. Major if he did not meet with a good deal of opposition to this method of assessing. Mr. Major said he did find a good many opposed to it.

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are therefore in conformance with the enemy. M. Roundeff 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. Roundeff 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 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 reopened. 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.

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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 sat 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.

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.

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BOTH SIDES OF FISHING QUESTION

TEXT OF PETITION TO THE GOVERNMENT

Argument of Those Opposed to Closing Down of Industry for 1906 and 1908.

In view of the important bearing that the salmon fishing industry promises to exercise upon the welfare of this place, Victorians are naturally deeply interested in the proposal that a close season shall be inaugurated on both sides of the line in the years 1906 and 1908. As is generally known, those in favor of the movement for a close season, namely, the majority interests among the canners operating in the Fraser river district, have petitioned for the passage of an act-in-council embodying the proposals they have defined, while the canners of Puget Sound have undertaken to have a bill, containing similar provisions, passed by the Washington state legislature. The Victoria Board of Trade and other Victorians interested in the industry regard the proposed measures as markedly injurious in the effect they would have upon this island, and have delegated Richard Hall, M.P.C., to go to Ottawa to protest against their adoption. Mr. Hall is now on his way to the Federal capital. In order that the position assumed by the canners may be understood the Times publishes the petition presented by them to the Dominion government, as follows:

Vancouver, B. C., December 29th, 1904. To the Honorable Raymond Prentiss, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa:

Sir—We, the undersigned salmon canners operating in what is known as the Fraser river district, and your honorable consideration of this respectful memorial.

For several years past the "sockeye run" on the Fraser river has shown an alarming decrease in volume. In 1902, 286,477 cases ("1st of year"); 1903, 204,800 cases ("2nd of year"); 1904, 73,688 cases ("3rd of year"); and while in 1904 twenty-three canneries out of 49 were operated the entire pack could have been put up in one canner.

The following are the figures relating to the sockeye pack since 1900: 1900, 172,948 cases of sockeye were packed ("off year"); 1901, 662,682 cases ("big year"); 1902, 286,477 cases ("1st of year"); 1903, 204,800 cases ("2nd of year"); 1904, 73,688 cases ("3rd of year"); and while in 1904 twenty-three canneries out of 49 were operated the entire pack could have been put up in one canner.

The following statement shows the amounts paid for sockeye to fishermen during the respective years, and the decrease in the relative earnings of canners, fishermen, merchants and tradesmen interested.

Relative numbers of fish caught and money paid to fishermen: 1900, 72,948 cases, 11 fish per case, total fish 1,300,128, at 20c. per fish, \$379,259.00; 1901, 662,682 cases, 11 fish per case, total fish 10,589,502, at 10.62c. per fish, \$1,124,005.11; 1902, 286,477 cases, 11 fish per case, total fish 3,151,247, at 10.6c. per fish, \$335,000.75; 1903, 204,800 cases, 11 fish per case, total fish, 2,252,800, at 14.4c. per fish, \$324,607.20; 1904, 72,988 cases, 11 fish per case, total fish, 796,868, at 20c. per fish, \$159,373.60; beside the amounts paid for fish to fishermen, there are annually large amounts paid to cannery employees, steamboat men, lumber mills and others.

What therefore is 1901 the amount of money put directly into circulation in connection with the sockeye pack amounted to not less than \$2,800,000, in 1904 it only came to \$218,004. The depletion of the Fraser river affects therefore a most serious injury to Canada and to British Columbia in particular.

What these figures are depressing, the prospects for the future are even more so. There are four canneries on the Fraser River district with a capacity of about 90,000,000 fry, and we are informed that in spite of the most vigorous efforts on the part of the hatchery officials only about 20,000,000 sockeye are being bred each year. Reliable information is forthcoming that during the past few years practically no salmon have reached the spawning grounds on the upper Fraser river, consequently the outlook is very poor.

The importance of protecting and improving the supply has been present to the minds of your honorable government and to the canners for several years, but owing to the close proximity to the international boundary line and the presence there of traps, etc., it was recognized that any action on our part would prove abortive unless the co-operation of the Puget Sound authorities was secured.

close season for sockeye fishing, banning or otherwise curbing during the years 1906 and 1908, from the 10th of July to the 25th of August in each year, and the representatives of the American canners undertake to further such legislation by the immediate preparation of a bill which will be brought before the legislature when it is learned that such amended regulations have been adopted by the Dominion government.

We are credibly informed that a bill is being prepared for presentation to the legislature of the state of Washington, which inserts early in January, 1906, providing for the weekly close season of 36 hours, and the total prohibition of sockeye fishing during 1906 and 1908 on Puget Sound, and are assured that it can be carried, provided your honorable government will pass an order in council embodying the spirit of the resolution referred to in connection with Canadian waters from the Straits of Fuca to Cape Mudge in the Gulf of Georgia, and the prohibition of sockeye fishing above the weekly close season of 36 hours, and the prohibition of sockeye fishing in 1906 and 1908 instead of 1906 and 1908 as proposed.

As you are aware, the Washington state legislature only sits biennially, consequently, if legislation has to be secured, it will be serviceable, it must be done during the coming session.

Yesterday a Times representative interviewed several prominent cannerymen, who presented their side of the case. One of them put it this way: "If the weekly close season of thirty-six hours had been observed on the Fraser, fishing above the bridge prohibited, and proper safeguards adopted by the Americans, there would have been no depletion of the run. Although ostensibly there was a weekly close season, it was in name only, and it is common knowledge that, because of the manner in which it was observed, it availed but very little. It was the custom for fishermen to follow the run up the river during the closed hours and to return to the limit as it expired, to drop their nets and scoop up everything they could. Any effective weekly closed season should be made to apply to the different fishing grounds in succession, starting with those nearest to the sea, so that fish passing the first point during the prohibited time should have an opportunity to reach the spawning grounds without interception. Under the circumstances that prevailed in the past, the weekly close season was nothing more than a farce. It was adopted for the purpose of allowing the fish to pass to the spawning areas, but its effect was absolutely negated by the practice of interception that was carried on."

"If adequate safeguards are enforced during the regular seasons there will be no need of closing down in 1906 and 1908. The length of the weekly close season should be regulated according to the expected extent of the run. But all things considered, why not extend the weekly closed season so as to make it extend from Friday night until Sunday night, instead of from Saturday morning until Sunday night, as at present. This, strictly enforced, would give the fish ample time to reach the spawning grounds."

"I do not believe, and my opinion is shared by cannerymen and fishermen who, however, have no voice in the matter, that the closing down for 1906 and 1908 would be in the interest of the industry or the country. It would deprive a large number of people on the Fraser of their sole means of livelihood, and they are protesting against the proposal to a man. There is no doubt, however, that it is in the interest of the large operators and the banks, and that the big run is expected this year, and with the market 'busted' they expect to realize enough to establish themselves on 'easy street' for good."

"Then again, it should be remembered that the canners on the other side have interests in the North. If a closed season is established for 1906 on Puget Sound, the Straits and the Gulf of Georgia, there is nothing to prevent them from operating in the North, and under the circumstances their operations would be profitable. According to the petition the proposal for the conference at which it was decided by both sides to attempt to have the legislation enacted by them passed, emanated from the South. This is remarkable enough in view of the fact that for years the South people have imposed absolutely no safeguards on the industry, and now find themselves compelled to adopt means of some kind to recoup them for their losses. The petition states that the Puget Sound canners allege that they would experience difficulty in procuring the passage of legislation for a season so remote as 1907, although it will be observed that their proposed legislation has to do with a year later, that is 1908, as well as 1909."

"Now a proposal of the weekly closed period of thirty-six hours, which the Puget Sound canners profess to see enforced in common with the operators on the Fraser, I might say that I have been given to understand that one of the main arguments advanced against this requirement by the Americans is that they would find it impossible to compel its observance. They would require more powerful machinery than they could possibly have at their command. On this side of the line the regulation could be easily enforced."

"Now there is another point, and it is this: The measures that are proposed would mean that the operators on the Puget Sound cannery operators had they not perceived that the people on this island were about to take advantage of their own resources in the Straits. They would like to see so much uncertainty created by the present agitation as to interfere or prevent altogether the development of those resources to which local cannery promoters have addressed themselves. When they have been assured that the projects now in hand will continue to go ahead and the local people will be a

factor on the market notwithstanding any attempts that may be made to interfere with them."

VISITED MONTREAL Earl and Lady Grey Received a Hearty Welcome

Montreal, Jan. 24.—The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Grey and party, arrived in the city at 11.45 this morning and were met at the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd. A guard of honor of one hundred men from the Royal Scots was drawn up on the platform, and as the party alighted the band played the National Anthem. Many prominent citizens were present.

The party at once were driven to the Windsor hotel. Their first engagement was at 3 o'clock when they went to the city hall, where Their Excellencies were received by Mayor Laporte and the aldermen, and an address of welcome presented. This was followed by the presentation of the Imperial Service Order medals to Major-General James Johnston and Magloire Chevalier, all of whom had served over thirty years in the Montreal custom house. The guard of honor here was furnished by the 65th Regiment. At the conclusion of the city hall ceremony Their Excellencies drove to Notre-Dame hospital, where they were received by Dr. Lachepelle and the board of governors of the institution, and an address of welcome was read by Dr. Benoit. At 7.30 this evening Lord and Lady Grey gave a private dinner party, twenty people being present. To-night they were the guests of the board of trade at a reception attended by thousands of people. Here another address was presented by G. E. Drummond, president of the board of trade. The affair was a most successful one in every way.

To-morrow Their Excellencies have nine engagements, the principal being the conferring of the honorary degree of LL.D. on the Governor-General by McGill.

DENIES NEUTRALITY LAWS WERE VIOLATED

China Makes Counter Charges Against the Russians Who Exhorted Bandits to Fight Japanese.

Washington, Jan. 24.—China's answer to the American government's communication calling attention to Russia's charges that the Chinese were violating neutrality, was delivered to United States Secretary of State Hay at his residence to-day by Sir Shantung Lien Tung, the Chinese minister. It will later be sent to the President.

Regarding the charges that Chinese bandits are enlisted in the Japanese army, the Chinese government calls attention to the fact that they were first enlisted by the Russians as frontier guards, and fought against the Japanese. We find no Japanese officers in our national army at all. We do find in the government school in Pootungfu several Japanese officers. Most of them, however, had been engaged before the war. They are on the same footing as Russians and other foreigners in educational institutions throughout the Empire. China further regards this as a matter of internal administration, of which no other government has cause to complain.

Regarding the iron ore said to have been furnished the Japanese army, the answer says this ore is from certain mines owned by the Chinese merchants, separate from the government mines at Hangyang. The transactions are not recognized by the Chinese government.

The Mateo islands are said to have been used by the Japanese as a base for either mail or military supplies. The Chinese government has for the past year stationed a swift cruiser to watch this island, and no sign of any landing of Japanese has been reported to the government. Regarding the articles of contraband alleged to have been sent to Dalny, the answer says ships have left Chefoo without the knowledge of the Chinese government.

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Regarding the Ryeshitani incident, it is stated that the seizure was as unexpected by the Chinese as by the Russians. The Chinese government did not intend to do anything but to do everything it could against such seizures. The Chinese government later requested Japan to return the vessel, and while the incident is not yet closed, China considers she has done all possible in the matter.

The Chinese government considers that Russia has violated neutrality in a number of instances. Bridges have been built by the Russians over the Liao river, and Russian troops have encamped on the west side of the river, which is supposed to mark the boundary line of the neutral zone. In many places in the neutral zone, the Russians have forced the sale of provisions. The Chinese have made many advances to the Russians smuggling arms and ammunition. The captain of the Ryeshitani, while going to Shanghai under military escort, made his escape from the authorities in whose charge he was. It was stated in conclusion that in view of the baseless charges made by a belligerent, China feels it incumbent upon her to make this answer and let the truth be known that the Chinese government has not swayed one iota from her neutrality, and that the general attitude of the people is peaceful and has been appreciated as such by the powers.

THREE MURDERED

Prominent Mexican and Two Servants Killed by Yaqui Indians.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 24.—A special from El Paso, Texas, says: "Antonio Astizarian, a member of a prominent Mexican family, with two servants, has been murdered by Yaqui Indians in the same vicinity where five Americans were slain last Thursday. The family of M. Doane, a rancher, was robbed, but they were allowed to go with their lives."

KIDNEY CRY.—Pain in the back is the cry of the kidneys for help. To neglect the call is to deliver the body over to a disease cruel, ruthless, and finally life destroying. South Coast Kidney Clinic has powerful aids to miraculous in helping the needy kidneys out of the mire of disease. It relieves in six hours.—38.

WANT ASSISTANCE OF LOCAL CLUBS

IN REORGANIZING OLD KENNEL LEAGUE

California Associations Making Desperate Efforts to Restore Defunct Body to Life.

California kennel clubs apparently find themselves in a most uncomfortable position as a result of the premature dissolution of the Western Kennel League. The revised concessions submitted by the A. K. C. do not meet with their approval. From what can be gathered from communications sent by Norman J. Stewart, former secretary of the Western Kennel League, it seems that the league and its members are making a desperate effort to bring the clubs which formed the latter amalgamation together again, thus insuring the independence of the Pacific Coast clubs. Before moving in this direction Mr. Stewart intends trying to secure more favorable terms from the A. K. C. If he fails, every possible effort is to be made to bring the clubs on the same financial standing as the former Western Kennel League, back to the fold.

It is most improbable that the American Kennel Club will agree to any modification of the concessions submitted. This seems to be recognized by Mr. Stewart and prominent California fanciers, and the appended communication shows how anxious they are to secure the support of British Columbia associations.

My dear Mr. McConnell.—The concessions offered by the Pacific advisory board were materially altered at the suggestion of the California clubs. The altered concessions are nothing what the A. K. C. cannot grant, of course, we do not know that they will.

The understanding was that if a committee appointed by the league to deal with the concessions could obtain nothing satisfactory from the A. K. C. the league would continue in existence. Just what may happen in the next fortnight no one can say, but I do think it a pity that your club has broken away from the league and joined the A. K. C. as reported at Portland, without waiting to see what action the league took on these concessions.

I wrote you, the original concessions, which was satisfied to use in California. The concessions were withdrawn by the advisory board, the concessions substituted for them are not satisfactory to any club, except Portland, and you are aware of the conditions existing in that town, which are perhaps a good excuse for the action Portland took, much as it is to be regretted.

In event of the league continuing in existence and the B. C. clubs remaining members, I would suggest that the executive board of the league should be re-elected annually by the clubs and resident in Victoria. There has been too much fighting amongst the other clubs to make one think that we can even have harmony again with an executive board elected from post to post. It has proved very unsatisfactory and requires a radical change in its constitution.

For the same reasons I think the officers of the league should be men who have not been in part of the past management of the league, and would suggest the president and secretary be both men who are residents of the city in which the executive board will be a future meet, and that should be some town in British Columbia, as far removed as possible from the seat of our past troubles.

I will advise you as soon as the committee appointed by the league meets as to what action it takes. Yours obediently, NORMAN J. STEWART.

Members of the Victoria club interested in the negotiations between California and the A. K. C. will note a material difference between the appended concessions, drafted by prominent officials of the latter association, and the agreement, as outlined by Mr. Stewart, published in these columns some time ago.

Pacific Advisory Board.—The Pacific advisory board shall consist of seven members, five of whom shall be the present members of the board. Two members shall be nominated by the California clubs, two by the Oregon clubs and two by the Washington clubs. In the manner specified under section 2, body of representatives. These nominations shall be sent to the advisory board, and if approved, to the A. K. C. for confirmation.

On confirmation by the A. K. C. of these nominations, the nominees shall take their seats on the advisory board, and shall have board and voting powers and privileges of the old. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the advisory board, the body of representatives shall at once meet and send the names of three men, whom it would suggest to fill the vacancy, to the advisory board. The advisory shall, if approved, select and transmit to the A. K. C. one of these names for confirmation. In order to have a working board and be assured of full representation at meetings, the members of the board must be residents of San Francisco or its immediate vicinity.

tion of the Western Kennel League. He suggests that the league be composed of members elected annually by the clubs and "resident in Victoria," and that the president and secretary be residents of the same city. This would practically place the management of the league in the hands of the Pacific Coast League in Victoria's hands, and it must be acknowledged, is a commendable plan which local fanciers should feel grateful. Despite these inducements of the Victoria association, they refer to their determination to have nothing further to do with the defunct W. K. L. Owing to the summary action of the California clubs in dissolving this league, without consulting or talking into consideration the British Columbia association, when they thought they could make favorable terms with the A. K. C., "Victoria" and Vancouver clubs were left with no alternative but to join the C. K. C. Therefore they do not intend deserting the latter in order to join a reorganized W. K. L. on the request of a large number of contestants, following are the complete results:

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

Amherst, Jan. 24.—The Dawson City Stanley cup hockey team was defeated here last night by the Ramblers, champions of Nova Scotia, by a score of 4 to 2. Two thousand people witnessed the match, which was fast but not rough.

RESULTS OF CONTESTS.

Table with columns: Team, Score, Hcp. Tl. Includes teams like A. Gillespie and Miss Bell, Commander A. T. Hunt, etc.

BASEBALL.

On Monday the Times published an extended account of the steps being taken by W. H. Lucas, a well-known baseball magnate, to organize an international league embracing the cities of Spokane, Butte, Helena, Bellingham, Vancouver and Victoria. The basis upon which he intends to enter this proposition through the Victoria club was outlined. His suggestion is simply that the larger cities divide gate and grand stand receipts equally with the smaller places in all matches, thus putting the latter on the same financial standing as the former.

When Mr. Lucas arrived in Seattle he was confronted with the above telegram. Interviewed by a representative of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer he made the following statement: "How can the Pacific National League depend on when there isn't any such league? It was practically dissolved September 30th, 1904, when all the clubs in it drew down their forfeit money. According to baseball law, it certainly died in December when the Boise club dropped out leaving only three clubs in it. The national agreement requires that any league, to receive protection from the national association, must contain at least four clubs."

"As a matter of fact, it is only necessary to state that when the national board met in Cincinnati January 9th I wired to Secretary Farrell asking protection for the new international league, which will include Butte, Helena, Spokane, Bellingham, Vancouver and Victoria. He had previously sent him the letter I received in December from John McMillan, of the Boise club, announcing its withdrawal from the league. Secretary Farrell wired back saying that protection would be granted to the new league upon receipt of the necessary fees. I at once forwarded him my personal cheque for \$300, and later received another telegram acknowledging its receipt, and stating the fact that the national board had ordered that protection be granted. You need not take my word for anything. Just cast your eye over these messages."

Mr. Lucas then displayed his message to the national board and the replies received. Continuing, he said: "You can see from this that the old Pacific National League has no standing in the national association, and has had none since the national board officially decided that the withdrawal of the Boise club left the Pacific National without any claim upon the national organization, because it had dropped to three clubs. As for their demand for the property in my possession, I have none except the records, and they have no value except as records. If they want the books let them bring an action of replevin to get them and the courts can decide who is entitled to their possession. Of course, I understand that C. H. Williams, manager of the Spokane club, is trying to reorganize the old league, but they can only do it in the cities not claimed by the international league or as an outland organization. We have paid for and have the guaranty of the national board of its protection."

The Post-Intelligencer continues: "Of the prospects of the new international organization Mr. Lucas speaks hopefully. He said that ample backing had been secured in each of the six cities to provide good teams. He came to Victoria day from a trip to Bellingham and British Columbia, where he had been conferring with the local promoters. The International League will have a season of five or six months and will begin playing in April. It will be conducted on the plan of equal division of gate receipts, as was the old Pacific Northwest League."

THE RING.

SMITH V. HELL. A twenty-round boxing contest will take place to-morrow night between Kid Smith of Seattle, and Colley Hill, one of Victoria's cleverest lightweights, at the Savoy theatre. Both have been training assiduously for weeks, and are in excellent condition. Smith will weigh about the same as his opponent. He is reported to be fast on his feet, a cool ring general and an aggressive fighter. Hill's style is well known, and his speed, combined with an impenetrable defence, make him very formidable. It is expected that R. Johnson will meet the winner of the contest.

RAZDALL.

J. B. A. A. TOURNAMENT. Monday night a match was played between R. Peden and K. Hughes and R. Peden and K. Hughes. 1 1 0 0. J. Finlaison and A. Belyea. 1 0 1 0.

Woods and D. Mowat at the James Bay arena. It was won by the former, the score being 21-17, 21-4. S. McSmith acted as referee and B. C. Pettigrew tallied.

Another game takes place to-night between R. Peden and K. Hughes and R. Jost and S. McB. Smith. These are two strong teams and an interesting contest is anticipated.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE. The city intermediate league has not yet decided. A meeting of the District Association must be held for the consideration of the circumstances surrounding the postponement of Saturday's scheduled match between the Capital and Victoria West teams before either definitely declared the winner. Besides this there is another match to be played. Therefore it is somewhat premature to announce that Victor West has captured the championship and trophy.

HOCKEY.

BILLIARDS. PROCTOR DEFEATED. A tournament match was played between A. Proctor and Mr. Walton Monday night at the Britannia hotel. The former received 50 and the latter 40 at scratch. It was a close and interesting match. Neither player secured much of an advantage until towards the finish, when Walton began increasing his lead. He won out by a score of 300 to 225 points.

BASKETBALL.

AT ANNEX HALL. Victoria West won the junior league game with the Y. M. C. at the annex hall last night. The score was 15 to 4 points. In the intermediate game between teams from the same two clubs, the Y. M. C. A. boys were victorious. They won by a score of 10 to 6.

HOCKEY.

MEETING TO-MORROW. To-morrow afternoon a meeting of the Victoria club will be held, commencing at 5 o'clock, at A. McLean's offices.

FIFTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM.

Another important department is to be added to the Fifth Regiment. A short time ago a number of members approached Lieut.-Col. Hall on the matter of acquiring a gymnasium, and that officer, acquiescing in their plan, referred them to Master Gunter Mulheisen. The latter with characteristic enterprise and energy at once arranged preliminaries. Sergt. Dunn, R. G. A., was appointed boxing instructor, and Sergt. Clark, instructor of general gymnastics. It was agreed that the institution should contain everything essential for a place of the kind, that it should have its punching bag, horizontal and parallel bars, vaulting horses, rings, etc.; furthermore, that there was no need for any delay in the opening of the room. It was arranged that the meeting night should be each Thursday, starting this week.

The need for a gymnasium in connection with the Fifth Regiment has been often demonstrated, and now that an up-to-date one is to be provided it will be interesting to note what success it meets. There can be little doubt, however, that this will be assured.

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Losing Ground

NOT SO STRONG AND HEARTY AS YOU USED TO BE—IF SO, THERE IS A GOOD CAUSE.

Perhaps you don't understand why you are growing thinner and weaker, why that "don't care" feeling and drowsiness keeps dragging you down; why you are robbed of your old-time interest and happiness. Your appetite is probably broken enough, but still food does you no good. For some time you have felt this stagnant condition within the body, but now it's growing worse.

This "fall-gone" feeling is the evidence of several things. In the first place you don't assimilate your food, consequently the body is poorly nourished. The blood is thin and watery, lacks those red corpuscles which denote strength and vitality. In this condition you are exposed to danger of complete collapse, which can only be prevented by building up all the powers of the body with Ferrozone. This is how Ferrozone will make you well.

First, it will increase the appetite and give at the same time power to digest and assimilate food. Everything you eat will be instantly converted into nourishment. This means rich, pure blood, a surplus of reserve energy, new life for the nerves and all overstrained organs. The glow of robust health will be quickly manifest on cheeks and lips—jovial spirits, increased weight and a clear brain will all evidence the enormous benefit accruing from the use of Ferrozone.

After reading the following letter from H. A. Thurston, of 228 Vermont street east, Indianapolis, Ind., no one will ever doubt the merits of Ferrozone: "A year ago I took the grippe. I was as weak as a child. I was no longer able to eat. My blood was thin. My cheeks were white and hollow. Doctors gave me all kinds of medicine, but none of them brought me strength. My friends said I was wasting away with some slow disease, and I bade them goodbye. Then I heard of the wonderful 'Ferrozone.' After three days I gave me an appetite. I gained strength and became cheerful. Under Ferrozone I improved steadily. I am well to-day. I weigh fifteen pounds heavier than ever before, and feel like a new man." (Signed) H. A. THURSTON.

VICTORIA PUPILS SHOULD HAVE SHOW TO ENTER CONTEST FOR THE SCHOLARSHIP

Offered by Mr. Flumerfelt—Only Possible When Second Year Course Facilities Are Available.

The excellent showing made by students at the Victoria College in the December installment of the first year McGill University course...

It has not yet been decided by Mr. Flumerfelt to make these scholarships a permanent annual award...

Frank Croker and His Chauffeur Died From Injuries Received in Automobile Accident.

Dayton, Fla., Jan. 21.—While speeding his racing automobile on the beach to-day Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, of New York, collided with a motor cycle...

Ormond, Fla., Jan. 22.—Frank Croker, of New York, died here soon after midnight from the effects of the injuries received yesterday in an automobile accident.

Exquisite Complexion QUICKLY ACQUIRED IF THE SYSTEM IS REGULATED BY DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS



Sunlight Soap brightens and cleanses everything it washes. Quite as good for cleaning household utensils as washing clothes.

UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH. No Trace of Missing Children in Nanaimo's Chinatown.

In view of the suspicion that the two missing children at Nanaimo might have been kidnaped by Chinamen, a thorough search was made of Chinatown on Tuesday.

"The investigation continued till nearly six o'clock, and by that time every nook and corner of the whole town had been looked into without discovering any trace of the children, or any indication that they had been there."

MOCK PARLIAMENT WILL MEET FRIDAY Debate on Speech From Throne to Be Continued at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

On Friday evening the second session of the Y. M. C. A. mock parliament will be held at the rooms, Broad street.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the second session of the tenth parliament of British Columbia.

Recognizing the importance of the salmon industry, the second largest revenue producer in the province, my government propose to take active steps to prevent the depletion of our waters of this fish food.

It is also intended to make provision for the establishment of a school of mines. Strong representations having been made to them on the subject, my government, you will be pleased to know, have decided to offer at auction forebore leases as sites for fish traps.

—Once again the Victoria hotel on Government street has passed into new hands. For some time it was under the management of E. E. Leason, and later H. Cave was proprietor. The latter has now transferred it to Messrs. J. Wolfenden and W. Millington, who will take possession almost at once.

SUGAR HAS TAKEN ANOTHER ADVANCE FLOUR PRICES ARE ALSO GOING UPWARD

No Indications That These Commodities Have Reached Staple Positions on Market Yet.

There has been another advance in the price of sugar this week of 25 cents a hundred, with indications that it will go still higher.

"The situation in the sugar market is becoming more complicated as the days roll by. By all modern methods of calculation the present price of sugar are over 50c. per hundred pounds lower on the Pacific coast than they should be with the raw market in its present state."

Flour, the other disturbing element on the market, is likely also to go up. The retail prices remain as they were last week, but at any moment these may advance.

MEANWHILE Supt. Hussey, with a big squad of provincial police, were out through the district making a special search of all Chinese ranches, but the results were equally disappointing, and they returned home at night with no further clue to the missing children than when they started.

Wheat, per ton 40.00 Oats, per ton 25.00 Rye, per ton 25.00 Barley, per ton 25.00

Wool, per lb. 1.00 Hides, per lb. 1.00 Tallow, per lb. 1.00

Wood's Phosphode The Great English Remedy is an all well established and reliable preparation.

Is Your Chest Sore? That's how inflammation of the lungs starts—neglecting a sore chest.

Give the Children FRUIT-A-LIVES

"FRUIT-A-LIVES" whenever the head aches, the stomach gets upset, or constipation troubles them.

Lamb, forequarter 1.00 Bacon, per lb. 1.00 Butter, per lb. 1.00

Wheat, per ton 40.00 Oats, per ton 25.00 Rye, per ton 25.00

Wool, per lb. 1.00 Hides, per lb. 1.00 Tallow, per lb. 1.00

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WHY THIS SHOULD BE THE TERMINUS ON RAILWAY PEOPLE

Arguments Urged Agitation to Induce Grand Trunk Pacific Company to Come to Victoria Has Been Started.

A meeting of the special committee which waited upon Chas. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, when he was here last year to urge forward Victoria's advantages as a terminus, was called for Tuesday afternoon.

The following are the chief reasons why the Grand Trunk Pacific should, in its own interests, establish its first Pacific terminus at the city of Victoria, B. C.:

The Cariboo and Lillooet districts through which the railway runs after leaving the mountains, is one of the richest mining sections on the continent.

It is now well known that in Yale, Cariboo, Cassiar, Omineca and Atlin there exist the richest and most extensive deep alluvial deposits to be found anywhere on earth.

That the Fifth Regiment has felt the need of a band in recent months can hardly be gained by officers of the militia have given the matter their serious consideration, and with a view of meeting the situation have approached the City band with the object of taking that organization into its own hands.

The local business now being done by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, which operates about 90 miles of road, is sufficient at the present time to pay a fair interest to its shareholders.

Copper and gold mining is a new industry on the Island, but will in a few years be the principal one.

When Accidents Occur be prompt to apply FORD'S EXTRACT—the only family blood-purifier.

Weak, Nervous, Discased Men. Thousands of Young and Middle Aged Men are annually swept to a premature grave through early indiscretions and later excesses.

Dr. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

Gloves, Mitts, Winter Caps LARGEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE J. PIERCY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods. Victoria, B. C.

Allen's Lung Balm. The Best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine.

JEWEL ROBBERY. Were Abstracted From Trunk of Guest at Hotel in Pasadena, California.

TO PUT AMENDMENTS BEFORE GOVERNMENT Victoria and Mainland Delegates of Game Association Will Interview Executive Council.

Terminal Facilities. In the centre of the city of Victoria is the Indian reserve, comprising 90 acres with a large water frontage, which would make an ideal terminus for any railway company.

When Accidents Occur be prompt to apply FORD'S EXTRACT—the only family blood-purifier.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work to do 90 to 100 months of manual steady employment; must be honest and reliable.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED

ON SELECTION OF AN ADVISORY INQUIRER

The Council Takes the First Step Towards an Improved Water-Works System.

Arthur L. Adams, of San Francisco, an engineer who has been highly recommended by R. P. Rithet, of this city, is the man whom the city council has selected to report on the best plan of improving the city water system.

The choice was not objected to by any members as the council on Monday, but three considered the question of salary and expenses should be inquired into fully, and advised that the council lay over the report for a week, in which time the engineer's ability might be also looked into.

Before this matter was taken up, the usual routine was transacted. The provincial secretary notified the council that the Dominion government had already taken steps in approaching the Imperial government respecting the maintenance of the naval station at Esquimalt. Received and filed.

G. A. Keefer, Dominion government resident engineer, asked if the city had any objection to granting a foreshore right to Moore & Whittington. Referred to streets, bridges and sewer committee.

E. A. Jacob applied for the renewal of the city's advertisement in the B. C. Mining Record. Referred to finance committee for report.

Ald. Fell could not see how the city got \$300 value out of the advertisement. A. W. Jones, agent for K. E. Jackson, wrote respecting the site for an old man's home, drawing attention to a piece of land consisting of three acres, and situated on Richardson street, the Fairfield estate, which the owner was willing to lease or sell.

Messrs. Crease & Crease, on behalf of clients living on property adjacent to the Spring Ridge gravel pit, notified the council that they would hold the corporation responsible for any damage to private interests. Referred to city engineer.

Messrs. Hooper & Watkins wanted to know if it was the council's wish to have wooden shelving put in the Carnegie library, according to plans. Referred to streets, bridges and sewer committee, which will meet on Thursday.

L. Tuft asked for any old books not used in the Carnegie library for North Ward school. Laid on the table.

A. Griffiths called attention to the necessity of a light on Court's avenue. Referred to the light committee.

The Manufacturers' Agencies Company, Winnipeg, wanted to know if the city desired to make any changes in installing waterworks, gas plants, etc. Referred to water commissioner for report.

Hobson & Company, Vancouver, asked for a share of the city's fire insurances for the two companies they represented. Referred to the city treasurer for report.

Murray & Woods requested a share of the city's horsehoesing business. Referred to the fire wardens and city engineer, with power to act.

City Clerk Dowler reported as follows: I have the honor to inform you that since the last meeting of the city council the following communications have been received and referred to the city engineer for report, namely:

Joseph Phillips called attention to the condition of Camosun street, between View and Yates streets, and asked that it be repaired.

Robt. E. Knowles directed attention to the condition of Oswald street.

Albert F. Griffiths, re condition of Counts avenue.

F. W. Grant, re existence of mud on Chestnut avenue, between Yates and Johnson streets, and asking that a sidewalk be laid on Cook street.

Wm. P. Worthington, requesting permission to open sidewalk west side of Douglas street for access to stable.

WILL HOLD NEXT SHOW IN AUGUST

Report Dealing With Last Year's Exhibition at the Drill Hall Submitted.

ON MONDAY THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VICTORIA HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION WAS HELD AT THE CITY HALL.

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COMPANY ACQUIRES A NEW SYSTEM

ELECTRIC CARS TO REPLACE THE TRAIN

The B. C. Electric Railway People Take Over Vancouver and Lulu Island Branch of C. P. R.

Regarding the statement in the Times that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company had taken over the business and trackage of the C. P. R., known as the Vancouver & Lulu Island railway, the Vancouver Province says: The deal has been on the tapis for several weeks, but it was only Saturday that the papers, finally signed, were received from Wm. Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., Saturday morning J. Buntzen, general manager of the British Columbia Electric railway, and R. Marpole, general superintendent of the C. P. R., had a conference regarding the details, after which the official announcement of the plans and agreement was made by Mr. Buntzen.

The new service will be operated on lines similar to the tramway service between here and New Westminster. The passenger cars as well as the freight equipment will be of the same standard as that operated between here and the Royal City.

The electric company will commence work immediately in converting the line into an electric system, so that the service is expected to be ready for running cars by the 1st of July. One of the chief features of equipment will be an electric sub-station to be erected at Eburne. This will distribute the high potential current, and will also supply electric energy to different business and manufacturing establishments.

Another interesting feature of the plan is that electric locomotives will be used in the handling of freight on various parts of the line. Hereafter C. P. R. locomotives will not cross the bridge at the entrance to False Creek, so there will be no possibility of accidents or collisions in the operation of electric and steam services on the same tracks. This will also be of advantage to the Klaskan line, whose cars also are to run across the bridge.

One of the articles of agreement is that the Electric Railway Company will do all the work done by the Women's Auxiliary in this work of building and furnishing churches. He admonished parents to inculcate in their children the missionary spirit, so that the future church would not be lacking in this good cause.

Rev. J. Antle devoted the most of his time towards explaining the new missionary boat which is building, and pointing out the needs of the logging camps along the coast of such an auxiliary.

Mr. Antle urged contributions towards furnishing the boat and the hospital supplies necessary in connection with it. In conjunction with it there is a proposition to build a hospital near one of the large logging camps on the northeast coast of Vancouver Island.

This movement for a missionary and hospital boat had its origin in a trip made by Rev. Mr. Antle last year in a small boat among the camps.

A small steamer is being built at Wallace's yards, Vancouver. It will be 60 feet long and 14 feet in width, equipped with a 12 horse-power engine. Already Vancouver has contributed \$1,000 towards its construction.

ROBBERY LAST NIGHT

Tailor Shop on Broad Street Entered by Thieves—Bogus Cheques.

The theft was not detected until Mr. McCorkall opened his premises Tuesday morning. A neighbor asked him if he had left his back window open all night and he replied that he had not. He then saw that seven pieces of cloth, suit lengths, had been removed from the window, and further investigation showed that two more had been taken from the show counter inside the store.

The boards around which this cloth had been wrapped and seven more pieces were found in the little workshop in the back part of the place. Whoever entered the store must have been pretty small, for the window pane that had been removed was only about eleven inches square. There were at least two engaged in the theft, the man inside passing the goods out through one of the larger windows, which had been able to open to the outer outside.

In the police court to-day Richard M. King was charged with obtaining money under false pretences, on three different counts, namely, obtaining boots valued at five dollars, and money, three dollars, from Fred Maynard; sundry goods and money amounting to \$43.69 from Ben Williams & Co., and stealing a gold watch valued at \$45 and a sapphire pendant valued at \$12 from Josephine Lee of Courtney street. King was arrested by Detective Perdue on Broad street yesterday afternoon. The manner in which King is alleged to have obtained the goods under false pretences was by passing bogus cheques. It was done on Saturday afternoon after the banks had been closed, and of course the victimized parties did not discover the worthless nature of the cheques until yesterday morning. In both cases the cheques were drawn by T. A. Moore on the Bank of Commerce and endorsed by R. King. When the accused was arraigned this morning, he pleaded guilty to the charge and a remand was granted until Thursday.

Two Work Point Tommies got into a heap of trouble last night. They raided a small restaurant on Johnson street and proceeded to show that while "it took them little beggars a year to take Port Arthur, we'll take this place in three minutes, blast you." They bombarded the restaurant with a preliminary general assault, but the police were notified and gathered in the two soldiers and three Japanese. The latter were detained as witnesses. This morning each of the Tommies was fined \$100 and sent to the workhouse for one month imprisonment for this particular escapade, while one of the prisoners got an extra month for stealing a bottle of liquor from the Princess saloon. Neither Tommie has his own set of clothes, and one month imprisonment for this particular escapade, while one of the prisoners got an extra month for stealing a bottle of liquor from the Princess saloon.

ALTERING SYSTEM

Superintendent Kiddie Has Decided on This After Full Experiments With Hot Blasts.

The Tyee smelter is about to substitute its present system of preparatory treatment by employing hot blasts. The Ladysmith Ledger says: "For several months Thos. Kiddie, manager of the Tyee Copper Company's smelting works, has been experimenting with his hot blast, and after a very close observation of the results obtained Mr. Kiddie has felt justified in recommending that the substitution of hot blasts for cold be given a trial, and his recommendation is being approved by the board of directors, he is arranging to install the hot blasts. His success will mean an appreciably large saving in the cost of smelting, for not only would the percentage of coke used be considerably less, but the smelter will be by the hot blast that could be smelted would be largely increased, thus doing away to a great extent with the cost of roasting the ore and tramping it from the roast piles to the ore bins.

"At the present time nearly all of the ore is first roasted then smelted, with the result that the matte is about 45 per cent copper. Ordinarily, when ore is treated in the smelter, 12 to 15 per cent is the result, requiring a second treatment to bring the matte up to the 45 per cent standard. As soon as some extra parts arrive from Scotland, which will be soon, nearly all of the ore treated in the smelter will be by the hot blast and roasting outside will be done away with, if not completely, very largely so.

"The smelter will, it is now expected, be in shape for using the hot blast in March or April. Mr. Kiddie expects to be able to treat ore in this manner even more economically than by roasting, and no small consideration is that it will very largely do away with the smoke from the roasting piles. Of course this does not mean that the smoke will be entirely in evidence, but if the hot blast treatment is maintained and all ore goes directly to the smelter, all smoke will be from the big 150-foot stack and will not be in that case so noticeable as it now is."

STRONG WORDS BY A NEW YORK SPECIALIST.—After years of testing and comparison I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the quickest, safest, and surest known to medical science. I use it in my own practice. It relieves the most acute forms of heart disease in the space of thirty minutes and never fails.—35.

WILL HOLD NEXT SHOW IN AUGUST

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THE Tye Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores. Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDIE General Manager Smelter Manager.

XMAS CAKES

Currants, 3 pounds for 25c Raisins, 3 pounds for 25c Peel, 2 pounds for 25c

MINCE MEAT

Ciders, Botted and Fresh Spices and Nice Mincing Apples. Extra Choice Apples, \$1.00 a Box. Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates Street. Free Silverware With Every Sale

HOSPITAL STEAMER

Details Made Known at Missionary Meeting Held Tuesday.

Rev. L. Norman Tucker, organizing secretary of the Missionary Society of the Canadian church, held two meetings Tuesday in the Cathedral school. One was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and another at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Get Fat and Strong

NOTHING EQUALS OUR Ferrated Cod Liver Oil. In the form of a palatable Emulsion, as a flesh-making, strength-giving, nerve-building tonic. \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

CYRUS H. BOWEN

98 Government St., Near Yates St. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT AND AMENDMENTS THERE TO.

Election of a member to represent the Esquimalt Electoral District in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, holden on the 19th day of September and 3rd day of October, A. D., 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Petitioner intends to make application to this Honorable Court or Judge thereof on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for leave to withdraw his petition.

Second-hand piano for sale. This instrument has been used by a teacher and is thoroughly well made. Will be delivered at any day of the railway station in B. C. Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 28 Government street, Victoria, B. C. Agents for Pettibon's.

Wanted—Timber lands, large or small tracts; farms, improved and otherwise. Send particulars to "Agent," Times Office, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Odear posts. Address Old Field, Box 406, Odessa.

LOCAL MUSICIAN DEAD.

Malcolm Wm. McGregor Passed Away at New Westminster Last Week.

Word has been received of the death of Malcolm William McGregor, formerly euphonium soloist for the Fifth Regiment band at New Westminster last week.

Victoria Machinery Depot Seeks the Work of Repairing the Haddon Hall.

The contract for repairing the British ship Haddon Hall was let on Tuesday. Four tenders in all were submitted for the work, and some pretty close figuring was done.

\$1.00

ALL IS OUR BUSINESS

WORK RESUME NUMBER

The Governor-General Says the Crisis is Over

St. Petersburg. Although the crisis is extending, it is acute. An increase in the general tie-up of whereabouts of the strike factories and mines is expected.

Another St. Petersburg Governor-General's Correspondent Press this afternoon

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