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S. KIDDIE  
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# SOLDIERS STOPPED MARCH OF STRIKERS

## FIRED ON CROWD NEAR THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL

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

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

### STRIKE SPREADING.

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

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

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

Moscow has more workmen and less troops than St. Petersburg, and its situation is more serious. The news of the bloodshed here yesterday, which has precipitated immediately the strike that had been planned for Wednesday.

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

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

If the strike becomes general all over Russia, and especially if the railroads are involved, it might immediately force the nation to make peace with Japan. The situation appears grave from every standpoint; but the authorities, apparently somewhat bewildered, declare they purpose to stand firm, maintaining that it is their first duty to preserve order, and the second to maintain 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 is making 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 announced that he had resolved to issue a manifesto to the people with a view to allaying them, promising to create a mixed commission of workmen and officials to investigate and decide on the demands of the strikers, especially the Russian law fix at eleven. The representatives of the workmen, according to this report, are not to be appointed, but selected by the laboring men themselves. This would be

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

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

sued. Tales that dynamite was in the place till the storm has blown over. According to the Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, Emperor and Nicholas yesterday went to Gatchina.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sale of petroleum has been forbidden by the police to prevent the possibility of the strikers attempting to destroy the electric stations. The estimates of the number of dead and wounded yesterday continues to vary greatly, as at least a majority of the killed and wounded were

Carried Off By Their Comrades.  
Few of those taken to the hospitals have been reported. The official account of the strikers' deaths and wounded, from the exact number of the number of dead and wounded yesterday continues to vary greatly, as at least a majority of the killed and wounded were

## LEAVING THE CAPITAL

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

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

"Crowds of strikers are again concentrating on the Nevsky Prospect. The situation is so tense that many inhabitants of St. Petersburg are sending their wives and children to Helsingfors and elsewhere for safety."

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

RIOTING AT MOSCOW.

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

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

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

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

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

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

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

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

No person was killed or wounded on Monday.

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

A QUIET MORNING.

Only Small Squads of Cossacks Patrolled the Streets—Business Houses Wrecked.

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

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

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

The correspondent of the Associated Press noticed several men distributing proclamations. The people formerly were shy of accepting such documents. Now they are eagerly accepting them and have nicknamed them "Lastotche" (swallows), an allusion to the spring, which has become a synonym of revolution.

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

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

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

"The removal of class and race privileges and restrictions."  
"The inalienability of the person and domicile."

"Freedom of conscience, of speech, of press, meetings, strikes and political operations. For instance the correspondent at Kiel, of the Express, asserts that the navy at Sevastopol has destroyed naval headquarters, there, and that a revolutionary outbreak of the sailors of the Black Sea fleet is now going on. They claim their lives have been rendered unbearable by overwork and robbery by corrupt officials, and give circumstantial details of 8,000 of these men rising and attacking their officers and firing and destroying the buildings while the troops summoned to quell the revolt refused to fire at all, or fired into the air.

Other dispatches report soldiers killed by bomb-throwing, raiding of government rifle factories, etc., none of which can be confirmed in any responsible quarter. There is much curiosity as to the intentions of the imperial family. There are rumors that they are going to

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

AT MOSCOW.

Strike Spreading and All the Printing Works Have Been Closed.

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

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

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

CLOSING WORKS.

Body of Strikers Force Five Hundred Men to Leave Employment.

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

WORKS CLOSED.

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

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

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

MADE HIS ESCAPE.

Thief Stole Brass Plate From Russian Embassy in London.

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

THE SPREAD OF STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

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

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

Beneath the surface, however, the ferment continues, and the public nervousness and apprehension as to future developments is still unaltered. Meetings of different classes in opposition to the order of things, were held during the afternoon and evening, but the warlike element which was suddenly brought together by the tragic events of last Sunday are advancing on different plans, and no common ground of action yet has been found.

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

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

There will be a big demonstration in the suburbs during the day, but the city

## 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 military and possessing all the rights of the minister of the interior over appointments to the municipal council and Zemstvo, 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 that it is necessary to create institutions 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 an 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.

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

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

Supreme Court of Hawaii Decides Part of Line is Taxable as Personal Property.

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

## CONFERRING WITH THE GOVERNMENT

J. D. FARRELL HERE FOR THAT PURPOSE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## STOESSER'S PROCLAMATION

Published After Capitulation of Port Arthur—Russians Praise Japanese.

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

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

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

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

One of the passengers arriving to-day brought a copy of General 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.

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

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.

## ENTERTAINED BY EMPEROR.

United States Minister and Legation Staff Dined With the Mikado.

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

## SAMOA'S GOVERNOR.

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



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION  
[VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1905.]

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.

Fort 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, 585. 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, Toronto, Conservative, 30. Perth, South—Monteith, Conservative, 47.

Peterborough, East—Anderson, Liberal. Peterborough, 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, 1,388.

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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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.

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.

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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 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 that was a recurrence of the same place to settle the difficulties.

There was no intention of casting reflections upon the persons composing the commission. What was intended was 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. McKillop, surveyor of Fisheries, 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. McKillop 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, Mr. Major, had asked him about the latter part of June 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 his method of assessing. Mr. Major said he did find a good many opposed to it.

Mr. Oliver stated that the act only called for the filing in of the personal property actually in the possession of the farmer at the time. He contended that in the instance of those producing berries that the crates and freight should not be taxed. These in no way could be construed as constituting a part of the farm produce. Further, he contended that from his understanding of the evidence given by Assessor Fisher that official must have acted illegally and outside the act inasmuch as the value of part of the produce was assessed after it had passed out of the possession of the farmer.

Mr. Oliver contended that the assessor was outside the act whether he assessed the crop in anticipation of what it would be or left the forms to be filled in after the crop, such as small fruits, was disposed of. The assessor could not enforce this act. It was impossible to assess a large part of the produce on hand at the time the assessor called was to be included in the assessment alone. Produce disposed of was not to be assessed. Mr. Oliver asked Mr. Fisher if by the leaving of the lists with the small fruit farmers was not for the purpose of retarding the aggregate values of the produce.

Mr. Fisher said it was for that purpose. Mr. Oliver said that he was not sure of that. He wished to know what Mr. Fisher meant by saying that he (Mr. Fisher) was mistaken in saying that an attempt was made to assess growing crops. Mr. Fisher said of course Mr. Oliver was not mistaken with reference to his own particular case as Mr. Major had exceeded his instructions.

Mr. McKillop volunteered the statement that in preparing the value of a farm the aggregate value was not taken, but the actual value of the produce on hand at the time the assessor called was to be included in the assessment alone. Produce disposed of was not to be assessed. Mr. Oliver asked Mr. Fisher if by the leaving of the lists with the small fruit farmers was not for the purpose of retarding the aggregate values of the produce.

Mr. Fisher said it was for that purpose. Mr. Oliver said that he was not sure of that. He wished to know what Mr. Fisher meant by saying that he (Mr. Fisher) was mistaken in saying that an attempt was made to assess growing crops.

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 spare from their own farms. Their produce was manufactured at the factory, and the same applied to nearly all the produce. Therefore these were not subject to taxation.

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 schools, on hand at the time of the assessment, were 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 assessment of 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 intimated 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 them.

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.

Mr. Fisher, assessor of 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.

COTTAGE HOUSING SCHEME

BY MEETING THE GOVERNMENT

Work of the Council by Those Present

Wednesday afternoon meeting was held in connection with the cottage housing scheme. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Council of Women, consisting of Mrs. J. Crease and Mrs. J. Spinks (secretaries of the committee) and Mrs. J. Spinks (secretaries of the committee) and Mrs. J. Spinks (secretaries of the committee).

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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 cannery.

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 cannery.

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 1,309,128, at 20c. per fish, \$379,825.90; 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 10.62c. per fish, \$335,600.75; 1903, 204,800 cases, 11 fish per case, total fish, 2,252,800, at 14.44c. per fish, \$326,670.35; 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 25,000,000 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 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 now 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 cannermen, 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 is a weekly close season, it is a weekly close season, 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 cannermen 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 'bullied' 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 Pootingfu 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 north, 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."

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 kennel 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 kennel clubs of the Pacific Coast back to the fold.

It is most improbable that the American Kennel League 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 was 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 reconstituted 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 of the league. The league 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. These seven nominations shall be sent to the advisory board, and, if approved, to the A. K. C. 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 management of the league, they are at 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. Amhurst, 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. The United Service club monthly mixed foursome competitions held on Thursday last proved most interesting. There was a large number of contestants. Following are the complete results:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Hcp. Tl. A. Gillespie and Miss Bell... 72 11 61. Commander A. T. Hunt, R. N., and Mrs. Langley... 74 5 60. Dr. H. E. Tomlinson, R. N., and Miss G. Green... 85 16 60. Capt. C. H. V. Bunbury, R. E., and Miss V. Pooley... 70 9 70. The Hon. F. G. Hood, R.E., and Mrs. Langman... 92 10 73. W. H. Hughes, R. N., and Mrs. Hughes... 95 21 74. Miss Pemberton... 88 13 75. F. S. Barnard... 89 12 77. Lieut. R. G. Talbot, R. N., and Miss Pooley... 95 14 81. J. Dunsmuir and Mrs. R. H. Pooley... 100 21 85. Major Bland... 103 17 86. Hon. C. E. Pooley and Miss Erskine... 111 24 87. F. S. Barnard and Miss Langley... 99 10 89. R. S. Irwin and Miss Corriwall... 110 19 91. J. Ling, R. N., and Mrs. J. Dunsmuir... 114 17 95. Capt. J. E. Parry, R. N., and Mrs. Thorpe-Double... 123 17 104. Commodore J. C. Goodrich, R. N., and Miss O'Reilly, H. E. Poll, R. G. A., and the Hon. Mrs. Hood, W. F. Burton and Mrs. A. W. Jones, Col. A. W. Jones, and Mrs. Burton, J. H. Gillespie and Miss Todd, T. Pooley and Miss Walsh—No return.

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 has been successfully 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 in the city on Saturday Mr. Lucas requested the reporter to suppress the news of his undertaking until the arrangements were complete. This was agreed to by the Times on the assurance that the newspapers in the other cities of the proposed league would do the same. However, as the Seattle papers to hand yesterday had disclosed the information the Times did not feel bound to withhold it any longer. In this connection Mr. Lucas explained that there were always "knockers," and that if his proposal was divulged prematurely they might interfere with the proposed undertaking. This apparently has proved correct, as the following dispatch from Butte, Mont., shows:

"President W. H. Lucas, of the Pacific National League, was scaped from stem to stern, hooded from post to post, and left without an atom of sympathy from the directors of the league in session at Finlay last night. "Stinging resolutions removing him from office as president were adopted, and he was also authorized to turn over to C. H. Williams, of Spokane, the authorized agent of the league, all accounts, books and papers of the league, or suffer prosecution legally.

The ousting of Lucas was the result of the publication in the Post-Intelligencer of an interview with the former president of the Pacific National League, in which he said that he was organizing a league in Victoria, Vancouver and Bellingham. 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 depose me when there isn't such a 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, and he 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, of Victoria's cleverest lightweights, at the Savoy theatre. Both have been training assiduously for weeks, and are in excellent condition.

dia 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.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

The Victoria Association football team 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 Victoria 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 each, 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. F. Y. M. A. V. J. B. A. A.

At the Y.M.A. hall Monday night the James Bay Intermediates defeated the Fernwood Juniors, however, turned the tables by defeating the J. B. A. A. team in a fast struggle, the score being 9 to 6 points.

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.

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.

The standing of the J. B. A. A. tournament to date follows: Played, Won, Lost. S. Jost and S. McB. Smith. 1 1 0. R. Peden and K. Hughes. 1 1 0. J. Finlayson and A. Belyea. 1 0 1.

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Losing Ground NOT SO STRONG AND HEARTY AS YOU USBD 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 denoting 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 Ferrozole. This is how Ferrozole 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 Ferrozole.

After reading the following letter from H. A. Thurston, of 228 Vermont street east, Indianapolis, Ind., no one will ever doubt the merits of Ferrozole: "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 'Ferrozole.' After three days I gave me an appetite. I gained strength and became cheerful. Under Ferrozole 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.

The secret of growing strong is solved by Ferrozole. It supplies actual nourishment. It braces you up quickly, supplies new energy, brings the sun, moon and fire of youth. Try Ferrozole, 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50, at dealers in medicine, or N. C. Pilsbury & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.



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 first move was to throw a line of pickets around the whole section so that no escape would be possible, then beginning at both ends and at both sides of the street four parties of half-a-dozen men each, went through the streets."

"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.

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, has 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.

Wholesale Markets. Potatoes, per ton 25.00. Onions, per lb. 1.75. Carrots, per 100 lbs. 1.00.

A REGIMENTAL BAND. Negotiations Have Been Opened By Officers of Militia With Members of City Organization.

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

Wood's Phosphoric. The Great English Remedy in an all well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years.

Is Your Chest Sore? That's how inflammation of the lungs starts—neglecting a sore chest. You must rub on Neroline, rub it in good and hard to-night.

Give the Children FRUIT-A-LIVES

"FRUIT-A-LIVES" whenever the head aches, the stomach gets upset, or constipation troubles them. Little folk may take them every day in the year without fear of ill-effects.

Lamb, forequarter 1.00 1.50. Fruit— Lemons (California), per doz. 25. Apples (local), per box 1.00 1.40.

WHOLESALE MARKETS. Potatoes, per ton 25.00. Onions, per lb. 1.75. Carrots, per 100 lbs. 1.00.

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WHY THIS SHOULD BE THE TERMINUS

ARGUMENTS URGED ON RAILWAY PEOPLE

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, but in the absence of a quorum no formal meeting was held.

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

Mr. Hobsen, manager of the Cariboo hydraulic mine, says of the richness of this district: "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."

It is the first and last port of call for Australia, Honolulu, New Zealand, China and Japan, and is the nearest to the Orient than any other port.

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 Pond's Extract—the only family remedy for all ailments.

When Accidents Occur. Be prompt to apply Pond's Extract—the only family remedy for all ailments.

Weak, Nervous, Discased Men.

Thousands of Young and Middle Aged Men are annually swept to a premature grave through early indiscretions and later excesses. Self abuse and Constitutional Blood Diseases have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man.

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.

When Accidents Occur. Be prompt to apply Pond's Extract—the only family remedy for all ailments.

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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 sewers 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 sewers committee, which will meet on Thursday.

L. Tait 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 horse-drawn 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.

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

Albert F. Griffiths, re condition of Courts 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.

an engineer to report on both the Goldstream and Beaver lake systems, beg to recommend as follows:

The Mayor having obtained the names of various engineers of standing, communicated with them, with a view of obtaining their charges for making such an investigation and report as is required. Replies were received from the following, and we inclose their letters: H. Schuster, San Francisco, cannot undertake the work; J. T. Fanning, Minneapolis, \$50 a day and expenses; Arthur L. Adams, San Francisco, \$1,000 for first two weeks, after that \$50 per day and expenses; Willis Chipman, Schenectady, Los Angeles, \$3,000 and expenses; Wynkoop Klenstead, Kansas City, \$25 per day and expenses; Emil Kufeling, New York, \$50 a day and expenses.

Being of opinion that a Western man would be preferable to an Eastern one, both on account of his probably being more in touch with this country, and the lower charge of travelling expenses, the Mayor telegraphed to Mr. R. P. Rithet, who is a large taxpayer, asking him if he could recommend an engineer of established reputation any of the above named California engineers. Mr. Rithet replied as follows: "After full inquiry, unhesitatingly recommend Adams, as he can undertake immediately if required; if not immediately wanted he will be available in March."

We therefore recommend Mr. Arthur L. Adams, San Francisco, be appointed to the supervision and report on both the Goldstream and Goldstream waterworks systems, as per the terms of his letter to the Mayor, dated the 7th January, 1905.

Ald. Fell moved that the report be laid over for a week. He preferred to see a Canadian get the work. The question of expense, he contended, was not the chief one, as it might involve the bringing of a big staff here. It should be known whether the engineer proposed to carry out the work personally. He considered it wise to leave the report over till March, as conditions might then be more favorable.

His Worship did not believe in waiting until March. The report should be dealt with at once.

Ald. Hall inquired about the engineer's expenses. This, he thought, should be looked into.

Ald. Fullerton wanted to know more about Mr. Adams. He asked the engineer to come to the city and make a preliminary report. If the city could not rely on a man like R. P. Rithet it was a blue book out. The city had enough experience about delays. The committee had determined that a Western man was the best, as he was familiar with Western conditions.

Ald. Stewart said that the committee considered itself very fortunate in having a man like R. P. Rithet in California. There was no man like R. P. Rithet in New York, Denver or in the other cities named who could recommend an engineer so reliably.

Ald. Fell wanted no undue haste, and pleaded for a week's delay.

Ald. Fell, Hall, and Fullerton voted that the report be laid over for a week, but their amendment was lost, and the original motion that the report be adopted was put and carried.

The finance committee reported accounts totaling \$134.04. Carried.

Ald. Hall asked how long it would be before the septic tanks would be completed, and Ald. Fullerton also asked if the city would be engaged to lay out the sewers appropriation to sewer Spring Ridge. Both questions were referred to the city engineer. His Worship stating that he thought there would be enough for as long part of Spring Ridge.

On motion of Ald. Elford tenders will be called for the city's supplies of groceries.

The Yates street local improvement by-act was introduced, and passed through its initial stages.

The annual loan by-law for 1905 was reconsidered, and finally passed, and the council then adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening.

Remuneration of mayor and aldermen at the usual rate of \$2,000 for the chief magistrate and \$300 each for ward representatives per year was decided upon by the city council at its regular meeting Monday evening. Ald. Williams's motion to increase exemption on improvements from 50 to 60 per cent. was voted down, a number of the aldermen conferring that they knew nothing about the subject.

Among the passengers who left for Japan by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan were Messrs. J. Oki and T. Shimada, two shipping experts in the employ of the Japanese government, who are returning home after a stay of six months in England on an inspection of ship-building and gun-making methods. They spent part of the time at Sheffield, with Armstrong's company at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

William J. Stockand, a miner, who recently arrived from the North, died suddenly at an early hour Monday morning. He was staying with two companions named Green and Betty in a room on Hastings street. They had all gone to bed shortly after 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, but did not put out the lights till about 11.30, as Stockand lay in bed reading aloud to his companions. About 1.30 a.m. Betty, who was sleeping in an adjoining bed, heard Stockand gasping and struggling for breath. He awoke Green, who was sleeping by the unfortunate man, and they rose at once and telephoned for medical help. Dr. Wilson hurried down, but by the time he reached there Stockand was dead. The doctor pronounced death to be due to heart failure. Mr. Stockand was 34 years of age and unmarried.

WILL HOLD NEXT SHOW IN AUGUST

ANNUAL MEETING OF LOCAL FLOWER LOVERS

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. There was a large attendance, F. B. Pemberton occupying the chair, and among those present being E. E. Billingshurst, J. A. Bland, P. T. James, T. Russell, G. Wilkerson, W. F. Burton, W. B. Sage, A. Ohlson, W. J. Savory, J. P. Stewart, James Gayton, F. Morall, Wm. Laird, C. E. Blake, J. Sherburn and Jas. Mantor.

The directors' report was read as follows: In presenting their third annual report, being the second since incorporation, the officers and directors of the Victoria Horticultural Society regret to again have to report a deficit in connection with the annual flower show of the society held in the drill hall on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of August last. Although the financial statement shows a deficit of \$78.70, only \$25.00 of cost amount is for the deficit of the season, and this can only be accounted for by the fact that the show really deserved, and thus have contributed towards its success.

While the show was not a success financially, it must, from an exhibitor's point of view, be admitted to be the best of its kind ever held here. The exhibits so far exceeded those of the previous year that it was found necessary to purchase 1,200 more feet of timber to accommodate them, and still, in a city like Victoria, which is noted for its beautiful flowers, there might easily have been twice the number. There is no reason why the annual flower show of the society should be made a loss-making proposition, and this can only be accomplished by a united effort on the part of all the members of the society.

Since the establishment of the society, almost four years ago, when its membership numbered about a dozen, it has grown until now it has reached a membership of 88 subscribing \$2 and upwards, and one life member. The increase for the past year was double that of 1903. The directors very much regret the lack of interest displayed last year by the school children, only six having completed for the numerous prizes offered by the society.

The cottage garden competition proved a most interesting feature, and brought out a number of enthusiastic competitors. Special prizes were offered by the society to amateurs not employing gardeners or help of any kind for the best kept cottage garden. Mr. A. B. Ridgman won the first prize, Mr. J. Sherburn second, and Mrs. R. Tennant third.

Encouraged by the success of last year's sessions, it is the intention of the directors to again offer prizes this year, which is expected that the number of competitors will be largely increased.

The directors contemplate the holding of a rose show at the end of July, and it is their wish to see every endeavor to make some arrangement whereby such a show could be held. The directors consider it highly desirable that something should be done to improve the culture of the rose.

It is also the intention of the board, if the finances will permit, to hold a chrysanthemum show.

It has been suggested that the society should exhibit an exhibit of roses to the rose show to be held in connection with the Portland fair. The suggestion is a very good one and will receive the earnest consideration of the directors.

F. B. PEMBERTON, President. JAMES A. BLAND, Secretary.

On motion of W. Laird it was adopted unanimously. In submitting his statement the treasurer announced that there was a small deficit. He thought, however, that members had reason for gratification, as the indebtedness had been reduced from \$52 to \$25 during the year. This, he explained, had been accomplished in spite of the difficulties encountered in carrying through the annual show.

The report, after detailing the assets received by donations, etc., enumerates the liabilities incurred in connection with last year's show as follows: Insurance on drill hall, \$31.70; band, \$126; hack hire, \$8; labor, \$88.40; material, \$28.50; printing and advertising, \$85.20; refreshments, \$9.25; express, \$2.25; medals, \$30.05; prizes, per list, \$250.75. In concluding the treasurer explained that it was the engagement of a band that entailed the most expense. It had not proved much of a drawing card and he hoped an association would next year benefit by his experience.

The report was adopted. Officers were elected as follows: His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, honorary president; F. B. Pemberton, president; W. F. Burton, Rev. J. P. Stewart, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. Frank S. Barnard, Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mrs. B. W. Pearce, Major C. T. Dupont, W. Fernie, vice-presidents; E. E. Billingshurst, honorary treasurer; James A. Bland, secretary; P. T. James, L. Russell, A. Ohlson, J. P. Stewart, G. Wilkerson, Mrs. H. Siddall, J. K. Rebeck, W. J. Savory, J. Sherburn, Jas. Mantor, executive.

Some discussion took place on the cultivation of the rose. Mr. Ohlson delivered a brief address on the subject. A committee was appointed to investigate the advisability of holding a rose show this summer. It was decided that the

ROBBERY LAST NIGHT

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

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

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. Mr. McCorkall reported the robbery to the police immediately upon its discovery this morning.

In the police court to-day Richard M. King was charged with obtaining money under false pretences, on three different counts, namely, obtaining books 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 bangers a year to take Port Arthur, we'll take this place in three minutes, blast you." They bonked each of the waiters and fined each of them four dollars, and one of the men imprisoned for this particular escapade, while one of the prisoners got an extra month for stealing a bottle of liquor from the Princess saloon. Neither of them has his fine, as they serve one month and the other two months.

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 blast, and has now served 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 of them has his fine, as they serve one month and the other two months."

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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.

Rev. J. Antle, who is to have charge of the missionary boat which is now building in Vancouver for use among the logging camps of the coast, was also present at the meeting. Bishop Perin presided.

In the address delivered by Rev. Mr. Tucker, a very interesting account was given of the work of the Missionary Society of the Canadian church. His remarks touched upon the interest taken in the Indian work, and also pointed out that the increase of population in the Northwest Territories made it necessary to devote considerable money towards maintaining churches to meet this need. A large amount was devoted last year to the salaries of these missionaries in the Northwest.

The missionary secretary also praised the good 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 to the logging camps. In connection 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. The Missionary Society of the Canadian church has added \$2,000, and \$1,000 is expected to be raised by the churches in Victoria.

Rev. Mr. Antle, who is qualified as a master, will have charge of the steamer. It is expected that he will have as a member of the crew a qualified surgeon, so that emergency cases met with may be attended to without delay. A hospital cot is to be one of the features on board the steamer, and will be given any who may meet with an accident while conveying him to the stationary hospital, which will be centrally located.

The district to be covered will be that north of Texada Island, and in Alert Bay. Along the coasts of that territory it is estimated that there are 3,000 loggers. Among so many men there were constantly occurring accidents requiring immediate attention.

The meeting closed with the doxology and the benediction.

CONTRACT AWARDED. 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 taken for the work, and some pretty close figuring was done. Two came from the B. C. Marine Railway Company, one for docking the ship on their ways and the other for placing her in the dry dock. One came from Andrew Gray, and the fourth from the Victoria Machinery Depot. This latter was the successful one. The price is not named, but is in the neighborhood of \$7,000.

The Haddon Hall is on the Victoria Machinery Company's ways in the upper harbor. Repairs will be commenced at once. They will be advanced with probably a double shift of men. Eighteen days are allowed for the completion of the undertaking, but the company expect to have the job finished before the expiration of that time. They could they state, have the vessel ready to launch in fourteen days under such circumstances.

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, General Manager. THOS. KIDDIE, 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. At the latter gathering the members of the mission board, the churchwardens and church committees of the parishes met for conference on missionary work.

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\$1.00

ALL IS OUR BUSINESS

WORK RESUME

St. Petersburg. Although the strike here is extending, it is not acute. An increase in the general tie-up of whereabouts of the strike is in the hands of the Russian authorities and the factories and mines are expected to be reopened.

The authorities are extending the strike here, and believe that the danger of a Russian revolution is not far off. The Minister of Finance has proposed that the government should investigate the situation in the coal mines, and that the government should take steps to secure the coal supply.

Another St. Petersburg Governor-General's correspondent Press this afternoon reports that the complete confidence of the city authorities in the government is not far off.

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