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RUSSIANS CONTINUE THEIR ATTACKS

REPULSED AT SEVERAL POINTS BY JAPANESE

Emperor Thanks Troops—Oyama's Tribute to Mischchenko—Togo Will Return to Ship on Friday.

Gen. Oku's Headquarters, Jan. 29.—Noon, via Fusan, an. 30.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Yesterday (Saturday) afternoon the Japanese began a fierce bombardment with artillery and musketry along the whole line. The fighting was kept up until midnight, and was resumed at dawn to-day, continuing until noon. The Russian reply was feeble.

A movement of the Japanese left wing for the purpose of surrounding and cutting off the Russians in the neighborhood of Pokowtai is progressing slowly, as the resistance has been stubborn. Should the Russian force be cut off it will result in leaving Gen. Kouropatkin's right flank unprotected.

WERE DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

Gen. Oku's Headquarters, Jan. 29, via Fusan Jan. 30.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Two divisions of Japanese troops attacked Pokowtai and drove four divisions of the Russians across the Hun River. Six hundred Russians were captured. The Russians are making a stand across the river. One Russian division made several attacks on Santatit to the east, but were driven back with a loss of over 4,000. The Japanese bombarded the entire Russian line. The Russians replied feebly, showing little activity.

EMPEROR INFORMED OF RUSSIAN FAILURE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—The Russian Emperor has been informed of the Japanese success in the capture of Pokowtai. The Emperor is reported to be very pleased with the progress of the Japanese operations.

Field Marshal Oyama appears to have arrested the Russian advance with a disposition was shown to carry the war into the territory held by the Russians. At the war office the chief blame for the failure of the movement is laid to a sudden drop of the thermometer to 20 degrees below zero with a high wind, which drifted the snow and rendered it hazardous to expose the troops to camping in the open plain, and also impeded transportation.

The operation entrusted to the second army, under General Gripenberg, was the capture of Sandepas, which, once in Russian hands, would serve as a pivot for a flanking movement against Field Marshal Oyama, but Sandepas proved too hard a nut to crack, and the Japanese, taking advantage of the check of the Russians, hurried up their reinforcements and resumed the offensive on the Hun river, as well as along the railroad and the great Mandarin road. The Russians, however, appear to have been successful in repulsing all the Japanese attacks. Under the circumstances, General Gripenberg did not press the attempt to storm Sandepas.

Owing to the flat trajectory and the enormous penetration of modern projectiles, the capture of the outer line of trenches on Saturday, entailed heavy casualties, some thousands on both sides being killed or wounded. The news of this defeat is especially hard for the government. The popular idea continues to be that the advance was undertaken to divert attention from the events in European Russia.

Two Russian Generals Have Been Wounded. St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—Lieut. General Gripenberg, commander of the second army, has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that the Russians have occupied Santatit. He also reports that Generals Mischchenko and Kondratovich are wounded.

Russians Left 1,200 Dead on the Field. On January 31st, two companies of Russian infantry unsuccessfully attacked Yatzupino, two miles west of Chenchiepao, and two battalions of Russian infantry and a regiment of cavalry failed in an attack on Tutuzin.

Many Wounded Reached Mukden. Mukden, Jan. 30.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Constant streams of wounded men are arriving here from the right bank, including Lieut. Gen. Mischchenko, who is in excellent spirits and is receiving visitors.

According to the official army organ, the wounded number 3,500. The cold is intense and the conditions of the wounded cause the greatest anxiety because the exposure of the wounds to the frost induces gangrene.

The Japanese are taking good care to see the Russian rank and file are not left uninformed regarding the disturbances in Russia. They are carrying on a regular campaign to spread sedition and discouragement among the troops. Letters are daily thrown within the lines, declaring that all Russia is aflame with riot and revolt, that the soldiers are shedding their blood in vain, and calling on them to surrender or desert.

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The soldiers eagerly read and discuss the communications, especially accounts of events at St. Petersburg on January 22nd. The sincere hope is expressed on all sides that the Russian nation will forego internal differences and not play into the hands of the Japanese.

This morning the Japanese advanced on the Russian left, drove in their valley screen and bombarded the outlying hills. The Russians moved up reinforcements, are now occupying the Russian position, and out of a village they had occupied.

Russians Admit Losses Reached Ten Thousand. St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—A telegram from Schiatum, dated January 29th, states that the Russian losses from January 25th to January 28th were 10,000, but that the percentage of dead was small.

The Japanese losses were very heavy. Over 300 were made prisoners.

Are Holding The Captured Position. Tokio, Jan. 31.—11 a.m.—It is believed that the loss of Heikoutai weakens the Russian position and probably will compel a material change in the Russian front in that vicinity. Heikoutai was strongly defended by the Japanese, who are now occupying the Russian works.

No Further Fighting Expected at Present. St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The Associated Press telegrams from Manchuria do not indicate developments of importance since General Gripenberg abandoned the advance. The Japanese yesterday made a demonstration in the eastern district, but apparently it was not serious.

The operations on the Russian right bank are probably not expected to be further fighting at present unless the Japanese determine to follow up their counter offensive movement, which is not likely in view of despatches from Mukden, showing the cold is more intense, thus rendering the movements of large bodies on either side well nigh impossible.

Military critics do not express approval of General Kouropatkin's offensive, the Novo-Vremya declaring it was a failure and the Russ saying it was neither a reconnaissance in force, nor a demonstration, hence, it could only have been undertaken to capture a strategical point, and this object was not justified by events.

Is Negotiating For Building of Warships. London, Jan. 31.—Despatches from St. Petersburg repeat rumors of negotiations with German and American firms for the building of Russian warships.

The Standard publishes a report current at Glasgow that orders for two Russian battleships have been placed with Clyde and Barrow, builders.

Russians Employed Heavy Field Guns. Tokio, Jan. 3.—Manchurian headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, report that in the fighting since January 25th at Lihai-fan, Chenchiepao and Heikoutai, the Russians left over 1,000 dead on the field.

The Russians yesterday shelled the Japanese centre, using field guns and mortars. Simultaneously they shelled a portion of the Japanese left using twelve heavy field guns. There has been a series of small infantry encounters in front of the Japanese centre and left.

Tokio, Feb. 1.—Noon.—Marshal Oyama, reporting yesterday, says that the Russians bombarded his centre and right wing on January 30th, and sent small bodies of infantry to attack the Japanese outposts, where they were repulsed. On the same day heavy Russian guns fiercely shelled Piyental.

papers, so that the troops to a certain extent realize the present conditions, but the plans for the army are shown to be entirely independent of home events. The reason given by the commanders for retreating fully explain the army's movements, and shows them to have been independent of the weather.

A large part of the wounded are being cared for at Mukden, where the hospitals and trains are filled and the Red Cross corps is active. The situation as it develops is better understood, though it is not less ominous as the weather has moderated and the Japanese are aggressive.

Regarding the first reports of large Russian losses, it is now said that a considerable part of the first corps and Gen. Siskelberg, its commander, have rejoined the main body of the army and retired to their old positions.

MIKADO THANKS VICTORIOUS TROOPS. Tokio, Feb. 1.—The Emperor has issued a receipt to Field Marshal Oyama's army thanking the troops for defeating a superior Russian force in the recent battle. Oyama, responding, says the troops fought desperately day and night in intensely cold weather.

Admiral Togo will return to his flagship on February 6th. The immediate naval plans are not disclosed.

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL OKU'S ARMY. General Oku's Headquarters, Jan. 27, Noon, via Piyental, Feb. 1.—(Delayed in transmission.)—After three months' inaction, there is now a prospect that the armies of Gen. Kouropatkin and Field Marshal Oyama will soon join in what may prove the greatest battle of the war.

For some days past the Russians have been quietly massing troops on Gen. Oku's left, evidently preparatory to an attempt at a turning movement. For three days past a heavy artillery fire has been kept up by the Russians on Gen. Oku's left, running to-day towards the centre.

The Japanese have not replied to the bombardment, awaiting an attack by the Russians, who have been heavily reinforced. It is believed now that they have numerous divisions along the Shakhe river. The Japanese force has also been increased, and everything now seems ready for the greatest conflict yet recorded in the history of the present war.

The move on the part of the Russians seems to indicate a desire to strike soon in a decisive battle to engage the full force of Port Arthur. Probably the revolutionary outbreak in Russia has determined Gen. Kouropatkin to make a desperate effort to gain a victory before the outbreak in Russia becomes known to the army. The utter failure of the recent cavalry raid by the Russians on the railroad shows the futility of further attempts of the kind.

With the thermometer at zero, and the ground covered with snow, a battle here fought would be over a great plain where the south sun can be of no advantage to either side.

Russians Leave Nagasaki For Home. Nagasaki, Feb. 1.—10 a.m.—Five hundred and twenty-four paroled Russian prisoners of war left to-day on the French mail steamer en route to Russia.

Eleven Russian officers who recently sailed from here have returned from Shanghai on the steamer Siberia, and are proceeding to San Francisco.

Another Steamer Seized by Japanese. Tokio, Feb. 1.—The Austrian steamer Siam, bound for Vladivostok from Cardiff with coal, was seized off Hokokaido Island yesterday.

Anxious to Face Charges. Johann Hoch, Arrested in New York, Desires to Proceed to Chicago. New York, Jan. 31.—Johann Hoch, of Chicago, who was arrested here last night charged with bigamy and wife abandonment after a search extending over the entire continent, told the officials at police headquarters to-day that he is anxious to return to Chicago at once.

The Firing Incident. Further Inquiry Into Shooting at St. Petersburg, Winter Palace. St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—The commission of inquiry has issued a long and detailed report in explanation of the carelessness which led to the firing incident on the occasion of the blessing of the waters of the Neva and announcing that further investigations will be held, under the supervision of General Pavloff, to clear up all the circumstances and establish the culpability.

Oil Reduced. Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 31.—The Standard Oil Company to-day reduced the price of all grades of crude oil. A reduction of three cents was made on high grades and two cents on the lower grades.

MORE BLOODSHED IN STREETS OF WARSAW

MANY PEOPLE WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED

Frequent Conflicts Between Troops and Police and the Strikers—Gloomy Outlook in Poland.

Warsaw, Jan. 30.—The number killed and wounded during the rioting here is estimated at 100. Out-of-door life in the city is at a complete standstill. All the restaurants, cafes and shops are closed.

The strikers have been quieter since yesterday evening, but the strike continues in full swing.

London, Jan. 31.—The Daily Mail's Warsaw correspondent telegraphs: "The street railway service here has been partly resumed, with soldiers riding before and after the cars. The fighting continues and the mob is growing in dangerous fashion. There have been frequent collisions between the people and soldiers. Revolutionists attacked the troops with revolvers and knives. The principal disturbances to-day occurred in Nowy-wiek street, a leading business street.

"At 11 o'clock Sunday night a regiment of infantry marched thither from Smolna street, when somebody fired on them, whereupon the troops were ordered to form a square and fire from four sides.

"Even now the slightest weakening of the military would result in an immediate recrudescence of violence. The strikers who have been arrested were found to be armed with long knives and a uniform kind of revolver, confirming the reports that the revolutionary party some time back succeeded in smuggling thousands of revolvers into the city.

"Food is almost unobtainable, and bread is at famine prices. The ambulances are busy to-day and night. "God bless Warsaw."

At St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—11.45 p. m.—The day here was passed in perfect quiet. An official statement issued to-day gives the casualties in the collision between the strikers and troops on January 22nd as 96 killed and 335 wounded. Of the latter 32 have since died.

Bomb Throwing. Vienna, Jan. 30.—A telegram from Czestochow, Poland, reports that a bomb was thrown in the cavalry barracks there to-day, and that many soldiers were wounded. The act is supposed to have been in revenge for the brutal dispersing of a workmen's meeting. A gendarme is reported to have been killed.

Strike Spreading. London, Jan. 31.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says: "It is understood that the Czar will receive a deputation of workmen as soon as the strikes have subsided and the men return to work, but as the movement appears to be spreading in epidemic form in the provinces, this hardly enters into calculations. There seems to be no doubt that socialistic agencies made great use of the sacrifice of life in St. Petersburg, influencing the provinces."

Russian Casualties. Reported to Have Lost More Than Thirty Thousand Men in Recent Fighting. London, Feb. 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says the Russian casualties in the engagements from January 25th to January 29th are now estimated at between 36,000 and 42,000, and those of the Japanese 7,000. Stakelberg Lost Heavy.

Mukden, Jan. 31.—The Russian losses the last few days were about 10,000. Many of the bodies of the killed have not yet been gathered. Lieut. General Stakelberg's corps was the heaviest loser. The Japanese losses, according to Chinese reports, also were heavy. The Russians took about 500 prisoners. The Japanese forces on the Russian right wing were originally about 10,000, who were routed and panic-stricken, but afterwards they were strongly reinforced from the Japanese right. Gen. Mischchenko's wound is serious, a bullet having fractured his knee joint. Gen. Kondratovich was shot through the lungs, and the bullet lodged in his spine from whence it has been abstracted.

STEAMER FLOATED. Pulled Off by Tug After Being Ashore For a Week. Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 31.—The steamer Georgetown, which was driven ashore on the end of Great Point in the storm last week, was floated early to-day on the high tide. The tug I. J. Merritt released the steamer and towed her to Great Round shoal lightship, where bearings were taken for a run up the Sound. A hasty examination of the Georgetown revealed no damage as the result of the storm. The Georgetown is bound from Portland for Newport News.

STRIKE PREDICTED. Miners of Belgium Have Decided to Ask For Increased Wages. London, Jan. 31.—According to a dispatch from Brussels to the Morning Post, various meetings have been held in mining districts of Belgium, at which resolutions have been passed for an increase in wages. The correspondent predicts a general strike.

starving and desperate are a feature of the greatest danger which is not present to the same extent in St. Petersburg, where the government orders for war purposes have kept the factories busy.

The American vice-consul at Warsaw, Witold Fouchas, telegraphs that the stores have been pillaged by mobs, and that the shops and factories are closed. Those who are not ready to walk out are compelled to join the strike by threats.

Mr. Fouchas saw no improvement in the situation up to last night, and reported bad news from Lodz and Radom. It is conservatively estimated that the number of killed or wounded at Warsaw is about one hundred.

The rioting in Poland will large affect the economic situation. Factories at Warsaw, Lodz, Katowick and other industrial centres in Poland have been compelled to gradually reduce their output and decrease their working forces since the outbreak of the war, which has almost entirely closed the Siberian and Manchurian markets. The result is that thousands of workmen have been thrown out of employment for many months past, furnishing a horde of hungry, dissatisfied men, among whom the news from St. Petersburg caused an outburst of riotous and incendiary spirit. It is feared that a large proportion of these thousands may be utilized by the revolutionary organizations in Poland, which is the hotbed of socialism, and the movement may develop a purely political character, though there is no indication of any real cooperation on the part of the intelligent class of the Polish population, which are averse to a revolutionary movement.

The National Union, a Liberal newspaper in St. Petersburg, which has received a second warning from Governor-General Treppoff, in a moderate tone raises the legal point in connection with the principal January 22nd, that the law requires the police to exhaust all means to preserve order before calling in the troops, and the Natsionalizm claims that this was not done before the military began firing.

Shot By Police. St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—This evening the police surprised a meeting of strikers in a tavern and fired, killing a girl and wounding four other persons.

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PACIFIC COAST SALMON FISHERIES

DECISION REGARDING THE CLOSE SEASONS

Another Important Project for Vancouver Island—Hatchery to Be Built on West Coast.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Hon. R. Prefontaine met Senator Templeman and British Columbia members last evening, and informed them that he had decided to report to the cabinet in favor of a 36 hours' weekly close season for sockeyes, and also to close down during 1906 and 1908. He said that he wanted to give this answer to the delegation from Vancouver representing the canners.

Washington state will pass legislation enforcing these regulations. This is the first time that the United States has adopted a weekly close season. If the United States does not carry on the regulations then Canada can immediately withdraw them, because all that it requires will be to rescind the order-in-council, while on the United States side the new regulations will be embodied in a statute by the state legislature.

The Order-in-Council regarding the close seasons passes the council to-day. It refers to sockeyes only, the wording of the order being the same as used in the act now before the Washington legislature.

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Hatchery For Island. Wm. Sloan has been pressing upon the minister of marine and fisheries for some time the necessity of establishing a new hatchery in his constituency. Hon. R. Prefontaine has agreed to do so. The hatchery will be located at Uchuckleet, Alberni canal, west coast of Vancouver Island. The spawn will be secured from a nearby stream and distributed on the west coast of Vancouver Island. It will be stocked with sockeyes as far as possible, as they are not so abundant as cohoes. The hatchery will be of fifteen million capacity.

The Halibut Industry. Mr. Sloan will inquire if the government has any information as to whether American companies engaged in the halibut industry are encroaching on waters under the jurisdiction of the government on the Pacific coast, and if any steps have been taken to secure control of Hechte Straits.

The New Provinces. It is not likely that the boundaries of British Columbia will be affected by provincial autonomy to the Northwest. Ottawa will continue to administer the Yukon. A section of the opposition press is endeavoring to stir up another Manitoba school question in connection with the Territories. It wants separate schools wiped out.

EVIDENCE OF FISHERMEN Regarding North Sea Affair Has Been Heard By International Commission. Paris, Jan. 30.—The international commission inquiring into the North Sea incident at its session to-day heard two Swedish witnesses, Captain Johnson and Mate Stromberg, of the cargo boat Aldebaran. They both testified that a few hours preceding the firing on the British trawlers by the Russian squadron their boat was attacked in the North Sea by a strange warship, which fired many shots at the Aldebaran, but did not do her serious damage. The stranger then disappeared.

Hugh Obeirin, British agent, said the strange vessel was the Russian transport Kamchatka, which mistook the Swedish craft for a torpedo boat. Mr. Obeirin further declared that the Kamchatka sent a wireless message to Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, notifying him that she had been attacked by a torpedo boat, and Rojestvensky thereupon ordered his squadron to be on the lookout for torpedo boats, which, Mr. Obeirin asserted, caused the North Sea incident.

The fishermen concluded their testimony during the afternoon. The witness, a man named Costello, said that during the cannonade he saw a torpedo boat. Later at Hull, after examining the charts, he concluded that the object he had seen was a trawler without lights.

Vice-Admiral Donbassoff (Russian) made the point that the subsequent conclusion was a supposed one, whereas his belief at the time he saw the object was that it was a torpedo boat. Admiral Furnier cross-examined the witness concerning why he did not see the trawler nearby, but saw a black object at a considerable distance. Costello maintained that he did not see other boats, but saw the unknown object.

The witness was then confronted by several other fishermen. This developed much contradiction. Costello maintaining that he saw the black object. The Russian commissioners will begin their testimony to-morrow.

Evidence of Russians. Paris, Jan. 31.—The Russian officers formerly with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron began their testimony before the international commission in Ottawa into the North Sea incident. Capt. Wallerond, of the transport Kamchatka, testified that during the evening while on the lookout for torpedo boats he saw the outlines of a strange craft and heard shots. Thereupon he sent a wireless message to the flagship, saying: "Torpedo boats following us." The flagship answered: "How many torpedo boats following you?" Capt. Wallerond answered: "We proceed with lights extinguished. They attack us from all sides at a distance of about ten cable lengths."

The Kamchatka proceeded, but Capt. Wallerond did not see any more strange craft and did not hear any further shots. Capt. Clado, of the admiral's flagship, gave a circumstantial record of seeing two torpedo boats. He said: "I first saw a strange craft through my night glass and then searchlights convinced me that it was a torpedo boat. At the same time the signal officer reported another boat, which almost collided with us. We manoeuvred to avoid a collision and escape a torpedo which might be discharged. The searchlights then disclosed a torpedo boat immediately in front of the flagship, about a cable's length away. We saw this one much better than the other, as the searchlights lit it up. The torpedo boats gradually drew off. At first we could distinguish only their bows, but we afterwards saw them completely. The first boat disappeared after three or four minutes. The second was visible much longer."

The depositions of the Russian officers were ended to-day, and their cross-examination will begin to-morrow.

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