

Shoe Co. Ltd.
 (AND RETAIL.)
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oots, Etc.
 are in Boots and Shoes in the
 us of every description of Boots
 , etc. etc. in each of our five
 . Specially. Letter orders
 for Catalogue to
Shoe Co. Ltd.
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er Co., Ltd.
Smelters of
nd Silver Ores.
 Works at
VER ISLAND, B. C.
 N. Ry. or the sea.
N. THOS. KIDDIE
Smelter Manager.

ES
d Borax Hair Wash
 and school children. Used once a
 . 5c., 6 for 25c. Two packages by
 Chemist and Druggist, 68 Government St.,
 Near Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after
 I intend to make application to the
 honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands
 and Works for a special license to cut and
 carry away timber from the following de-
 scribed lands: Commencing at a stake
 in the northwest corner of Richard Hixon's loca-
 tion, thence north 80 chains, thence east
 60 chains to point of commencement.
 7th June, 1904.
GEORGE KILBY.

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 7th June, 1904.
ARTHUR BLACKMORE.

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 60 chains to point of commencement.
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FRANCIS M. BLACKMORE.

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ALFRED E. LYE.

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MABEL BLACKMORE.

**RUSSIANS ROBE
 BY THE JAPANESE**
**Defeated by Takushan Division of the Army
 Which Lost About One Hundred
 Killed and Wounded.**

St. Petersburg, June 27.—Lieut. General Sakharoff's dispatch received to-day confirms the belief that the great decisive battle of the campaign between General Kouropatkin's army and the armies of General Oku and General Karaki is imminent. The three armies probably aggregate 300,000 men and their outposts are to-day in touch all along the line. The Japanese evidently intend to draw Kouropatkin as far south as possible, holding out as an incentive a check to the advance of Oku's main army. Meantime, Oku swung sharply to the eastward to join Karaki in the Chapin Pass, Karaki at the same time moving a strong force by the right flank toward Hancheng. The main advance continued along the main Feng Huang road leading to the Liaoyang main road, avoiding the Maotien pass by a detour to the northward. The advance in all points is being attended by constant skirmishing. Not far from the Liaoyang main road, at which Kouropatkin's main force is concentrated.

The general staff has received the following dispatch from Lieut. General Sakharoff dated June 26th: "There is reason to suppose that considerable force of the enemy proceeding from Wangtsia station, in the direction of the mountains, are marching northward toward the Chapin pass. Our patrols on June 25th noticed that the Japanese were beginning to move along the north Siyuen-Kaichan road from Toumankan and Pansitsai, in the direction of the Waits pass. "The enemy on June 25th undertook to advance from Seluchan toward the north Siyuen-Kaichan road, crossing the road leading to the Maotien pass near Tungputze and Tafangku, 11 miles northwest of Seluchan. A battalion advanced along the Liaoyang main road and a regiment of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry along the valley of the Tsai river. A battalion and two squadrons marched westward in the direction of the mountains. The enemy on the main road was first stopped by two companies of sharpshooters, constituting our van post, which slowly retired northward. Behind them, the companies, the enemy at 2.30 in the afternoon occupied Tsinpu. The sharpshooters retired north toward Phakhsen, 22 miles north of Seluchan. Our losses were Lieut. Ogilby and five sharpshooters wounded. "On June 25th about a battalion of Japanese infantry marched out from Tungputze, five miles northwest of Seluchan along the road to the Maotien pass, and was repulsed by two companies of our sharpshooters' outposts near Tafangku. The sharpshooters fell back at first upon Urtungki, and then upon Kentsiputze. Captain Yanchukovsky, in command of one company of the sharpshooters, was wounded. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Ryschkoff of the Red Cross, and Captain Yanchukovsky was being carried to the rear on a stretcher when the Japanese reached Tafangku. The sharpshooters and their bearers were wounded and captured, and Captain Yanchukovsky and Dr. Ryschkoff were also captured. We also had two sharpshooters killed and Lieut. Serpukhovitch and thirteen sharpshooters wounded. "During the night of June 25th the enemy, a regiment of infantry and a regiment of cavalry strong, remained at Tsinpu, etc. "At 9 o'clock on the morning of June 26th a Japanese battalion marched the Siyuen-Kaichan road from Seluchan in the direction of Wangtsia. The enemy's infantry and mountain guns followed the vanguard at midday. The enemy also resumed the advance on the morning of June 26th by the road to the Maotien pass, through the rindi and by the mountain road in faritupose pass, turning our right. The enemy located in the Maotien pass. At least a regiment of infantry, with artillery, was ordered to proceed along the main road to Liaoyang. The detachment reached Tsidvaizala at 9 a. m. We have received no further report regarding this movement."

VE OFFICERS AMONG THE KILLED.
 Petersburg, June 27.—The following are the details of the reconnaissance of Japanese forces made by a Russian detachment on June 22nd at Aiyuanmen: "At 10.30 a. m. the cavalry of our advance guard drove the enemy from its trenches of the advanced position. At 1.20 p. m. four Russian guns on the mountain horse artillery had been placed in position against the enemy's flank, which they bombarded with success, the column retiring. The

Japanese coast. Concluding the correspondence says that nothing has been heard of Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron.
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY DEFEATED.
 Tokio, June 28.—11 a. m.—After a hot fight, which lasted for six hours yesterday morning, June 27th, the Takushan division of the Japanese army completely defeated five battalions of Russian infantry, which were supported by two regiments of cavalry and sixteen guns, occupying Hancheng, 20 miles northwest west of Siyuen.
 The Russians finally fell back in the direction of Selucheng.
 The Japanese casualties aggregated about 100 killed and a wounded.
 Major Oba was killed during the battle.

THE RUSSIANS FLED IN DISORDER.
 London, June 28.—A dispatch received at the Japanese legation from Tokio says the Takushan army occupied Penahing, 20 miles northwest of Siyuen, June 27th, after six hours of hard fighting. The Japanese losses are estimated at one hundred.
 "The Russian forces, which consisted of five battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, with sixteen guns, fled in disorder towards Tsinching."

JAPS WITHIN TEN MILES OF PORT ARTHUR.
 Chofoo, June 28.—Chinese who left Port Arthur on June 24th say that only four battleships, five cruisers and the torpedo boats left the harbor on June 23rd. Of these, three returned badly damaged, but none sank. The several large ships, previously damaged, carried no guns.
 On June 24th the Japanese main army was within fourteen miles of Port Arthur. Their losses were nearer.
 "The hospitals at Liao Yang are overcrowded.
 "Letters from Feng Huang Cheng say the Japanese transport service is demoralized owing to the wretched condition of the roads."

BRIGANDS ACTIVE NEAR NEWCHANG.
 Newchwang, June 28.—S. a. m.—Brigands are again active in this vicinity. They attacked a village two miles south of here last night, and the natives and foreign residents fear that on account of the Russian retreat, if the Japanese troops do not arrive within a few days, the brigands will become bolder and enter this city. This they could do easily as it lies practically unprotected. The Russians have less than seventy-five men in the city proper, with a few Chinese police, who, it is believed, are in league with the outlaws.
 Foreign residents, the British especially, are unable to understand the reason which prompted the British consul to report to the London government that there is nothing to fear from these brigands.
 Twenty military attaches who were permitted to come here yesterday from Taitchekiao for supplies, are obliged to promise not to talk of the Russian movements.
 A native report that one division of Gen. Kuroki's army was fifteen miles south of Taitchekiao at 5 o'clock yesterday evening is not confirmed. If true it indicates that the Japanese plans for a fight there yesterday must have been upset by the heavy rains. Two regiments marched through here from Kalchan towards Taitchekiao."

DELAY WILL AID GEN. KOUROPATKIN.
 St. Petersburg, June 28.—12.13 p. m.—The Novoe Vremya today, calling attention to the statement that Don Jaime de Bourbon was an eye-witness to the killing of Russian wounded at Vafangow, who though personally a brave sailor, never flew his flag over a squadron. It is pointed out that he could not have been forced to get out of Port Arthur, as the situation there is not yet by any means desperate. If he fought his way back through the investing fleet it was because his patched up ships had broken down or for other urgent reasons. If he arrived in the outer harbor at night he probably did not want to go into the inner roadstead because the narrowness of the channel made navigation dangerous, or possibly his ships stranded at the entrance to the channel. Nothing else could account for his remaining in the outer roadstead, where he would be exposed to the attacks of the Japanese torpedo boats at night.
 There is a belief that the Vladivostok squadron put to sea Saturday and is likely to be next heard of in the Korean straits.
 The Associated Press has received a curious dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Vladivostok, who takes pains to say that Admiral Skrydlov's squadron would probably be unable to go out again for weeks as the ships had to go into drydock for the purpose of thoroughly overhauling their boilers and cleaning their hulls preparatory to putting them in fighting condition. The dispatch added that some of the torpedo boats had been badly battered by the storm during the last expedition to the



THE PLIGHT OF THE BEAR.
 For the fund for the relief of the Japanese wounded and the families of those killed, the war correspondents at Tokio wrote and illustrated a book entitled "My Most Interesting Experience." Mr. Grant Wallace, of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, sent this cartoon as his contribution.

is forgotten. Every one, from the viceroys and Kouropatkin to insignificant subalterns, is quarreling and unwilling to obey orders. In the eyes of the correspondents and foreign attaches we are disgusted. Until the whole system is changed we cannot hope for victory. Jealousy and suspicion are rampant throughout the army. The members of our secret services are so busy spying on each other that they cannot apprehend the spies and Japanese agents, who work with impunity.
 "Japan seemingly knows every plan made by us, which accounts for many plans having been changed suddenly. One brave soldier goes into battle like sheep to the shambles. No one can deny their loyalty, but they are not proper officers. Europe knows we are a divided house and will profit accordingly.
 "Those who have the welfare of Russia at heart, cannot help feeling that if Port Arthur falls and Japan takes Liao Yang, the powers will intervene, to our eternal disgrace."

THEY LOOKED LIKE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.
 Tokio, June 28.—11.30 a. m.—An unconfirmed report has been received from the places along the northern coast of Japan. The navy office does not give credence to these reports.
 The fighting listed the whole of June 26th and 27th and the Japanese successfully pushed the Russians from three positions and occupied them with artillery as the defenders retired.
 Wounded Russians, recounting the two days' fight, say that the Japanese again demonstrated their reliance on their artillery, and that they were greatly superior, both in number of men and in guns. On the second day of the fighting they brought up a heavy battery which silenced the lighter Russian guns and caused severe loss. The Japanese artillery practice, however, was inaccurate, and as usual, they several times shelled empty positions or shot over the Russian columns.
 The fight started at dawn ten miles southwest of Dalin hill, the Russian rifle brigade holding the position until noon in the face of a heavy artillery fire, but the Russians were finally outflanked by infantry and cavalry, the Japanese actually getting a field battery in the rear of the Russian position, then the rifle brigade fell back. The Dalin hill fight continued from 4 o'clock until dark. The Japanese worked furiously all night long and employed two batteries on the vacated Russian position.
 The fighting was resumed at 3 a. m.

HE DECIDED TO RETURN TO NORTH.
 St. Petersburg, June 28.—General Kouropatkin has decided to withdraw northward. This move gives the Russians the advantage of being nearer their base of supplies and places the Japanese at the disadvantage of having longer lines of communication. It is pointed out that Kouropatkin no longer prevents a junction of the enemy's forces by remaining at Taitchekiao, and he might thereby imperil the safety of his own troops as the desperate character of the fighting at Tapass and Pansai pass June 27th shows the Japanese are in a strong force uncomfortably near the Russian flank.
 A report that Rear-Admiral Witsoeff, in command of the naval forces in Port Arthur, called off after a long battle to the Japanese recedes, however, Witsoeff is known to have full authority to leave Port Arthur, if he deems it advisable, and he possibly preferred not to risk a retreat to the harbor, which, again, might be blockaded, preventing his crews at a critical moment. Consequently

ARE UNWILLING TO OBEY ORDERS.
 Tientsin, June 27.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has seen a translation of a private letter from an officer high in command under General Kouropatkin to a brother officer, giving a gloomy view of the situation for Russia, and making disclosures.
 The writer said: "It is a shame to see our officers constantly quarreling, divided in opinion and fighting for their own interests, until Japan, the common enemy

on June 27th. The Russians silenced the two Japanese batteries, but the Japanese brought up a train of big guns and silenced the lighter Russian artillery, which was again running out of ammunition, and the Russians were once more forced to retire. The Japanese cavalry and infantry, threatening to surround the Russians, carried off all their guns and got revenge on the Japanese cavalry column which was caught in close formation, and was shelled with terrific effect, being forced to scatter.
 Tokio, June 28.—5 p. m.—It is unofficially reported that the Chik Wan Shan, Chit An Shan and So Cho Shan, forts, southeast of and part of the Port Arthur defenses, were captured on Sunday after an all day fight, beginning with an artillery duel.
 So Cho Shan, it was added, was first captured and the other forts fell soon afterwards.
 The Japanese force consisted of all branches of the service.
 The Japanese lost three officers and a hundred men killed or wounded, and captured two guns and a quantity of ammunition.
 The officials here do not confirm the report.

ADVANCE FORCES MAY BE ENGAGED.
 St. Petersburg, June 28.—1.30 p. m.—The whole city is awaiting with breathless interest news from the opposing armies in southern Manchuria, grappled in the decisive battle of the campaign, but those fully appreciating the almost impassable country through which the Japanese columns are advancing and the difficulty of moving large bodies of troops into position, hardly expect the battle to begin in earnest inside of several days, although admitting that heavy fighting between the advance forces may now be in progress.
 The papers, with the exception of the Army organ and the Novoe Vremya, are unanimously of the opinion that a pitched battle is now certain.
 The former is silent on the subject which may be significant, especially as Gen. Kouropatkin's movements are shrouded in mystery.
 The Novoe Vremya says: "The time for strategy is passed; we are now on the eve of tactics. Not knowing the exact position of our forces, we cannot state what Kouropatkin intends to do. It is possible he may consider it untimely and unprofitable to enter upon a decisive engagement with all his forces, in which event, while engaging the enemy who is

Witsoeff may now be steaming to join the Vladivostok cruisers,
WILL BE DECISIVE WHEN IT IS FOUGHT.
 St. Petersburg, June 29, 1 a. m.—Though no further advices from the front had been received up to midnight it appears now, from General Kouropatkin's tactics, that a heavy engagement may be deferred for some days. It is possible that the Japanese may rush matters, but it is not generally expected here that General Kouropatkin will give battle until he reaches a position of his own selection.
 General Kouropatkin is now moving slowly northward along the railroad, wherever he makes his stand will be precipitated what is expected to be the decisive battle of the campaign.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN FROM THREE POSITIONS.
 Haicheng, June 28.—A heavy engagement is expected to-morrow near the village of Selucheng, fifteen miles south-southeast of Haicheng, and an equal distance due-east of the railway. The Japanese have now passed Dalin hill and are twenty miles south of the Russian position.
 The total losses in the Dalin hill fight are not yet known. Eighty wounded have arrived here, and on Sunday last a hospital train with 200 passed going to Liao Yang.
 Similar reports have been received from the places along the northern coast of Japan. The navy office does not give credence to these reports.

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pouring in troops down upon him, he may retire northward to meet his reinforcements.

The tone in both public and official circles has greatly improved. The report that the Port Arthur squadron has been successfully put to sea.

and that no ship had actually been sunk, seems to have removed the despondency, and developments on land and sea are looked forward to with increased cheerfulness.

Confidence is manifested in the influence the navy will have upon the campaign, and many people are inclined to attribute the Japanese precipitancy to General Kurokita.

Special dispatches say it was Major-General Mitschenko's division which has been engaged in constant fighting in the vicinity of the mountain passes over which the Japanese are advancing.

One dispatch says the country is almost impassable, Manchukuo retreating only when the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers.

The correspondent considers it doubtful whether Gen. Kuroki will advance all three columns, as this would disintegrate his force.

He is more likely to push home his attack from Siu-yen upon Taitchekiao, exclusive of General Oku.

The correspondent figured that Kuroki has 70,000 troops, the Japanese commander being in personal command of 25,000 men at Dalin Pass.

General Kouroupatkin has issued an army order insisting on the kindest and most humane treatment of Japanese prisoners and wounded.

The rates of pay for the Japanese are the same as for the Russian soldiers. The order, which directs the same respect and honors be paid to the brave foes as if they were Russians.

The Emperor to-day inspected the condition of the ships of the squadron destined for the Far East.

High Admiral Grand Duke Alexis, Commander-in-Chief Grand Duke Vladimir, Marine Minister Admiral Kuroki and other members of the admiralty gathered to greet His Majesty, who arrived there on a yacht from Seifeihof.

Rear-Admiral Van Voelerskam, junior flag officer of Vice-Admiral Rejevskiy's squadron, has hoisted his flag on the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff.

which, with the other vessels of the squadron now in commission, fired an Imperial salute. The Admiral Nakhimoff has been altogether refitted as a modern fighting ship.

The Emperor thoroughly examined the battleships Alexander III, Niazovarov, Orel and Borodino, which were moored inside the basin.

He expressed himself pleased with their condition and addressed the crewmen, who cheered His Majesty lustily.

manhole in dangerous proximity to the river level. Just then a tug passed, sending a heavy wash against the boat.

So soon as the water splashed into the submarine boat's interior it created a panic among the sailors and one of them tried to get out of the manhole.

The older hands were screwing down preparatory to the descent, the submerged compartment having already been opened.

The water rushed in and as the submerged vessel sank like a stone the officers and some of the men were saved by being blown up through the manhole by the rush of escaping air.

The Delin shortly afterwards was raised. The Delin is Russia's best submarine boat, and underwent a successful trial in 1908.

JAP COMMANDER STARTS FOR FRONT. Tokyo, June 29, 6 p.m.—Marquis Ayama, the commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, and Lt. Gen. Kodama, his chief of staff, started for the front to-day.

SAILORS DROWNED IN SUBMARINE BOAT. St. Petersburg, June 29.—Twenty-two sailors were drowned at the Baltic works this morning during experiments with the torpedo boat Delin, which had been converted into a submarine boat.

Four officers and thirty men were on board when the signal was given to submerge the boat without first properly closing the manhole.

REPORTED COLLISION BETWEEN BATTLESHIPS. St. Petersburg, June 29.—A 10 p.m.—A report has just reached the Associated Press correspondent that the Russian ironclad Neiron Menia rammed the Russian battleship Navarin at Kronstadt last afternoon.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN WARSHIPS. Kronstadt, June 29.—The Russian battleship Navarin, while returning to her anchorage to-day was rammed by the Russian ironclad Neiron Menia, which struck her amidships.

VLADIVOSTOCK SHIPS ATTACK GENSAN. Tokyo, June 30.—11 a.m.—Dispatches from Gensan, Korea, report that the Russian Vladivostock squadron appeared to-day and attacked that place.

THIRTEEN SHIPS IN THE SQUADRON. Seoul, June 30.—2:30 p.m.—It is announced from official sources that the Russian Vladivostock squadron, consisting of three cruisers and ten torpedo boats and destroyers, appeared off Gensan to-day and fired three shells into the Japanese settlement.

SANK A STEAMER AND SAILING SHIP. London, June 30.—6:29 p.m.—An official dispatch from Tokyo says the Japanese consul at Gensan, Korea, reports as follows: "Early this morning, June 30th, Russian torpedo boats entered the port of Gensan and fired upon the settlement."

PROBABLY REFERS TO THURSDAY'S FIGHT. St. Petersburg, June 30.—4:40 p.m.—An official dispatch received from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, the commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, says that the squadron of Rear-Admiral Witsoff, in command of the naval forces, reentered that port after repelling fire attacks.

CONFLICTING STORIES TOLD BY OFFICERS. Newchwang, June 30.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Lieut. Burukoff arrived here from Port Arthur yesterday evening and is believed to have been the gunboat Sivouch. The river bank was soon crowded with excited natives, who were told by the Russians that the

AT HALF MAST. Sometimes we are greeted in the morning by flags at half-mast for some prominent official who yesterday was apparently in perfect health.

Three Ships Lost in Naval Fight. Liao Yang, June 29.—The Japanese are reported to have recaptured the Russian torpedo boat Delin, which they recently held. Owing to local rains it is thought that the operations north of Port Arthur have been indefinitely postponed.

hand there is a Monoclon pass nearly east of Haicheng, about 40 miles from that town. It is possible that Monoclon pass has been meant when Molien pass was mentioned.

NO CONFIDENCE IN ADMIRAL WITSOFF. 'Chefoo, June 29.—Fifty Europeans who left Port Arthur June 23rd arrived here to-day from Pigeon Bay. They say that in the naval engagement of June 23rd the Russian battleship Sebastopol was slightly damaged by a torpedo boat.

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DETAILS OF SINKING OF SUBMARINE BOAT. St. Petersburg, June 29.—Later.—The submarine boat Delin sank at her moorings in the Neva at the Baltic shipbuilding yard at 1 o'clock this morning.

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A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes.

Japanese fleet had been completely destroyed. Officers of the Lieut. Burukoff left several reports of the fighting was exaggerated, and that the Russians have made two cruises in the Gulf of Pechili in five days.

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CONFLICTING STORIES TOLD BY OFFICERS. Newchwang, June 30.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Lieut. Burukoff arrived here from Port Arthur yesterday evening and is believed to have been the gunboat Sivouch.

AT HALF MAST. Sometimes we are greeted in the morning by flags at half-mast for some prominent official who yesterday was apparently in perfect health.

Three Ships Lost in Naval Fight. Liao Yang, June 29.—The Japanese are reported to have recaptured the Russian torpedo boat Delin, which they recently held.

DETAILS OF SINKING OF SUBMARINE BOAT. St. Petersburg, June 29.—Later.—The submarine boat Delin sank at her moorings in the Neva at the Baltic shipbuilding yard at 1 o'clock this morning.

REPORTED COLLISION BETWEEN BATTLESHIPS. St. Petersburg, June 29.—A 10 p.m.—A report has just reached the Associated Press correspondent that the Russian ironclad Neiron Menia rammed the Russian battleship Navarin at Kronstadt last afternoon.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN WARSHIPS. Kronstadt, June 29.—The Russian battleship Navarin, while returning to her anchorage to-day was rammed by the Russian ironclad Neiron Menia, which struck her amidships.

VLADIVOSTOCK SHIPS ATTACK GENSAN. Tokyo, June 30.—11 a.m.—Dispatches from Gensan, Korea, report that the Russian Vladivostock squadron appeared to-day and attacked that place.

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ship was sunk and that three were damaged. The Europeans assert that the impression prevails at Port Arthur that the Japanese will succeed on the land side.

WILL STRIKE WHEN PLANS ARE COMPLETE. London, June 30.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Times says that the report sent out from St. Petersburg of Gen. Oku's retirement is ridiculous.

EIGHTY-EIGHT RUSSIANS WERE CAPTURED. London, June 30.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokyo to-day says that 88 Russian soldiers were captured at Fen Shui Pass.

WELL KNOWN OFFICER DOES GOOD WORK. London, June 30.—The Nagasaki correspondent of the Times says that the names of the military officers who distinguished themselves in the war have been divulged, but that many Englishmen will be glad to hear that Col. Shiba, who made his name famous in the defence of the "Boxer" trouble, was conspicuous in the former battle.

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AWFUL EXPERIENCE WITH HEART DISEASE.—Mr. J. J. Law, Toronto, Ontario writes: "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was unable for 18 months to lie down in bed."

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THE DOMINION CUSTOM RECEIPTS

INCREASES FOR PAST MONTH AND YEAR. Ottawa, June 30.—The custom receipts of the Dominion for the present month are \$3,721,873, an increase of \$142,154 over the same time last year.

STEAMER GAUSS TO BE SENT AROUND THE HORN—Violating Alien Labor Act. W. A. Mackenzie, chief of the fruit division of the agricultural department, has been appointed commissioner to Bristol, England.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF COAL COMPANY. Mr. Justice Martin Gives Decision in Actions Arising Out of Fernie Disaster. Word was received from Nelson today to the effect that Mr. Justice Martin has rendered a decision in favor of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company with costs, in the action against them arising from the Fernie disaster.

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STRONGLY DEFENDING THE BAND

PERDICARIS TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES WHILE ON A PRISON CAMP. Says Rainsli Has Suffered Wrongs, But Wishes Country Peace. Tangier, June 26.—An American who last week by the Brigand Rainsli, to-day, and gave an account of his experiences while on a prison camp.

NEW LONDON, June 30.—For the twenty-sixth time since 1870 the crews of Harvard and Yale Universities are contesting on the Thames river course to-day in their annual regatta. In the 25 races rowed between Harvard and Yale on this course, victory has gone to Yale in 17 contests, and the Yale crew of 1888 hold the course record of 20:10.

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THE FIRST FISH TRAP.

It has become fashionable in certain quarters to sneer at the alleged lack of enterprise on the part of the older business houses of Victoria. On the street corners and in the places where men who have little to do, and perhaps would do little if the work were right to their hands, one may hear whippers that the old-fashioned members of the Board of Trade are sitting up. Perhaps they do, and perhaps it would not do much good if they were stirred up. Men of means cannot be driven into enterprise against their will. If it were possible to coerce them into action, it is extremely doubtful whether success would attend their reluctant efforts. Besides they have the right to refuse if they believe they have earned a rest.

Business ventures to be successful must be entered upon with confidence and enthusiasm. And there is no one empowered to veto the suggestions of those who believe they perceive good business openings. But the idea which seems to prevail that men can be stirred into action against their will is manifestly fallacious.

The success which has attended the first day's operations of the Board of Trade fish trap that has been planted on the shores of Vancouver Island indicates that the business men of Victoria are not so slow about taking advantage of such opportunities as present themselves. Messrs. Todd and Munisie embarked in an enterprise that was so much an experimental venture that they contracted the fish trap for the purpose of testing the merits of their experience. And as a matter of fact we know that in the case of Mr. Todd the actual work of building the trap was but an insignificant part of the task undertaken. There were prejudices, and interests more obdurate than mere prejudices, to be overcome. It was an undertaking of considerable magnitude to convince even those who were absolutely unbiassed that privileges enjoyed by foreigners it was absolutely unjust to deny our own people. The Times is pleasantly conscious of the fact that what influence it possessed was thrown into the scales Mr. Todd and others were trying to restore to a perfect balance. Fortunately at Ottawa there was a government in power that was open to appeals to reason and common sense. We believe the ultimate result will be for the benefit of the salmon canning industry of British Columbia. A steady market has been opened up for the fish, and it is a splendid thing for business on Vancouver Island, we trust and hope and believe. But we also are certain that it will be stimulative to business along all the southern coast of British Columbia.

THE CASE OF T. B. HALL.

Justice is mending her ways. In days gone by she would order a man to the gallows for stealing a loaf of bread with which to satisfy the hunger of his starving family. One may read in files of old newspapers of children of tender years as a result of one single execution at the gallows. The number of years of the life of a naturally healthy appetite. We cannot understand how the jade could have had the heart to lift the palpitating little body up and put the noose about the soft, slender neck that was soon to be stretched so woefully. If she had not been bludgeoned she could never have done it.

It is perhaps to the credit of Miss Justice that she has taken a long step forward and sees things in a different light to-day. The customs of the times are not the customs of a hundred years ago. In view of the change that has come over the spirits of the people, possibly it might be a mistake to condemn courts unthinkingly for acts of leniency and mercy. There have sprung up in this continent what were formerly termed justice associations. The trend of the discussions at meetings has all been directed to the cultivation of a public feeling which would admit of first offenders against the laws of the land receiving a chance to prove that the first offence was merely a slip. In the cases of youthful sinners it has been argued with a good deal of reason that to condemn them to a term of compulsory association with criminals hardened in their ways and settled down to lives of crime was practically to consign them to ruin. It is now held by the advocates of the cause of reform—and who shall say unreasonably held?—that the first aim of society should be to reform offenders. After they have been proven incorrigible, then the time will have come to bring the forces of the law in collision with their evil propensities, and if necessary make such an example of them as shall have a tendency to discourage others against following in their footsteps.

In any case, the law is no longer regarded by thinking men as an instrument for the infliction of the revengeful feelings of organized society upon those who disregard the canons enacted for the regulation of human affairs.

The first impulse of men who read of the release of T. B. Hall will be to condemn those who in British Columbia are entrusted with the administration of the law. They will point to the obvious fact

that if the offender had been a poor man whose friends were unable to make up his defalcations, Justice would have pursued him relentlessly and tamped the key of the prison door firmly upon him. There is no doubt that that is true. At least to our mind there is no doubt about it. Perhaps the department across the bay charged with the administration of justice has moved forward with great rapidity within the past few weeks, and is now ready to plead with the bench to give all first offenders a second chance to prove their virtue. But we have serious doubts about it.

The Times has not one word of condemnation for the leniency the prosecution has shown in the case of T. B. Hall. We are glad that it has been found compatible with the ends the administration of justice is supposed to serve to let him out suspended sentence. We have no doubt the average man in this community also will be pleased that in this case mercy has overcome stern unbending justice, as they have it in England. But if the principle is to be considered established that the restitution of stolen money by influential, wealthy friends, shall be considered as affecting the course of justice, we are afraid there will be a vehement protest. And the protest will be reasonable. Because it will with justice be asserted that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. But it is presuming on the credulity of the public to ask it to believe that the judgment of the offender in this case had been affected by any circumstances over which he had not as complete control as any wrongdoer who has fallen under temptation. There is something wanting in the balance of any man who trifles with the laws established for the protection of society. That was as true, but no more true, in the case of T. B. Hall as in any case brought by the police to the notice of the courts of law.

But the Chief Justice, if his remarks are correctly quoted in the Colonist, is not bound to the possible effects of the suspension of prosecution in this instance. He called attention to something which must be in the mind of everyone who pays attention to the matter when he said: "In case it may occur to anyone that this leniency will have the effect of leading to emboldenments by other offenders of the Crown, I should say that in this event the court would act with more severity." This sentence is capable of various interpretations. It may be taken to mean that if anyone presumes on the leniency shown to Mr. Hall and commits a crime he will not under any circumstances be permitted to redeem his character, or that he may viciously be called upon to atone for the offence of the man whose example he followed, in the expectation that if detected he would receive similar treatment.

The Puget Sound cannery men are anxious to cooperate with the salmon packers of British Columbia for the preservation of the fishing industry. Let them give evidence of the bona fides of their intentions by inducing the legislature of the state of Washington to declare a closed season such as that which is enforced by the Dominion of Canada. That will be an evidence of sincerity, and it would have a good effect. The mere promises of cannery men will not bind the legislature to act. Fishermen in the states bordering on the great lakes gave an undertaking on behalf of legislatures on the strength of which the province of Ontario was induced to pass certain regulations. But the American people were either playing a game or the lobbyists were too powerful for them. And so there will be no protection for the fish in the lakes while a fish remains. We would hesitate to say the Puget Sound men are engaged in some deep game. But if they are really sincere let them adopt measures that are easy and quite within their reach.

MR. HELMCKEN AND THE TARIFF.

To the Editor:—I notice in this morning's Colonist that Mr. H. D. Helmcken is reported to have stated that it was due to the policy of the Liberals on their coming into power that caused the Victoria rice mills to close down, or words to that effect. Mr. Helmcken has read the Colonist and such ultra-party papers to the effect that the policy of the Liberals has been the downfall of all such institutions.

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS.

Ottawa, June 29.—In the House this afternoon John Haggart moved a resolution regretting that the government had seen fit to withhold documents of a public character to which parliament was entitled for proper consideration of matters to which they relate. A debate ensued in which the old subject of confidential documents was fought out all over again.

WARRIOR WOUNDS.—Through damp, cold and exposure many a brave soldier who left his native hearth at "45" as man could be said to fight for country's honor, has been "invalided home" because of the violence of the battle ground—Bismarck's South American Rheumatic Cure will absolutely cure every case of Rheumatism in existence. Belief in six hours. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—98.

SUBSCRIBERS AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Reports from Directors and Officers Show Institution to Be in Flourishing Condition.

Some questions of importance were considered at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital which was held Tuesday afternoon at the city hall. One of the most interesting was brought up by President Day, who submitted figures showing that the grant of \$5,000 from the city council was fully earned by the hospital in the treatment of free patients. Some questions of importance were considered at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital which was held Tuesday afternoon at the city hall. One of the most interesting was brought up by President Day, who submitted figures showing that the grant of \$5,000 from the city council was fully earned by the hospital in the treatment of free patients.

The directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, who announced their desire that that body was to contribute some financial support to the Jubilee hospital annually. The proposal was favorably considered, and it was suggested that, as regular subscriptions could not be accepted, the trades council assist the Ladies' Auxiliary in their efforts to raise sufficient funds to allow the addition of a children's ward. This was taken up by both Mr. Caldwell and Mrs. Hasell, and a deputation of ladies will wait upon the trades council and labor council at their next meeting.

Attention is directed to the detailed information which will be found in the reports of the honorary treasurer, audited accounts and reports of the resident medical officer and matron and steward, which are appended hereto.

By order of the directors, F. ELWORTHY, (Sgd.) R. B. DAY, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., June 28th, 1904. The following statement of receipts and expenditure was submitted:

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements. Receipts include: To grants, bequests and donations \$22,279.90; To pay patients' fees 17,245.85; To sundry receipts 728.31; To Bank of Commerce Savings 5,416.28; To Bank of Commerce (dividend) 1,302.47. Disbursements include: By expenses 83,044.97; By Strathcona wing 12,812.10; By Bank of Commerce paid last year's overdraft 1,068.93; By estate late R. Whyte 76.00. Total disbursements: \$107,002.00.

The resident medical officer's report was next submitted. It showed that the total cost of maintenance was \$283,044.97, as against \$31,881.17 for 1903, 04-07, at an average cost per patient was \$1.06, as against \$1.80 last year. Continuing, the report says: "The board is to be congratulated on having completed a new block of private rooms which will I hope materially add to the yearly income of the hospital, since, if in the coming years the demand for private rooms is equal to the demand in the past, there will be no difficulty in keeping them full. Through the generosity of A. C. Plumfield a Finest light apparatus of the London hospital has been purchased and has been in almost daily use since its installation."

needed improvements and additions to the institution. Further assistance in the sum of \$500 was received from the members of the Victoria police. It was subscribed and held by them at the nucleus of a sick benefit fund and turned over to this hospital under an agreement whereby each of the twenty-four participants shall receive six weeks' free treatment in a private room, if required during the service on the police force. The arrangement is a good one for the police, but the directors could not dissent at liberty to the general policy with which it is connected. The directors have been commended in their work by the many. Officers received permission of which appear in the honorary treasurer's accounts, and again acknowledge them with thanks. The Women's Auxiliary have conducted their very hearty co-operation, and the directors cannot record too highly their appreciation of these ladies' services on behalf of the sick poor, and for the general welfare of the hospital. The Ladies' Auxiliary and the King's Daughters have been untiring in their administrations, and have kept the hospital supplied with flowers and reading matter. The report of the residential medical officer deals more specifically with their other acts of kindness, and in the general report of the resident medical officer will be found full particulars of the work of the excellent body.

In Mr. A. C. Plumfield's former director's presentation of a Finest light apparatus, the gift being accepted as a proof of the donor's continued interest in the hospital. It is desired to again call attention to the very large proportion of that class of patients which are cared for by the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. The directors beg to thank the very numerous donors of articles of every description which from time to time have been sent to the hospital, and to express by formal intimation of votes of thanks, by post, in each case, to the Colonel and Times they express their thanks for kind notices and for the papers supplied daily.

The directors take this opportunity to thank the visiting medical and surgical staff, resident medical officer, matron and staff, who, by their nursing good services, have done so much to promote the welfare of the patients and the efficiency of the hospital.

At the meeting of the lifeboat association Tuesday afternoon Capt. J. W. Truop suggested that the association provide for the installation of a pumping apparatus on its steam lifeboat so that it could be employed as a fireboat, and thus be of great assistance to the city as fire protection. The city should assist in its maintenance. Capt. Truop explained that an apparatus of this kind would be of use in certain sections of the city where there is a fire. This suggestion commended itself to the favorable consideration of the meeting, and Mr. Beyrnan moved, seconded by Mr. Gallely, that the fire wardens and the association, to discuss the matter.

The plans now in contemplation by the association will require a first capital outlay of \$25,000 or \$30,000, and from \$400 to \$500 per year for maintenance. The association hopes that merchants, especially on the waterfront, will generously assist.

FOUND DEAD.

Body of J. H. Nicholson, an Old Timer, Discovered in His Home To-Day.

J. H. Nicholson, a well-to-do old-timer in Victoria, was found dead at his home on Tuesday by Lionel Dickinson, who called at the house on a friendly visit. When the latter rapped on the door he received no response, so he turned the knob and entered. He discovered Mr. Nicholson on the floor, having evidently been overcome while sitting in his chair. Mr. Dickinson at once notified the police.

Mr. Nicholson, who was about 63 years of age, was in the hospital several days ago, undergoing an operation for an eye affection. He left there on Friday last. Mr. Dickinson, who is an old friend of his, called to-day to see how he was, and as stated, found him dead. The deceased was a native of the Old Country, and had been here about thirty years. He lived on Yates street, between Vancouver and Cook, and owned considerable property. He was unmarried, but leaves relatives in England. An inquest will be held, but it is likely the deceased died from natural causes.

ROSS WILL NOT RUN. Ottawa, June 29.—J. H. Ross, M. P., has excited James Ross, who he will not again be a candidate. Mr. Ross has been Liberal associations supporting him, showing that whatever differences there are among them in the spring he will be elected to the Ottawa government party.

CANNERS OPPOSE AN AMALGAMATION AMERICAN SCHEME DOESN'T LOOK GOOD.

Victorians Believe Sound Would Have Everything to Gain and Nothing to Lose.

IF VICTORIA INTERESTS INFLUENCE THE SITUATION THERE IS NOT THE REMOTEST PROSPECT OF BRITISH COLUMBIAN CANNERYMEN UNITING WITH CANNERS ON THE SOUND.

For some weeks Seattle papers have been advocating an amalgamation for the Fraser River Canneries' Association. Large canners and owners of big traps on the Sound have been holding meetings and discussing the wisdom of such a policy, and have been most enthusiastic on the subject. A conference between members of the recently formed Puget Sound Salmon Association and those of the Fraser River Canneries' Association has now been called for Wednesday, July 6th, to be held in Vancouver, and says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "An especial effort will be made to arrive at an understanding as to what measure should be adopted in the matter of legislation for the establishment and maintenance of additional hatcheries on the Fraser river, which has for ages been the spawning ground of Puget Sound sockeye salmon. Another meeting of the Puget Sound cannerymen is to be held on Friday. At this meeting it will be endeavored to have them join the British Columbians in their efforts to maintain a closed period of at least twenty-four to thirty-six hours each week, thus enabling the fish to get through their spawning grounds. The larger cannerymen of the Sound express the hope that the conference will result in recommendations for needed legislation to the legislature of the state of Washington and the parliament of British Columbia."

In order to ascertain the feeling on the matter of amalgamation in Victoria a number of the principal cannerymen in this city have expressed the opinion, in conversation with a Times representative, that such a step would be very injudicious for local interests. The proposal is made, it is generally thought, with a motive of selfishness. Puget Sound cannerymen realize that their source of supply is threatened. The catch has been short during the last few years, and they are desirous of obtaining to the fullest extent the propagation of fish. Furthermore, the feasibility of placing traps on the southern coast has been tested, and has been found practicable. There has been some pessimism regarding this. It was thought by some that traps could not be planted on the southern coast of this island, but the success of the experiment at Plymouth on June 29th, had been washed ashore near Cherbourg, France, is false.

At the meeting of the lifeboat association Tuesday afternoon Capt. J. W. Truop suggested that the association provide for the installation of a pumping apparatus on its steam lifeboat so that it could be employed as a fireboat, and thus be of great assistance to the city as fire protection. The city should assist in its maintenance. Capt. Truop explained that an apparatus of this kind would be of use in certain sections of the city where there is a fire. This suggestion commended itself to the favorable consideration of the meeting, and Mr. Beyrnan moved, seconded by Mr. Gallely, that the fire wardens and the association, to discuss the matter.

The plans now in contemplation by the association will require a first capital outlay of \$25,000 or \$30,000, and from \$400 to \$500 per year for maintenance. The association hopes that merchants, especially on the waterfront, will generously assist.

Whether this fire will be of bringing into operation schedule of fire insurance now obtain in Vancouver is seen. It is known that the fire insurers are considerable, but so far they have no announcement. Secretary of the board, informed the Times that a statement along this nature is suggested that the Dominion Trade was read at the board of trade last Friday. It is suggested that the Dominion Trade be taken in to reach such a solution generally acceptable and future serious disturbances without the question raised by the insurance companies and the company. The Vancouver that as many risks are years, were a schedule of binding for five years, to be disturbed for one the intervening twelve month ample time for disarranging and for the experience of the experts prove advisable. The took no action in the matter, and no additional information.

LEWIS ETZEL, A FORMER VICTORIAN KILLED.

Lewis Etzel, the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, who was killed while on a junk between Schwartz and Erickson by some Chinese soldiers on another vessel, who were searching for pirates, is perhaps as well known in Victoria as elsewhere. About eight or nine years ago he was one of the crack seal hunters on the waterfront. For several successive seasons he was employed by H. B. Marvin & Company, and hunted

a thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the shooting. During his sealing operations Lewis displayed special talents for literary work. After leaving Victoria he went to China, and for a few years acted as guide for tourist parties taking them all over that country. Later he fell into the hands of a paper war, and as stated at the time of his death was acting as war correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph.

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THE TRUSTER COMMENCE

APPRAISING DAMAGES BY THE DEPARTMENT

Started His Task To-Day—Manager—Congratulated Fire Department

Greater Brownell came on Tuesday, and instructions from the board were begun the task of damages at the Driad Tuesday. The building examined the centre, including the middle pier, being unable to investigate Monday and to a Times day he said he did not look at it all injured. Manager Harrison of the dressed the following letter: "Will you kindly give your paper to express on behalf of the fire department for their saving the Hotel Driad fire and to say that I have met of me week to well under circumstances. The chief an man of whom Victoria will be proud. I am ever yours sincerely thanks, and can do a man was ever given both time of sore need than Chief Langley and his fire I sincerely thank the for their assistance they for their friendship and good-prime to be among them a citizen. I will also say that I had a hotel or business in it. No man ever had had bad misfortune, fully intended to make of it, every resident of it proud to mention it as a year by the dread disease. A young man of fine promise, painstaking habits, of quiet steady perseverance, a former member of the Sabbath school and one who was a comfort and joy to his little circle, had been prematurely cut off. No one could look on unmoved at the almost sudden ending of such a promising life. The necessity of a sanitarium for just such cases was the speaker's reason for referring to the matter. The Muskoka institution was cited as an example of what might be accomplished on a smaller scale in British Columbia.

The report circulated by a London news agency that the body of Kent J. Kallis, who disappeared from the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II shortly before her arrival at Plymouth on June 29th, had been washed ashore near Cherbourg, France, is false.

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NEW YORK, JUNE 29.—A been sent out by the Russell Jeffries, of Ottawa, being missing from his city since June 1st. It is known that he is well, and is in a society port. No details as to are known.

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THE ADJUSTER HAS COMMENCED WORK

APPRAISING DAMAGE BY THE DRIARD FIRE

Started His Task To-Day—Thanks from Manager—Congratulations for the Fire Department.

Mr. Brownell came over from the Sound on Tuesday, and acting on instructions from the board of underwriters began the work of appraising the damage at the Driad hotel this afternoon.

The building inspector has examined the centre structure, including the middle piers, which he had been unable to investigate when seen Monday, and to a Times man on Tuesday he said he did not think they had been at all injured.

Manager Harrison of the hotel has addressed the following letter to the press: Sir—Will you kindly give me space in your paper to express on behalf of my wife and our sincere thanks to the Victoria fire department for their heroic work in saving the Hotel Driad from destruction.

It was not necessary to begin in a large way, as a cottage with a few beds and an attendant, in some such place as Ashcroft Kamloops, would soon not only demonstrate the need, but the usefulness of such a place in this way, as the health of the people of the province.

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AFTER THIRTY YEARS

Gustave Suro, Nephew of Late Mayor of Prince, Visits Old Home.

After an absence of thirty years Gustave Suro, now of San Francisco, a native of this city, is here on a visit to his old home. Although three decades have rolled by since his departure from Victoria, it must not be fancied that he is a stranger here.

On the contrary, he is a young man, having left this city when a child. He arrived on Tuesday on the Princess Street steamer, and the first point in his local itinerary was the house in which he was born on Pandion street, which he had no difficulty in recognizing.

He is deeply impressed by the many changes that have taken place in the city during the past thirty years, and with considerable enthusiasm expresses the opinion that "Victoria is more beautiful than ever."

Mr. Suro's people, among their friends many old-timers here, including Sir Matthew Begbie, the province's great chief justice, who although he sought it not, acquired a celebrity which was almost as widespread in the Golden State as it was in British Columbia.

Mr. Suro made the trip from California by the overland route, and he was accompanied by a representative of the Belton Wheel Company, whose product is represented by the huge water wheel before the Golden Gate power station.

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CLOSING EXERCISES

Marked Progress of Pupils of B. C. Ladies' College.

There was a large attendance at the annual closing exercises of the B. C. Ladies' College, held at Bay street, last evening. An excellent programme was rendered, which came in for special commendation.

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Bright Record of Laurier Government

THE PREMIER'S ABLE SPEECH ON THE TARIFF POLICY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier delivered a speech in parliament on the tariff debate, which will be read with interest from one end of Canada to the other. He replied to Mr. Borden in the debate on the budget.

Mr. Laurier's speech was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence. He pointed out the many successes of the Laurier government, and the progress made in the various branches of industry and commerce.

He also pointed out the many failures of the Borden government, and the damage done to the Canadian people by its tariff policy. He concluded by saying that he was confident that the Laurier government would continue to bring about the prosperity and well-being of the Canadian people.

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MISS FERRIN'S WORK DULY APPRECIATED

Associates in Various Local Organizations Took Farewell of Her at Bishopsclose.

The decision of Miss Ferrin to leave Victoria has been the cause of the greatest regret among the large number of ladies of the city with whom she has been associated in her various organizations.

On Monday afternoon about one hundred and fifty of her lady friends gathered at Bishopsclose, to take leave of her and to show that the work which she has done in the city was appreciated.

On the grounds of Bishopsclose from about four o'clock in the afternoon Miss Ferrin received the many friends who had gathered there to bid her farewell.

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MAN KILLED

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