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THOS. KIDDIE Smelter Manager.

Borax Hair Wash and school children. Used once a week, 6 for 25c. Two packages by mail and Druggist, 98 Government St., Near Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

George Kiley. I intend to make application to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake about 40 chains east from the northeast corner of George L. Boyd's location, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, June, 1904.

George L. Boyd. I intend to make application to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake about 20 chains south from the west side of Bear River, on the west side of the head of Orford Bay, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, June, 1904.

Arthur Blackmore. I intend to make application to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake about 100 chains south from the west side of Bear River, on the west side of the head of Orford Bay, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, June, 1904.

George L. Boyd. I intend to make application to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake about 20 chains south from the west side of Bear River, on the west side of the head of Orford Bay, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, June, 1904.

Lillian Lye. I intend to make application to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake about 110 chains south from the west side of Bear River, on the west side of the head of Orford Bay, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, June, 1904.

George Rawding. I intend to make application to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake about 110 chains south from the west side of Bear River, on the west side of the head of Orford Bay, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, June, 1904.

Francis M. Blackmore. I intend to make application to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake about 110 chains south from the west side of Bear River, on the west side of the head of Orford Bay, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, June, 1904.

Alfred E. Lyle. I intend to make application to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake about 110 chains south from the west side of Bear River, on the west side of the head of Orford Bay, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, June, 1904.

Marble Blackmore. I intend to make application to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake about 110 chains south from the west side of Bear River, on the west side of the head of Orford Bay, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, June, 1904.

RUSSIANS ADMIT LOSSES WERE HEAVY THREE DAYS' FIGHTING NEAR PORT ARTHUR

Warships Retired into Inner Harbor When Japanese Fleet Appeared - Oku Continues to Advance.

Chief, July 11.—The Port Arthur Novik, of July 7th, a copy of which has just reached Cefeo, contains an account of the operations around Port Arthur from July 3rd to July 5th. It says: "Heavy fighting has occurred between the first line of defenses and the Japanese do not number less than 30,000 men. The Chinese credit them with 60,000. Thirty thousand men are not sufficient for operations against a fort such as this unless they expect assistance."

"After three days' fighting the positions of the armies were as follows: On the left flank we retained the position we originally occupied. The forcing of our right flank previous to this was repulsed and now we have both Green and Semakou hills in our hands. In front of these hills we are not opposed, but we are being heavily shelled from both sides. The enemy retired a considerable distance. Of course, all this was not done without losses, some of which will strike the hearts of our countrymen."

"We started to take the offensive the night of July 1st, when we began a strong attack. The result was most satisfactory. The infantry marched out as if engaged in manoeuvres and the artillery taking up a position opened up a fierce fire with shrapnel on the enemy's line, resulting in their retirement."

"During the three days' battle the Novik (protected cruiser) and a fleet of gunboats left the harbor daily, covering the sea with their guns and shelling the Japanese positions. The Novik fired 100 shells and did frightful damage to them. All the morning the gunboats, without receiving any return fire, shelled the enemy's troops marching toward our defenses. The Japanese fleet appeared in the afternoon and our gunboats returned to their anchor without sustaining any damage."

THE JAPANESE ARE STILL MOVING FORWARD.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The details of the Russian retreat from Kaichan, which is hailed as a great victory at Tokyo, according to the official report of Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, commander of the eastern army, show that it was little more than a series of skirmishes. The Russian losses were about 200 men. The Tokyo report that ten guns were captured is unfounded. The Russians retired in order before Gen. Oku's army, consisting of four divisions. "The Gen. Oku's advance continues. His main force, which the general staff believes to be almost 60,000 strong, was yesterday about five miles north of Kaichan. These skirmishes were about three miles further north. The Japanese cavalry is proceeding to Newchwang and Taitcheikio, on the Suiyen road. The statements of the general staff force add an engagement at Haicheng. About noon July 9th a Japanese force of six companies of infantry and two guns was observed near the village of the Black mountains, in the vicinity of Siadama. At the same time a brigade of Japanese infantry, with two batteries, advanced from Enzha pass, concentrating at Siadama. Fighting commenced in the afternoon and lasted until dusk, when the Russian troops retreated. The Chinese losses were three horses killed. The Japanese lost 20 men killed or wounded."

"There is no change in the situation in the direction of Haicheng and Suiyen. A company of Cosaks during the reconnaissance near Sianchan, in the direction of Lia Yang and Siadama, ambushed a squadron of Japanese cavalry. The Cosaks' losses were three horses killed. The Japanese lost 20 men killed or wounded."

"Up to noon yesterday the Japanese had resumed the offensive. The admiralty has no confirmation of the reported activity of the Port Arthur squadron. Nevertheless there is excellent ground for believing that it has gone out of Port Arthur. The Vladivostok squadron is also at sea. Important developments at sea are expected."

THE RETREAT OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

Taitcheikio, Saturday, July 9, via Liao Yang, July 11.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just arrived with the Russian guard after a running fight from Kaichan, half way between Taitcheikio and Kaichan, evacuated Kaichan to-day (Saturday) after a fighting throughout Friday. We made a short stand at Pintzan, seven miles north of Kaichan. The Japanese kept on their heels and there were constant exchanges between the Russian and Japanese batteries. "The Japanese stopped eight miles south of here. The fighting along the road was lively, but our losses were small. "There had been preliminary skirmishes and manoeuvring for position around Kaichan since July 6th. On that day two companies were caught in the hills to the east and surrounded by six Japanese battalions. They cut their way through, however, and returned to Kaichan, bringing many wounded. "On the morning of July 6th our scouts reported that a strong Japanese force was taking up a position in the hills to the southeast. "On July 7th, Bekharid, with a small detachment of mounted volunteers, made a bold and rapid sweep through and around the Japanese lines and returned with exact information as to the disposition of the enemy. "Early in the morning of July 8th the Japanese to the southward and eastward of Kaichan were apparently deserted, but we were aware that the Japanese were ready to spring. While the Japanese crept forward 100 yards, keeping up a fierce exchange with our rifles, another column started to work around our left through a deep valley. The sound of a heavy rifle fire at the railway station told us that the column had struck our outposts. Then our battery behind the station opened fire and the advance in that direction was checked. "We had a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry across the river, and through the golden haze we could just see them manoeuvring to meet the Japanese column, which they engaged fiercely. The Japanese finally rolled back. "In the meantime the Japanese cavalry to the extreme west tried to creep around the shore of the Gulf of Liao Tung, but our batteries headed off the cavalrymen and drove them back in confusion. By noon the advance was checked at all points, though gathering numbers of Japanese were seen gathering in the hills; their batteries set in an occasional shot. "The Japanese advance commenced at dawn, next day, at first quietly, and then with a rush. Thirty-five infantry companies hurled themselves across the river. They must have been surprised to find themselves unopposed and greeted only by the smoke of the warehouses, which had been set on fire before. "Our batteries had not away long before the arrival of the Japanese. The Japanese were in a position from which they greeted the enemy with shrapnel as he started to follow our retreat. "The entire day was marked by a long series of artillery duels. Wherever an advance movement appeared, it was greeted by the bark of the quickfiring guns. The Japanese were driven back. There was little fire. The Russian main column was already proceeding north and a few Cosaks were hovering in the rear supporting the batteries. "At noon the Japanese artillery arrived and engaged the Cosack horse battery. The Russians made an attempt to seriously contest the ground, but failed to get a fresh position, at the same time worrying the enemy. "The whole of our artillery remained in the rear and covering the infantry retreat. "At Pintzan they allowed the Japanese to come up and then shelled them. Again the fight developed with some warmth, while the Japanese brought up fresh batteries with which they pounded the village. "Gen. Stakelberg hung on until late in the afternoon. We could hear his guns firing behind him as he column moved north. Quiet then ensued and the march was then continued uninterruptedly to Taitcheikio."

NOW ALLOWED TO TRAVEL WITH ARMY.

Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field Tuesday, June 28, via Pingyang, July 10, via Seoul, July 11.—For the first time the Russian newspaper correspondents and military attaches have been permitted to accompany the Japanese troops on an advance instead of remaining behind with the headquarters of Gen. Kuroki. Almost all the correspondents are now attached to the staffs of the division general, and although they are not on the fighting line, they now witness the operations from a closer range than heretofore.

Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton, one of the British attaches, travels with Gen. Kuroki; Col. Hume, another British attaché, and Col. E. H. Crowder, one of the general staff of the American army, are to go with the western column, while Captain P. C. Macreth, of the artillery corps, United States of America, is to travel with the eastern column."

JAP TORPEDO BOATS ATTACKED GUARDSHIP.

Tokio, July 12.—Admiral Togo reported at midnight, July 11th, torpedo boats approached the boom which blocks the entrance to Port Arthur harbor and attacked the guardship with torpedoes. The result has not been ascertained. The Japanese boats returned undamaged."

RUSSIANS SHELLED THE JAP POSITIONS.

Chefoo, July 12.—It is reported that five Russian cruisers and several torpedo boats left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on

Saturday morning last and shelled the enemy's positions on the east coast, returning unharmed at 6 o'clock to the further report that the Japanese minister at Rome would be withdrawn."

MAY BUY MOUNTS IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La., July 12.—Crescent ponies from the prairies of southwest Louisiana and bronchos from the plains of Texas may be fighting the battles of Japan within two months. It is learned that a Texas firm has been approached by Minister Takahira, of Japan, with a view to securing 100,000 head of horses of the type now used by the Japanese cavalry. The crescent ponies and Texas bronchos, with wonderful staying qualities, easily fed and kept, are considered ideal mounts for the Japanese sabresmen."

RUMORED REPULSE OF THE JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—A dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Mukden dated July 12th, says: "It is learned that intelligence received here the Japanese last night attacked the positions north of Port Arthur and were repulsed with enormous losses, not less than 30,000, it is said, being killed and wounded by our mines."

SHANGHAI MESSAGE TELLS OF DISASTER.

London, July 13.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that the Japanese casualties by land mines at Port Arthur Sunday (7) night are reported to have been 28,000, but none of the many other special war dispatches mentions a Japanese disaster at Port Arthur."

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NUMBER OF SMALL ENGAGEMENTS FOUGHT.

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RUSSIANS RETIRE BEFORE JAPANESE.

Newchwang, July 11.—Chinese coming from the country report the Russians everywhere retreating before the Japanese, who are soon expected here. Active preparations are being made for the defence at Taitcheikio. Business is brisk, and many ships are in port."

INDUCEMENTS TO RUSSIANS TO SURRENDER.

Liao Yang, July 12.—A box full of Japanese proclamations offering inducements to Russian soldiers who surrender has been brought here from Taitcheikio. Many of them were scattered among Gen. Mitchenko's army, thermometers registering 104 degrees in the shade."

RIVER SEPARATES THE TWO FORCES.

Headquarters of Gen. Count Keller, Niandian, eleven miles west of Liandian, July 12.—The Japanese are now facing each other on the heights across the Liang river, ready to engage in a death struggle. The Liang crosses the main Liao Yang-Ping Huang Cheng road twenty-eight miles east of Liao Yang, flows north into the Teitze river, which passes through Liao Yang and empties in the Liao river."

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night, having been repulsed with a loss said to reach 30,000. An official communication from the Russian general staff says: "According to information derived from Japanese sources and received by Admiral Alexieff's military staff, the Japanese attacked the Russian positions at Port Arthur during the night of July 10th. They were repulsed with enormous loss. It is difficult to calculate even approximately the number of Japanese casualties, which amounted, it is said, to the immense figure of 30,000. The original report reached St. Petersburg last night in the form of a newspaper dispatch from Mukden, and was not confirmed by the Japanese. The boys were fairly mobbed by people eager to buy the extras. "The members of the general staff do not offer explanations of what Admiral Alexieff means by "Japanese sources," but they declare that the victory would not have officially reported such important news unless it had reached him from sources entirely worthy of credence. At the same time they say the report should be accepted with reserve, pending the receipt of more definite advice. "But in support of the report they point out that the date coincided with the second attempt with Admiral Togo's torpedo boats to destroy the Russian fleet. It is true that Togo does not mention a land attack, but this is not his province. "The loss of 30,000 of the besiegers in an attack against fortifications, with guns in position and the approaches sown with mines is considered to be quite within the range of possibility if the Japanese, as on other occasions, stormed the fortifications with their accustomed recklessness, and especially if the mines were exploded under the feet of the besiegers. The general staff already had information that the besiegers had occupied Taku Hill, three miles northeast of the harbor, but add that the Japanese were working to hold the position. "If the report of the loss of 30,000 Japanese is correct Gen. Nodan's army is in desperate straits, as Gen. Stossel takes advantage of such a reverse and follow it up."

DROVE JAPANESE FROM THEIR POSITIONS.

Mukden, July 12.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Advices received here from Port Arthur say that the Japanese attacked the Japanese right flank on July 5th and drove the Japanese from their positions. The Russian cavalry advanced as far as Nanga pass, where the Japanese are landing troops at Siapingtao, about midway between Port Arthur and Port Dalrymple, on the east coast of the Liao Tung peninsula."

REPORT THAT JAPS RECAPTURE FORTS.

Chefoo, July 13.—6 p.m.—The British fleet, whose movements last week were shrouded in mystery, has been located cruising around in Yung Cheng bay, 30 miles from Wei-Hai-Wei. There is authority for saying that the fleet is watching the developments at Port Arthur. Chinese refugees from Port Arthur, who arrived here this afternoon, report that the Japanese have recaptured two "Gilliam" mines which they recently were driven, namely, forts 14 and 7."

WILL IMPEDE THE BUILDING OF BATTERIES.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The admiralty believes that Rear-Admiral Wisniewski's squadron is endeavoring to impede the construction of batteries near the eastern approaches of the fortress by going on and shelling the Japanese works under construction for this purpose. The expedition of Saturday is believed to have been of this nature. The bringing up of siege guns to effective range can thus be materially retarded. "This probably is the reason the squadron has not left Port Arthur, and is not likely to do so unless the fall of the fortress becomes unavoidable. "The admiralty considers that the naval staff that it is probable that the Japanese will not attempt to take Yinkow before they capture Taitcheikio, as otherwise they would be liable to an unexpected attack from the railroad."

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE NORTH, PERHAPS, BE DELAYED SOME TIME OWING TO SOUTHEASTERN COLUMNS CONVERGING AT TAITCHEIKIO.

The Japanese advance north will, perhaps, be delayed some time owing to southeastern columns converging at Taitcheikio. Major-General Mitschenko to draw off, leaving the Suiyen road clear to Taitcheikio and Taitcheikio."

GOD SAVE CANADA!

A continental union league, or something of that kind, has been formed in New York. The object of the association is to secure reciprocity between the United States and all the other countries, territories and islands on the North American continent.

In the prospect of the league the resources of this country are alluded to in glowing terms. The trade with the republic, it is pointed out, is at present large. If the United States were to approach the Dominion in a proper, reasonable spirit, that trade might be expanded to enormous proportions.

It would be useless for any man to be in the ship of state, they say. But when a difference of opinion on an important matter of policy arose, it was not the master of the craft who remained in control. Mr. Blair withdrew and another strong man must have succeeded him.

It is true Mr. Blair has gone out because he disagreed with his nominal leader on an important question of public policy. It is now held by Tories, who have an amazing faculty of "getting wise after the event."

There was another Master of the Administration, the Young Napoleon of the West. Why he has been deposed by the ebullient writers of the Tory press we do not know.

There have been several "flag incidents" in the United States and Canada within the past few weeks. We do not know that it is worth while to take much notice of such incidents.

As an American who has lived several years in England and always received kindness and courtesy from the English and Scotch, I have read with surprise and disgust of the interference of our American soldiers with Mr. Armstrong's flag.

On the day of Queen Victoria's death I hung out my American flag in a hall from the window of the London residence. It was the only American flag in the whole street.

HE WILL REPRESENT PROVINCE AT OXFORD

The Rhodes scholarship for British Columbia in Oxford University has been awarded to Mr. W. Donaldson, of Vancouver. The successful candidate has passed his second year's examination at McGill University while attending Vancouver College.

The committee having it in hand met on Tuesday. It consisted of Hon. Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Justice Duff and Mr. Robinson, superintendent of education.

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Special Customs Label Used to Secure Passing of Trunks Containing Dutiable Goods. New York, July 12.—Behind the arrest of the wireless telegraph operator and a hospital steward employed on one of the trans-Atlantic liners, charged with smuggling tobacco, the customs officers have discovered a new and ingenious method of smuggling diamonds, silks, tobacco and other valuables, which would pay a high duty.

What a foolish man the Master of the Administration at Ottawa was! If we are to place any credence in what Tory newspapers say, the principal delight of that autocrat is to "defy public opinion."

There can be little doubt that it is the will of the people of Victoria that some of the property fronting on the waters of the Arm shall pass into possession of the city for the benefit of the present and succeeding generations.

As there can be no organs of the ultra-Tory party which hold that the British preference should be abolished and that British goods entering the Canadian market should receive precisely the same treatment as the products of the United States or any other commercially hostile country.

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COMMUNICATIONS. PERMITTEE INQUIRY.

To the Editor:—I have been watching the course of our much vaunted British justice and it appears to me that the wobbles considerable. A few weeks ago a poor Chinaman stole an empty box, dignified by the appellation of a "packing case," and the C.J. promptly sends him to the workhouse before any motion by the State is made.

To the Editor:—Noticing in Saturday evening's Times a reference to the Graham Island coal field, and Mr. Marshall's report thereon in 1902, I may state that I was present with Professor Marshall when he examined that coal field, and I can corroborate what the correspondent of the Times states in reference to that matter.

To the Editor:—I have just left your charming city after a very pleasant stay there, but one thing I did not like to see, the way so many horses are shod with check reins, or "bearing reins" as they would be called in the Old Country.

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McClary's Sunshine Furnace. Burns coal, coke or wood with equal facility. Flues, grates, fire-pot and feed-doors, are specially constructed to burn any kind of fuel, and a special wood grate is always supplied.

and he told me that they could not assist me unless I employed some man in place of the amateurs on my list, and only a short time before Mr. Finn admitted they had not the men in the union who could assist. I offered \$70 for their 18 men.

The day after my interview a message was left for me at my place of business (whether from the president of the union I cannot say, as names were not to be divulged to the effect that if I would employ three more union violators the matter would be all right, and I had the only two decent violators they possessed according to their own telling) on my list, then, I naturally refused to be dictated to by any such body, seeing that I was paying well for what I wanted.

The union say they cannot play with amateurs, still they attended the rehearsal of the amateur orchestra (without pay) and just received the usual \$5 per man (union rate) for the concert. I was willing to pay for rehearsals, so that I cannot see where the consistency comes in.

HERBERT TAYLOR. Victoria, B. C., July 11th, 1904.

THE ROAD TO LAUGHTERTOWN. Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown, For I have lost the way! I wandered out of the path one day, When my heart was broke and my hair turned gray.

Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown, For I have lost the way! I used to be longed to Laughtertown Before I lost the way; For I danced and laughed the livelong day, Ere my heart was broke and my hair turned gray.

CORRESPONDENT BACK FROM ARRIVE ON EMPLOYMENT OF INDIA. Representatives of London Sphere Pass Through The Press Centre.

"American newspapers of irresponsible report there who don't know warfare. They are a lot of the kind who have exercised so Japanese."

So said W. Kirton, of the London Sphere, after the arrival of the Japanese representative of the London Sphere, who arrived from Tuesday morning.

Mr. Kirton is one of the correspondents who have called, and who have to be aspersing restrictions placed over them by the Japanese. He is the author of the articles which the Graphic concerning the events in Manchuria sent the magnificent paper showing scenes of the Yalu. It was his good privilege to witness that memorable fight which took place in the short interval of the Emperor's visit to the Japanese.

He reports that many correspondents are returning to have covered the Russo-Japanese war, and he was enabled to see the views. These, as reported to the Graphic, arrived here he was published.

Another newspaper is the Empress of India, a brother of the London Sphere, who was on his way when she arrived. Mr. Kirton says he is still living. He had met with an accident in being shot in the leg, but had no serious injury.

Mr. Kirton is going to do his best to get the better prospect of being panned by the Japanese forces first arrived at Tokio. If the Japanese have not spent their money, they believe, have told them that they would be allowed to go to the Philippines.

NOT A QUARTER—But done in a vital of Dr. Agnew. No pain, pleasure in every twinkle good. Cure Slick skin, Blotches, Blemishes, Nails, Sold by Jackson & Co. and

Discuits
 Jacob, Dublin—For
 A Complete
 ent.

Lb.
s & Co.,
 at Grocers.

ssen Table
 ests will save you cooking:
 der and sweet, sliced, per lb. .55c.
15c.
40c.
25c.
15c.
5c. and 10c each.

TS
 gan Berries, Wild Blackberries, and
 ad.

COMPANY, LIMITED
 30 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET,
Y COMPANY, LIMITED
 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

& Co.,
DRY GOODS
 B. C.

lebrated Brand of
Top Shirts, Etc.

**PREPARING TO PUT
 IN PURSE SEINES**

**PACKERS' ASSOCIATION
 QUICKLY TAKE A TIP**

Have a Party in Straits Exploiting
 Waters and Will Operate
 This Year.

It required only the experiment to be made and for the traps to be demonstrated to persuade members of the Mainland that ideal fishing grounds are to be found in the Straits. The B. C. Salmon Packers' Association has been almost convinced of this fact, and are moving to take advantage of it. During the last few days the association has shipped considerable fishing tackle to Victoria, and a party is now down the Straits to carry on using purse seines, and a party is now down the Straits to carry on using purse seines, and a party is now down the Straits to carry on using purse seines.

**POLITICAL PRISONERS
 In Russia Will in Future Be Tried in the Courts—Sweeping Reforms**

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The system of condemning political prisoners by administrative process has been abolished by Imperial decree, and persons accused of political crimes henceforth will be tried by the courts under the regular procedure.

This reform is most far-reaching, ending forever the arbitrary condemnation to exile, or even death, of political prisoners without the intervention of the courts.

This is considered to be one of the furthest-sweeping reforms of this generation, and it is understood that it was recommended by the council of the empire with the acquiescence and approval of Minister of Interior M. Plehve.

**THEIR SEASON HAS
 BRIEF EXISTENCE**

**SMALL FRUIT CRYING
 OUT FOR SOME RAIN**

Are Very Scarce This Year According
 to Retailers—Butter Market
 Still Still.

The market quotations show no radical changes this week. The indications point to a slim offering of small preserve fruit, the scarcity of raisin playing havoc with the supply. Strawberries are rapidly disappearing, and cherries, raspberries and blackberries seem to have before them a more than ordinarily brief existence. Apples are coming along from California, retailing at ten cents and running at \$1.35 wholesale. The wholesale price of peaches has dropped to \$1.10, and Oregon apricots to \$1.10.

Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Butter (creamery), per lb.	1.01
Eggs (fresh), per doz.	1.01
Chicken, per lb.	1.25
Ducks, per lb.	1.25
Apples (California), per box	1.75
Hay, per ton	18.00
Oats, per ton	17.00
Feed (best), per ton	27.00
Barley, per ton	45.00
Beef, per lb.	8
Mutton, per lb.	11
Pork, per lb.	11
Veal, per lb.	12 1/2
Strawberries, per lb.	60
Raspberries, per lb.	60
Red Currants, per box	70
Apples (Cal.), per box	1.35
Honolulu Pine, per doz.	3.00
Cherries, per doz.	1.10
Pears, per doz.	1.00
Oranges, per doz.	2.00
Lemons, per doz.	2.75

**NEW STRIKE WEST
 OF KLUANE LAKE**

**FAVORABLE REPORTS
 FROM BULLION CREEK**

Mining News in General in the North—
 Dedication of New Church at
 Caribou Crossing.

A new discovery has been made fifty miles further westward than Klum Lake. The creek has been named Bullion, after the mining recorder in that district. Capt. Irving, who was on Bullion when the discovery was reported, has gone over to the new find.

Reports from Bullion and Sheep creeks are encouraging, and from district claims at least a good clean-up will be made before the end of the season.

There is probably more attention being paid to quartz than at any time since the northern country opened up.

On Tagish lake, on the branch known as the Windy group, the Eastern and Hudson's Bay, and other claims all round San Francisco parties, who have now a small party of miners making open cuts on the ledge. The ledge, which is about three feet wide, is composed of all round gold and silver, and will average about \$200 to the ton.

**EVIDENCE IN THE
 CENTRE STAR CASE**

**LAST WITNESS FOR
 PLAINTIFF COMPANY**

Ex-Chief of Police Ingram, of Rossland, Was Examined in Connection With Action.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The trial of Centre Star vs. Rossland Miners' Union et al. was continued before Mr. Justice Duff and a jury yesterday afternoon. The cross-examination of Thos. Strick was proceeded with by S. S. Taylor, K. C. The obligation taken by members joining the union was read by Mr. Taylor. Witness agreed that this, to the best of his recollection, was the obligation taken.

Witness would not admit that he gave information to Mr. Galt concerning the union for the purpose of getting even with the union. He understood that the obligations taken covered simply the question of wages. The home of witness was about four or six blocks from the dock.

Witness had not been deterred from working by Wilkes and others calling him "scab". Witness never saw the unfair list posted up at Union hall.

Re-examined, witness said he got about \$30 from the union while out of work. He was out about four months, and had been making about \$10 a day before the strike.

The next witness was Thos. Kirby. He had voted against the strike. He was then employed in the War Eagle. A letter was read at the meeting of June 10th in which it was promised from the Western Federation of Miners, but that if they did not come out that night the Northport strike would likely be settled in the morning. The union gave permission to him to finish up some work on the shaft.

On his way to work to finish up on July 11th he saw a union man at Mickey Murphy's place who allowed witness to pass when he was told that permission had been given to finish this work. The executive committee was given power to appoint committees to carry on the work of \$30 for the day.

Witness had seen Benish at the station with his camera and a billiard cue. Witness had seen during the Coeur d'Alene strike of 1890 pictures of men for the purpose of identifying someone who had been put on the unfair list. As he entered church on Sunday he had had the name "scab" written on his forehead by the miners. Before witness went to work Benish had thought to look a photo of him.

Cross-examined by S. S. Taylor, witness said he spoke against the strike. A standing vote was in favor of the strike. Frank Woodside, the secretary of the union, used his influence towards bringing on the strike. Woodside's pay went to the manufacturing firm, and he was asked by Mr. Taylor if Woodside was not a good workman, witness replied he might be a good secretary, but was not a good workman. He had heard so from a man who worked with him.

Asked as to Woodside's being a respected citizen, witness replied that he was respected by some, but not by the business men after the strike began.

Witness further testified that the miners did not get sufficient notice of the pit head ballot which was taken on July 4th.

Upon resuming this morning the examination of Mr. Kirby was continued.

Witness, in reply to S. C. Hibbert, Taylor, said that he was sympathetic with a body of men organizing under a constitution and by-laws. He had no sympathy with the union when it went outside the rules, as was done in this case.

His Lordship wanted to know why witness did not take a stand against the equality of the vote at the meeting of the 10th.

In reply to Mr. Taylor, witness said that the executive was generally known to be in favor of this particular strike, which had been voted down in April.

Replying to Mr. Taylor, witness said W. L. Macdonald was not unfavorable to a strike.

Wm. Hooper, the next witness, was a timber man at the War Eagle. He joined the union at the instigation of a walking delegate named Abel. The men were transferred frequently from the War Eagle to the Centre Star, which were under the same management.

When witness came to Rossland he found it necessary to join the union in order to stay there.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

In the Centre Star vs. Rossland Miners' Union trial before Mr. Justice Duff and a jury yesterday afternoon, witness was examined by S. S. Taylor, K. C. Witness told of a row which took place in front of Sherman's house. He heard that language being used by the crowd. He took them for union men, and there were several union men at any

**THEY TOLD HIM HE MIGHT BE SORRY FOR IT
 SOME DAY**

**Wm. Yates, a Non-Union Man Working
 in the Centre Star, was the Next Witness**

He had gone to Winnipeg with John Ingraham about 15th September, 1901, for the purpose of hiring men for the Le Roi. They hired 25 men. In Winnipeg he saw a notice in an office in the main street of the city warning men to keep away, as a strike was on. On returning, about October 1st, with these men a party from Rossland met them at Robson's bank. Wm. Yates was the story of the party. They blocked the passage way into the train and warned them to keep away. On the way the crowd were warned not to go to work and "take the bread out of their families' mouths." At the tank at Rossland another crowd got on. Among these were T. R. McDonald, E. King, and Wm. Brumley. These men used very abusive language, especially towards witness. At the station a large crowd was met, composed of miners and strikers. These called witness "scab" and interfered with witness and his companions. He got 17 men out of the 23 up to the Le Roi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor, witness said that he gave up working in the Le Roi at \$3.50 a day because the miners did not "let him" civilly.

S. S. Taylor asked witness to state his application for incorporation.

John S. Ingram, formerly chief of police in Rossland, was called. He was chief of police before that in Calgary and in Winnipeg. He was examined by S. C. Hibbert, K. C.

During the strike at Rossland it was generally known by citizens that persons who chose to work were interfered with. Merchants who expressed themselves in favor of work being resumed were boycotted.

Witness left Sept. 16th for Winnipeg to get men for the Le Roi. After he had been there about three or four days he saw cards posted conspicuously signed "scab" and his name was called out to the miners. He had intended to come by way of the Crow's Nest Pass, but getting a message at Moose Jaw he altered his course. He reported to the men from Winnipeg that he had been there, and that they would never get work again.

Referring to the conditions at Rossland at the time and the necessity for swearing to his terms of office as chief of police at Rossland, witness admitted that charges were made against him by the Trades and Labor Council with respect to the sporting houses. He was exonerated in the matter, however. He would not admit that Rev. J. Burt Morgan made charges against him concerning the collection of funds from the gambling houses. A charge was made against Abel Daniels.

Witness had talked over the evidence with witnesses for the plaintiffs, but had never told his instructions. Witness had been chief of police there would have been more arrests. This was necessary in consequence of the bounding of men like himself and Mr. Gregg. He had seen them at the Bank saloon, which was the union men's headquarters, attack men who went in who did not agree with them, and send them out bleeding. He had reported these men coming out bleeding. It had the reputation for that kind of thing.

Witness had not remembered any violence being done towards the property of the companies.

Referring to boycotting, witness cited among those which had been so treated M. J. O'Hara, Morrison & O'Brien, Giesse, Long store, Jackson, Hubbard's Headquarter's saloon and Thompson's restaurant.

Referring to books Mr. Taylor showed that relief was bought from Morrison & O'Brien in August, 2nd and 7th.

In reply to His Lordship, witness said Morrison & O'Brien told him of his boycott in December.

Jackson, witness said, was put out of business in Rossland in the Great Central hotel afterwards at Phoenix.

During the strike many men carried away to work. Witness said if he had seen them at the Bank saloon, which was the union men's headquarters, attack men who went in who did not agree with them, and send them out bleeding. He had reported these men coming out bleeding. It had the reputation for that kind of thing.

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