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Boots and Shoes in the  
very description of Boots,  
etc., in each of our five  
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AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

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Goods,  
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old Straw Hat look like a new  
but turn the straw yellow,  
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CHEMIST,  
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PHONES, 425 AND 450.

MINERAL ACT.  
(Form F.)  
STATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE  
Mineral Claim and "Mona"  
Mineral Claim, situated in the  
Mining Division of Chemainus

ated: On Mount Sicker,  
Margaret Manley Melrose,  
Miner's Certificate No. 98588, and  
Mineral Claim, Free Miner's Certif-  
icate No. 10487, issued, sixty days from  
date, to apply to the Mining  
Act, a Certificate of Improvements,  
and of obtaining a Crown Grant  
of claim.

take notice that action, un-  
less, must be commenced before  
such Certificate of Improve-  
ments is issued.  
15th day of June, A.D., 1903.  
M. T. MANLEY MELROSE,  
Robt. H. Swinerton, Agent.  
VANSONE,  
Robt. H. Swinerton, Agent.

PRESS FOR SALE—The Cot-  
ton which the Daily Times was  
printed on several years. The best in  
the world and in every respect the  
first-class condition. Very  
small daily or weekly orders,  
500, will be sold for \$600 cash.  
Inquirer, Times Office.

\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN  
CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

VOL. 34.

# THE CEREMONIES AT PAPAL PALACE

## CARDINALS GATHER IN DEATH CHAMBER

### Enlogistic References to the Late Pon- tiff's Work—Conclave Expected to Begin August 1st.

Rome, July 21.—This morning began the first of those grandiose union ceremonies which follow the demise of a Pope, and although private it was conducted with great pomp, and was most impressive. All the cardinals present in Rome, numbering 20, assembled at the Apostolic palace to view the remains of the late Leo XIII., and to officially pronounce him dead. Cardinal Orlegia, dean of the Sacred College and camerlengo of the Holy Roman church, had to put aside his cardinal robes as a sign of deep mourning, and was gowned entirely in violet. The other cardinals wore crimson robes with violet collars, indicative of mourning. Within the death chamber the body lay with his hands folded over the face, on the bed surrounded by Franciscan Penitentiaries, while outside the noble guard maintained a solemn vigil. The profound silence was only broken by the chanting prayers for the dead. In this solemn presence came the mourning procession of cardinals, who kneeling silently prayed.

Then the priest reverently looked upon the Cardinal Orlegia approached the remains.

For this morning's function the Pope's bedroom had been transformed into a kind of mortuary chapel with the altar at one end, having in the centre a crucifix surrounded by six lighted candles with four candles at the bed corners. The white veil was then removed from the dead man's face, revealing the cameo features of the departed Pope, resting on the pillow, his eyes transparent as death. So life-like was the body that those present expected Leo to raise his hand in the familiar gesture of blessing.

Death Formally Announced.

A moment of breathless silence ensued and Cardinal Camerlengo, taking the aspersorium, sprinkled the late Pontiff with holy water, and said in a firm voice "Gloechino," the Christian name of the deceased holy father.

When there was no answer the same word was repeated three times louder and louder. Then, with the solemnity of the Cardinals solemnly announced "Papal vete mortuis est" (the Pope is really dead). As the words were uttered there arose from the kneeling cardinals a sigh like that of the wind in the trees at night, a tribute paid to the late Pontiff by these priests. After this in his voices trembling with emotion the ranking cardinals read the de profundis, gave absolution and sprinkled the body with holy water.

London Press Notices.

London, July 21.—Long biographical sketches, memoirs and editorials are called forth by the death of the Pope, and the English papers all teem with expressions of the warmest sympathy and deep respect on account of his simple saintly life and admiration for the statesmanlike qualities displayed by him throughout his pontificate. A contrast is drawn between the unique position the Papacy now holds in the international consideration compared with its shattered discredited position at the time of the death of Pius IX. His victory over Bismarck is everywhere recalled as the most brilliant example of his diplomatic sagacity, and the editorials on his death are full of references to which he reconciled himself to the spirit of modern times in his dealings with France, America and England.

This morning's last says: "The keys of St. Peter, that death of which from him, are now the symbols of a world-wide monarchy such as even Islam itself with its countless millions of devotees cannot boast."

The Daily News says: "History will not soon forget that little frail white figure who occupied the most striking position in the civilized world. Leo XIII. will be remembered as one of the greatest Popes and a humbler of Christians." The Catholic world mourns the loss of one of the holiest priests, most accomplished scholars and wisest statesman who has ever filled St. Peter's chair."

Paris Papers' References.

Paris, July 21.—The Figaro this morning in its article on Pope Leo describes him as one of the greatest of the political Popes. It says: "Pope Leo leaves the Roman church stronger, more alert and more closely allied with the life of the people than it was under any predecessor during the past century."

The Journal also emphasizes the late Pope's political ability, saying: "The Church still needs diplomatists. May God's successor be another Leo."

The Gaulois, which is published with a changing border, contains an article by Raymond Brunetiere, who declares that Pope Leo's eternal honor for history will not be realized that the church's ac-

tion must be social and that democracy has need of the church.

The Matin says the Pontiff's reign was not sullied by a single word of hatred or threatening gesture.

The Eclair and the Petit Journal both dwell especially on the efforts of Pope Leo to maintain good relations with the French government, the former reproaching his lack of firmness and combativity, and the latter declaring him to have been vanquished, adding that defeat came before his death.

Emperor Mourns Loss.

Vienna, July 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph has telegraphed to Cardinal Taliani, the papal nuncio at Vienna, as follows: "At the moment when the Catholic world is plunged into the deepest grief by the news of the death of the Supreme Shepherd, my heart urges me to express to your eminence all the pain which this cruel loss, so deeply felt in the whole world, has caused me. The final loss and an adopted resolutions extending condescend upon the death of the Pope and paying tribute to his noble character and plainly life. Sir Thomas Esmonds, member for North Westford, and Capt. Donelan, member for Cork, were appointed a commission to represent the Irish party at the obsequies."

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table covered with white linen cloth on which there were two candles, throwing a glimmer of light on the crucifix between. At the foot of the cross was a crystal bowl filled with holy water. From each cardinal whenever he passed the body was sprinkled under a benediction. Besides this were the devotional books used by Pope Leo in his lifetime. The chanting of six Franciscan penitentiaries who kneeling, or standing at a bench at the foot of the bier, continued their supplications.

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In addition to the members of the sacred college appointed by a Pope who had then just passed away, there were usually considerable numbers chosen by his predecessor, and even a few nominated by the Pope preceding him.

In consequence of Leo XIII.'s long reign these parties have entirely disappeared. In the present conclave there will be only one cardinal, Cardinal Orlegia, who was not appointed by Pope Leo. As a result of these changes the approaching conclave will be much more under the influence of individual candidates than in the past, rendering it impossible to forecast the election with any degree of certainty. It is highly probable that the new Pope will be a man at present not thought of and not talked about.

Rome, July 21.—Following the ceremony of the recognition of the death of the Pope by the Sacred college, came another, shorter, but a no less significant and symbolic one.

On Pope Leo's finger was the famous fisherman's ring which the camerlengo with a whispered prayer drew gently off, and which, later, will in the presence of the cardinals be presented to the new Pope when he is elected. The ring is of very great antiquity. It is even said to have belonged to St. Peter himself. It is a stone of little value, cut with the scene of St. Peter drawing in fishing nets. It was first used about the year 1265, but for secret documents it was only used later. Officially, it is one of the symbols of office most prized by the church. Although lost two or three times it has always been recovered.

Hundreds of offers have come from Italy and abroad from doctors, druggists and specialists for the embalming of the remains of Pope Leo, but naturally, not one of them have been accepted.

Assumes Office.

The government of the Catholic church has been officially assumed by Cardinal Orlegia, dean of the Sacred college and as dean of the cardinal bishops. He will be assisted by the deans of the other two orders of cardinal deacons and Cardinal Rampolla for the cardinal priests, the last, however, merely a substitute for Cardinal Nello, the patriarch of Lisbon, who, when he arrives, will take over his own duties.

The body of Leo XIII. lies to-night in the hall of the throne room, a few steps from the room in which his death took place, the same vestments, the camuro hood, the rochet and the white gown which were put on yesterday, cover the form which rests in semi state surrounded by lighted candles, the noble guard and Franciscan penitentiaries. The interment will occur Saturday evening.

A Short Conclave.

In an interview published in the Tribuna, Cardinal Svrampa says: "I believe that the conclave will be very short, at the latest two. At the utmost I think it may take one week, as now there does not exist in the Sacred college

the marked political differences of other times."

In regard to the policy of the new Pope, the Cardinal said: "It must not be forgotten that whoever is elected will bring something personal into the attitude of the Holy See regarding the Roman question."

King Edward's Regrets.

London, July 21.—King Edward has commanded Irish Secretary Wyndham to express to Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, His Majesty's deep regret at the death of the Pope, and to ask His Eminence to convey to the Sacred college His Majesty's sincere regrets.

Irish Party's Tribute.

London, July 21.—The Irish parliamentary party held a meeting at Westminster under the chairmanship of John Redmond and adopted resolutions extending condescend upon the death of the Pope and paying tribute to his noble character and plainly life. Sir Thomas Esmonds, member for North Westford, and Capt. Donelan, member for Cork, were appointed a commission to represent the Irish party at the obsequies.

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table covered with white linen cloth on which there were two candles, throwing a glimmer of light on the crucifix between. At the foot of the cross was a crystal bowl filled with holy water. From each cardinal whenever he passed the body was sprinkled under a benediction. Besides this were the devotional books used by Pope Leo in his lifetime. The chanting of six Franciscan penitentiaries who kneeling, or standing at a bench at the foot of the bier, continued their supplications.

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nomination having been made. When the ballots had been counted, it was found that 96 were for Mr. J. R. Brown, 56 for Thos. J. Hardy, and three sundries.

Mr. Brown was then formally nominated and declared the unanimous choice of the convention by a standing vote.

Mr. Brown addressed the convention for about half an hour, and the course of his remarks declared himself in favor of government ownership of public utilities, of legislation to prevent strikes and lockouts, and of compulsory arbitration.

The British Columbia members all seemed to be working hard, and were pulling together in fine style. During the session they have succeeded in getting substantial recognition of the needs of this province.

The expectation is that the names on the voters' list for the Greenwood electoral district will reach a total of between 600 and 700. There are at the present time more than 350 applications on file at the office of the collector of votes for the district, and there will be between 40 and 50 to add after the sitting of the County court next week.

The nominator, John Robert Brown, is a son of Thomas W. Brown, of Sarnia, Ontario. After leaving school he worked on a farm until he was 20 years of age.

After a tour of the Mainland consuming several weeks, Premier McBride returned last evening apparently brimful of optimism for the outlook for Toryism in the approaching campaign.

According to the Premier the Liberals won't get even a "look in" at the game. He refuses to concede them a solitary constituency, but calmly claims everything in sight, conveniently ignoring the undoubted strength of his opponents.

At a convention for nominating a Liberal candidate in the Similkameen district, held at Kamloops on Friday night, the 20th inst. This is the same date, curiously enough, upon which the Conservatives will hold their convention also at Kamloops.

THE KING AND QUEEN ARRIVE IN IRELAND

His Majesty Anticipates New Era for Ireland—Sorry at News of Pope's Death.

Kingstown, Ireland, July 21.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria and their suites, arrived here at five minutes past nine o'clock this morning on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

Manufacturers—W. H. Bone, Andrew Gray, T. M. Henderson, J. J. Lennon and Wm. Munroe.

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At the railway committee to-day the Canadian Telephone and Telegraph Bill passed the committee, after five days' discussion.

Exceeded His Duties. In the House to-day Anlay Morrison read in a Seattle newspaper of July 21 a dispatch dated June 17th from Dawson containing an interview with J. B. Charlson, who said that men on the Yukon telegraph line took exception to work without pay.

London, July 21.—It is announced that the government has completed the agreement with the Cunard Steamship Company, and it will shortly be submitted to parliament. It is understood that the government will have to pay over \$5,000,000 for the construction of two additional steamers, and that the whole fleet of vessels will be at the government's disposal as cruisers.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD APPOINTED FOR YEAR

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR YEAR

The first meeting of the new council of the board of trade was held Wednesday, there being present C. F. Todd in the chair and Messrs. Piers, Gillespie, Higgins, Gallely, McQuade, Oliver Hall, Lagrin, Kingham, Leiser, Ker, Potts and the secretary.

A letter was received from the Lieutenant-Governor thanking the board for the notice of the board's cooperation in making the forthcoming exhibition a success, which will of course be given.

At this juncture of the meeting a most interesting gift was received in the shape of a portrait of the late R. Burnaby, who was president of the board in 1883.

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THE PACIFIC

The photo was taken by A. J. C. from the deck of the Clifton.

LESS THAN THREE THOUSAND YARDS

IT HAS PUMPED

Progress Being Made By the King Edward—Draft Agreement For Hotel Received.

From Thursday's Daily.

dredge King Edward is doing work. Up to noon to-day more than three thousand yards of material had been pumped out behind the retaining wall on Belleville street side.

It is stated on the authority of the contractor that the dredge did not commence operations until two o'clock or thereabouts yesterday afternoon, so it will be seen that three thousand yards of stuff being pumped on the flats. The dredge was towed to the best, and Captain DeBeek is satisfied with the progress being made.

Material issued from the pipe is being used for filling. It settles and when it hardens is as solid as concrete. Nothing is more firmly than the mass so rapidly filling up the cavity with mud.

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UNDER CONTROL

July 22.—The fire which broke out last night at Arcadia, and as feared had wiped the town to the ground, has been brought under control.

BETWEEN THE TOES

of the feet can be cured by Putnam's Corn Exch. Putnam's is sure, safe and much better than any other.

Page Woven Wire Fence

All fences slacken in warm weather and tighten in cold—except the Page Fence. Page spring coil takes up the slack in summer and lets it out in winter. No loose sagging in summer, no straining or breaking in winter. Common crimped wire is not spring tempered and if it slackens it stays slackened; if it tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its own tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.

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THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

The Roblin government has been sustained in power by the electors of Manitoba. The majority will probably be about the same as the government had in the late legislature. Mr. Roblin's strength lay chiefly in his railway policy and in the support he received from the Canadian Northern Railway Company. It was held at the time the deal was made for the purchase of the Northern Pacific that the province was taking great chances in incurring such heavy liabilities. But the growing time favored the government. Prosperity intervened and success justified the experiment. The farmers have had abundant harvests for several years and the policy of the government promised them more effective and cheaper means of transportation. After the fixing of the dates for the election a reduction in the rates for the carriage of wheat from the prairie to Port Arthur was announced. Thus it would appear the government had engineered a very effective combination of circumstances in its favor. Men are not anxious for a change when they are doing well, and there are no people in the world to-day in a more prosperous condition than those of Manitoba.

THE POPE.

Vicenzo Gioacchino Raffaele Aloysius Pecci, Leo XIII, the 258th Bishop of Rome, whose death affects to-day so large a portion of Christendom and deeply interests the whole world, will take rank among the most brilliant of Roman ecclesiastics. With great natural capacity, he acquired and developed powers of the highest order, and in more than one field. A profound scholar, whose Latin was the envy of his contemporaries; a poet, with a neat turn for Italian and Latin verse of a small but graceful kind; a philosopher, who had won his doctorate at twenty-one; a scientific student, who would have been a great chemist; he was one of the ablest provincial governors produced by the Papal system in the days of the Temporal Power; he was a great theologian, a distinguished canonist, a master of civil law; and when he obtained the Tiara, and was suddenly called upon to assuage the passions everywhere aroused by the events and policy of Pio Nono, his statesmanship was as consummate as his personal bearing was noble and gracious. Leo XIII, was supposed to be the choice of the Moderate party among the Cardinals, and there were some who hailed him as Pius IX. had been hailed, "The Reforming Pope." Certainly there was need at this crisis in the history of the Papacy of a man who knew how to give guidance. The Revolution of 1870, by depriving him of Rome, had made him declare himself a prisoner in the Vatican. He was struggling against the vast majority of the Italian people. The disciplinary measures by which the dogma of Infallibility had been pressed roused passion which led to positive persecution in Germany. The French clergy were permitted, if not encouraged, to set themselves against the Republic. There were some who, mistaking that suave and conciliatory manner of his, thought that the new Pope would make his peace with the new King, that he would make concessions to the party in France. Leo had written strongly in favor of the Temporal Power while at Perugia, twenty years before. He did not budge from his position. He rejected the "Law of Guarantees" as Pius had done; he would have none of the money voted by the Italian parliament. He stood up for the rights of the Church in Germany and for the privileges of the religious orders in France, who his predecessor had. But he did it all with such gentleness and touching regret that he began to win back the sentiment Pius had alienated. He wrote a kindly letter to the great Emperor, and received an equivalent reply. He wrote again, pleading for freedom for Catholic people to observe the laws of their own Church. Presently the German change began. By conciliatory methods, but firmness in his purpose, never wavering, he won. The Kaiser, like a predecessor, went, metaphorically at all events, to Canossa. Bismarck himself suggested the Pope as mediator in the next international dispute he had. So with France. The clergy were given to understand that the Church recognised all forms of government. There was a "rally" to the Republic; and the Church of France has since enjoyed fair peace. Even in England Pope Pius had made some unnecessary, as it seemed. Mr. Gladstone had been driven by the Vatican's treatment of his Irish University Bill, 1873, to write pamphlets and articles against the Pope. Leo adopted a kinder method. He did what he could to assist in the proper government of Ireland, not without solicitation. His subsequent condemnations of the Plan of Campaign and boycotting as political methods are still subjects of controversy; but they show a readiness to enter into friendly relations with even Protestant governments. In 1886 Leo was found earnestly championing the rights of the slave, and ever after was British in his opposition to it.

No question engaged more seriously the mind of the Pope than such as related to labor in its relation to capital. It was pressed upon him from all sides and by the very spirit of age. American unionism, the Christian Socialism of France, the more militant Socialism of Germany,

alike clamored to him for a judgment. The Vatican had to condemn the Knights of Labor in Canada because they formed a secret society. In the United States the same organization surrendered its secrecy, and prayed His Holiness Cardinal Gibbons, for toleration, which the Pontiff granted, much to the relief of the Irish Romanists, who formed so large a portion of the system. Then the young Kaiser of Germany, anxious to weaken the growing movement in his own dominions by an international agreement to better by law the condition of the workers, called a conference at Berlin, and asked the Pope to assist it by an approval, which was accorded. The Comte de Mun went to Rome at the head of the organized workers of France; and they were graciously received. At length Leo undertook the labor of preparing an authoritative Encyclical. It was issued in November 19th, 1891, and was received with acclamation on all hands. Anglican Bishops, French demagogues, German Radicals, American agitators—all and sundry—vied with each other in praise. It had the Leonine charm. Rejecting impossible schemes of equality, it laid down the doctrine that the laborer was entitled to the fruits of his labor. On the other hand, capital was a necessity of labor. All this was set forth with a sweet persuasiveness and in a spirit of peace and goodwill impossible not to recognize.

In February, 1893, the Pope celebrated his sacerdotal Jubilee. An old man of eighty-three, whose virtues none dared to question, his personal popularity was attested far beyond the bounds of the communion over which he presided. In 1887 he had sent a costly gift to Queen Victoria. In 1893 she responded, and sent with her present a letter in which she reminded His Holiness that they were old acquaintances. He did not forget this token of friendliness when Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated. Again one of the handsomest of the royal presents came from the Pope. Nor was this the only personal rapprochement between the Pope and the English Royal family.

MOB OUTRAGES.

It is a slack day indeed in which at least one lynching is not reported from the United States. The newspapers are quite diligent in pointing out the evils that are likely to follow in the trail of this popular pastime, the preachers are preaching—some for and some against—this form of recreation which prances around in the name of justice, public men express themselves energetically in general condemnation, but the savagery instead of abating and showing signs of decay is becoming more popular and apparently will soon become as common in the north as it now is in the region in which it originated.

In the early stages of the disease or mania the mobs were content with the summary execution of "justice" after the manner prescribed by "Judge" Lynch. Then the sentence was pronounced, according to the popular belief, for one particular form of crime. Now the calendar has been lengthened and broadened until it comprises offences of a comparatively trivial character. At the same time the appetite for the horrible has developed with what it has fed upon until the sight of a suspended victim vainly struggling for a supply of the breath of life does not come up to the popular idea of real sport. In the earlier ages in the history of the world men, and women too, amused themselves with the sight of tortures inflicted upon fellow beings. When common forms of devilry palled with repetition new ideas in torture were evolved. Hungry wild beasts tore the victims provided too quickly. The fire was too quickly merciful in its work. Red hot pliers for tearing the shrinking flesh, fiery iron for the destruction of the tender eyeballs, the rack for stretching the obdurate limbs, and many other devices of diabolical ingenuity calculated to keep a permanent supply of sources of amusement continually in stock, were invented. In fact, the genius for invention in these days was particularly directed along these lines. Our neighbors are, therefore, but in the second stage of the great game. They have ascended from the gibbet to the stake, with a preliminary accompaniment of hacking with the knife, and other gentle ticklings of an equally merciful character.

As we have said, the calendar of alleged crimes calling for summary treatment is also being rapidly enlarged. In the preliminary stages there was an attempt to establish cases against suspects if the criminals were not actually caught in the act. A few days ago one who was merely suspected of knowing the hiding-place of the actual culprit was executed after the popular fashion because he either could not or would not reveal the place of refuge of the person sought. In such a case it is not straining the imagination to infer that it was the power rather than the will that was lacking. There is no doubt whatever that there is reason for alarm in the United States in regard to the tendencies of the times. The people do not appear to be satisfied with freedom and liberty within the bounds of the law which is the foundation of all true freedom. They have to an extent which is exciting misgivings substantial anarchy for public order. They lay all the blame upon the law, which they claim is slow in its operations, and cannot be depended upon to operate justly. The machinery for the

enforcement of law is either completely out of order or is in the control of persons who are put in in operation. That is to say, the petty politician, the curse of democracies, is at the bottom of all the trouble. And how are you going to suppress the petty politician in the United States? This is it that makes the situation alarming.

There surely cannot be the least doubt that the real people of the United States, the people who are the strength of the republic, will eventually rise and in their might proclaim that this terrible reproach to the nation shall be wiped out. But will they be aroused in time? It is a healthy sign that our neighbors are becoming sensitive in regard to the opinions of neighboring peoples. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer admits that when it says:

"No matter how we may squirm under such criticisms we cannot deny their truth or force. Had the crimes which have recently been perpetrated by mobs in the United States occurred in Turkey or in any of the states of the Balkan peninsula there is no question that the powers of Europe would have entered an emphatic protest against them, and they might possibly have led to armed intervention. The United States is rather too big to be disciplined, and no one is likely to undertake the task. Moreover, the friendship of the United States is being sedulously cultivated by all of the European powers at the present time. It is worth cultivating. But it is altogether probable that when we hereafter protest against outrages perpetrated elsewhere in the world we will receive official notification to clean up our own back yard before directing the attention of the sanitary authorities to the condition of our neighbors' premises."

WAKING UP.

It is rather surprising to see the following words quoted, apparently with approval, in the Colonist: "Yes, sir; I am aware that orders were recently given to a Glasgow firm for the construction of locomotives for Canada, and I am informed that they could not have been obtained without the operation of the preferential tariff between Canada and England." The sentence was spoken by Mr. Chamberlain in the Imperial House of Commons in reply to a question of one of the members. The Conservative party has from the first been opposed to the preference. The leaders of the party have not been agreed upon the ground of their opposition. Some of them have constantly maintained that the measure is a humbug from a British point of view; that it is of no advantage whatever to the British, but rather the reverse. Others, including the leader, have insisted that it is an outrage upon Canadian manufacturers and should be abolished, and will be abolished, as soon as the only loyal party attains power, as a factory in Canada is of more advantage to us than a workshop in Yorkshire or Lancashire, while there were a few who also asserted that Germany and the United States were the chief beneficiaries under the arrangement. The opposition should, in justice to itself, reduce its various elements to harmony. How can it expect the people to repose confidence in leaders who make such contradictory statements. If the preference is of no advantage to British manufacturers, obviously things would remain practically as they were in the days when the National Policy, designed to shut out British goods, was working in the direction of the disintegration of the Empire, with the entire approval of the Tory leaders. Now the preference is operating in the opposite direction, because it can no longer be denied that it is the text from which the Empire builders in Great Britain are preaching their stirring discourses. And it is inflicting no injury upon Canada. Our manufacturers are proclaiming that they cannot fill their orders and that they could find employment for ten thousand more mechanics if they could get them. But for the preference the C. P. R. would have gone to the United States for its locomotives, as it did in the days when the National Policy placed such a heavy embargo on British goods. The fact is quite apparent that the preference is setting the current of trade in a new direction. That fact is recognized by Americans, who are now enthusiastically in favor of reciprocity. It is recognized by the British, who are awakening to the possibilities of the Dominion; and it is recognized by the Canadian Tory politicians, who are visibly changing ground and preparing to abandon the old untenable position. The Liberals have achieved a great triumph in converting their opponents in this country, but probably their most notable achievement lies in the conversion of the New York Sun, the inflexible opponent of the autonomy of this country, which after carefully weighing the facts that have forced

themselves upon its attention during the last few years, is obliged to admit that "Canada's future presents an exceedingly rosy aspect." Our contemporary's vision of annexation, like Conservative expectations of restoration to power, have silently faded away.

As we expected, the triumph of Mr. Roblin in Manitoba on Monday is taken to "precure" a number of important events. In the first place it means the downfall of "Siftonism," whatever that may be. We are told the Minister of the Interior was present in person and took an active part in the Manitoba provincial campaign, and after contemplating the result, the deduction is quite natural that Mr. Sifton has received a resounding slap in the face. As a matter of absolute fact, the Minister of the Interior was not near Manitoba during the course of the campaign, and never opened his mouth in support of the cause of Mr. Greenway. He has but lately returned from London, where he was superintending the case of Canada shortly to be presented to the Alaska Boundary Commission. There were many matters of importance in connection with his department requiring his attention, and he stayed at his post and attended to them. Federal affairs were not a factor in the fight at all, as the Colonist must know if it has studied its exchanges. To be sure the spirit of "Siftonism" may have pervaded such matters as transportation and prohibition, the only questions of importance before the people, and may have been re-rushed and annihilated in the province forever, but we may be permitted to express our doubts upon that point. The Minister of the Interior is a strong man, and those who are politically opposed to him look longingly but vainly for evidence of waning in his power. The Roblin government was as strong in 1900 as it is to-day—stronger if we consider the aggregate vote—yet in the federal elections of 1900 there were no indications of the ebb of the tide of Liberalism in the West.

But if the Sifton influence is decadent in Manitoba, it is evidently growing in strength at Ottawa. We did not know until told by the Colonist this morning that Sifton had "fired" the two strong men of the Laurier government. First he got rid of Tarte, who until Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked him for his resignation was pointed out in derision by every "wild Tory" in the Dominion as the "master of the administration." Now it has been discovered that Sifton is the real master. He fired Tarte and discharged Blair, another strong man who was not content until he had dragged poor downtown Ottawa down to the wheels of the dust and dirt at the chariot wheels of the party he represented. No; this Western monster will not rest until he rules alone and his supremacy is unquestioned. There is further trouble brewing. Paterson is marked as the next victim. Fielding and Mulock and all the rest will follow. Eron Sir Wilfrid must be sacrificed to gratify the ambition of this political Lucifer. What is the use of pointing out that Mr. Blair in his letter of resignation dwelt specially upon the harmonious relations which had always existed between himself and his colleagues? The one thing he complained of was that he had not been consulted in all the negotiations with the Grand Trunk Company. The Premier explained that he had undertaken the conduct of the negotiations himself, and he desired to lay the matter before his colleagues in as nearly perfect form as possible. Sifton was the man who engineered this "monstrous" proposition, no matter what Laurier may say. All the independent and a large number of Conservative papers support it because they have been deceived into the belief that Laurier is responsible. The truth is not to be found in the mouth of the Premier; only in the columns of the Colonist.

We are willing to admit that our contemporary has reason for some display of enthusiasm about this Manitoba business. But it should strive to conduct itself in its day of triumph with dignity and decorum. Let us admit that it is true the West is in rebellion against the Liberal party. What of the East? Sir Wilfrid Laurier's majority is not all derived from the province of Quebec, as our voracious contemporary avers. The government has a majority from every section of the Dominion save Ontario. In that province the leading Tory organs claim the new redistribution bill will cut them out of twenty-five seats. And they do not venture to assert the measure is unfair as far as it has advanced. They would like to see the principle adopted of giving cities the same relative representation as rural districts, something that has never been suggested before and could not be accepted without inflicting injustice upon sparsely settled districts. We merely call this matter to the attention of our jubilant contemporary so that its enthusiasm may be tempered with discretion. Let the Colonist consider well the facts that at the next federal elections, for the first time in a great many years, the Liberals will have the race for honors without a very heavy handicap. Mr. Tarte was the man who helped the Tories to win a majority of the seats in Ontario. He is now out of the government.

The municipal legislators of Dublin refused to present an address of welcome to the King. No doubt His Majesty feels the affront keenly. Yet the Royal couple who achieve as great a triumph over the Irish people as they have wherever they have gone.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reveals That "Pe-ru-na is Calculated to Tone up the System, Restore the Functions and Procure Health."

SO SAYS PROF. L. J. MILLER, CHEMIST.



Prof. L. J. Miller, late Professor of Chemistry and Botany of the High School of Ypsilanti, Mich., writes from 827 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., as follows: "As several of my friends have spoken to me of the favorable results obtained through the use of Peruna, especially in cases of catarrh, I examined it most thoroughly to learn its contents. 'I found it composed of extracts of herbs and barks of most valuable medicinal qualities combined with other ingredients, delicately balanced, calculated to tone up the system, restore the functions and procure health. 'I consider Peruna one of the most skillfully and scientifically prepared medicines, which the public can use with safety and success.'—PROF. L. J. MILLER.

WILL BE REDUCED TO COMMODORE'S COMMAND

Report That Capt. Goodrich Will Succeed Rear-Admiral Bickford on the Esquimaux Station.

Some time ago the Times gave currency to a rumor that Esquimaux was to be reduced in the near future to a commodore's command instead of that of a rear-admiral. It is now stated on good authority that this course has practically been decided upon and that on the completion of his term this fall Rear-Admiral Bickford will be succeeded by an officer of lesser rank. It is understood that the officers of the navy at the squadron headquarters have been apprised of the fact. It is further stated that Rear-Admiral Bickford's successor will be Capt. James E. C. Goodrich, now captain of H. M. S. London, a first class battleship of the Mediterranean squadron. Capt. Goodrich on assuming command will be promoted to the rank of commodore.

DEPLETED TREASURY.

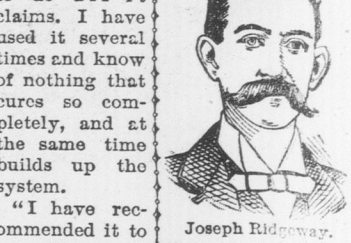
State Officials of Turkish Empire Cannot Get Their Salaries. (Associated Press.) Constantinople, July 22.—The emptiness of the Turkish treasury is shown by the fact that the finance minister has for several weeks been unsuccessfully endeavoring to pay a month's salary to the state officials who have only received one month's pay since March. It is believed that it will be possible to make a partial payment during the next few days.

EIGHT YEARS OF MISERY

What Maurice Best Might Have Avoided if He Had Started to Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Right at the Start. Maurice Best, of Southern Harbor, Nfld., suffered torture for eight years simply because he would not believe that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets would cure him. He says: "In 1892 I was attacked with Dyspepsia. I was in continual misery for eight years. Sometimes I would go off in a faint and for ten minutes I would be more dead than alive. Doctors could not cure me and gave me but little help. Then it occurred to Mr. Best that it would not hurt him to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. He did so and this is what he says of the result: 'The first two boxes I used gave me a new life. I kept on using them and was soon a new man. I can't say enough in their favor.' Why don't you try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets?"

"Builds up the System."

Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.: "It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do a full line of claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system. 'I have recommended it to a number of my friends and always feel that I do them a service for I know how satisfactory the Carnegie library building received up to 3 p.m. on Mayor McCandless being the reception to Mrs. Cameron was appreciated. The usual order of business. A. E. Wood, vice-president Terminal Railway communicated the completion of the lease of the main conditions offered by the asked that a lease in accordance with the agreement be executed. Ald. Yates moved that for be instructed to settle with the Carnegie library building by-law. This was the that Ald. Yates moved to be seconded by Ald. Stearns. Ald. Cameron said that the time in his mind whether having been lost at a price could be submitted again, that the matter lay on the Mayor arrived, as the postmaster subject. Ald. Barnard moved seconded by Ald. Vincent. Ald. Kinsman also contended matter should be laid over five council was present. Ald. Yates withdrew his communication from the stood over. Secretary Swinerton, of the Mutual Association, asked for the head of Erie street by Dallas road work. The promised to open this street ago. Referred to the street. W. A. Hughes, of 61 S. complained against the one bone grinder by a neighbor, very unhealthily. Re-city solicitor and sanitary engineer Mayor McCandless, at stage, Ald. Cameron vacated. Alex. Jack declined the of fence viewer. It was resignation accepted with Ald. Yates was present, and appointed. Ald. Vincent elected. Ald. Graham pointed out that the plan provided with something to authority when he entered in pursuit of his calling. He for certain box drains in house before alterations required were carried out. The communication was some discussion, and it was give the writer the required the inspector's authority. Steve Jones asked permit the name of his hotel in pavement now being constant quest was granted. Ald. St. George Flint, on the Victoria Building Society, by the removal of trees in front on Humboldt street. They went to the property, and doc-jurious to health. Ald. Stewart wanted the tion referred to the city engineer's power to act. Ald. Barnard was more disposed. These were being and greatly enhanced the appearance of the locality. The city engineer report. Ultimately it was to let the city engineer report. The city engineer and submitted estimates of the cost of Yates street from Gough to Bastion street and Langley's Yates to Bastion, under the improvement plan—the estimate affected to pay two-thirds and the city one-third. Enc-schedules of assessments and totals of which follows: Yates \$139.25; Bastion, \$75.31; Langley \$36.40. The reports were received and the work ordered to be started as per requirement. The water commissioner announced that the water supply of John Percy for sand had been adopted. The water commissioner called attention to the method of purchasing water pipes being ordered for the estimate same year, never arrived in the summer. He recommended for 5,000 feet of 6-inch pipe \$100 feet of 4-inch cast iron be called for at once, to be about April or May next. It was generally accepted that the water commissioner's recommendation for pipes be invited. ahead was a good one, but a will be held with the official tenders are called for. The building inspector reported: Gentlemen—in reply to 15 14th Instant, as to whether drawings and specifications re-



Joseph H. Ridgeway.

"Feel Better Than for Five Years." Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes: "I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors off and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy My Meals as I Used to." Mr. J. V. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes: "I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get sick through my meal my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to do, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna. "It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. V. Pritchard.

Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

BOY KILLED AT FOUL BAY ON TUESDAY

Log Rolled on Felix Blair, Breaking His Neck—The Whole Community Plunged in Gloom.

The little community at Foul Bay on Tuesday plunged in gloom by a tragedy in which the victim was Felix Blair, the bright little son of Wm. Blair, the Yates street photographer. Just exactly how it occurred will never be known, as there were no eye-witnesses, but it is presumed that he was playing on the rocks when a huge log rolled on him, breaking his neck. His body was discovered beneath the log shortly before 9 o'clock by the little son of Alf Haggart, who at once told his mother. The police were notified and Constable Jake Wood hastened to the scene. Dr. Hart arrived shortly afterwards. When the constable reached the boy the body was lying beneath the log, which was only removed after some difficulty. It was still warm, showing that the accident had occurred but a short time previously. In fact the lad was seen by Constable Wood, who is camping at the bay, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. Examination of the body by the doctor disclosed that the poor little fellow's neck had been broken. The remains were removed to the morgue pending an inquest, which is in progress this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. The Blair family are camping at Foul Bay, and the lad was out bright and early this morning. When Constable Wood, whose camp adjoins that of the Blairs, saw him he was standing in front of their tent. He evidently went to the beach shortly after, and over to the rocks at the western end, where he met his doom. The place where the body was found was about half way between the high water mark and the water. The log which killed him, was one about sixty feet long, had probably been loosened by the incoming tide last night. Judging by the position of the body when found, the lad was trying to roll the log into the water, and pulled it on him. A child saw it roll, but did not see the boy. Just as the body was being conveyed in the city, arrived, and a very pathetic scene followed. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the grief-stricken parents, whose affliction came with such terrible suddenness. Felix was only two years of age, very popular among his young companions and a great favorite with his elders.

A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says: "Imp. Mirthful." John E. Maddox, \$100,000 thoroughbred stallion, was burned to death in his stall at Hamburg Place early to-day. The barn was destroyed. The loss will be \$200,000.

ANOTHER TIE IN THE

IN REGARD TO LE OF MARK

Conference Will Be Held This Week—Libraries to Be Invited

Again a deadlock has city council regarding the minimal Railway & Ferry for a lease of the mark it was decided to have a the company on the subject so ordered that tenders be received in accordance with the by-law. This was the that Ald. Yates moved to be seconded by Ald. Stearns. Ald. Cameron said that the time in his mind whether having been lost at a price could be submitted again, that the matter lay on the Mayor arrived, as the postmaster subject. Ald. Barnard moved seconded by Ald. Vincent. Ald. Kinsman also contended matter should be laid over five council was present. Ald. Yates withdrew his communication from the stood over. Secretary Swinerton, of the Mutual Association, asked for the head of Erie street by Dallas road work. The promised to open this street ago. Referred to the street. W. A. Hughes, of 61 S. complained against the one bone grinder by a neighbor, very unhealthily. Re-city solicitor and sanitary engineer Mayor McCandless, at stage, Ald. Cameron vacated. Alex. Jack declined the of fence viewer. It was resignation accepted with Ald. Yates was present, and appointed. Ald. Vincent elected. Ald. Graham pointed out that the plan provided with something to authority when he entered in pursuit of his calling. He for certain box drains in house before alterations required were carried out. The communication was some discussion, and it was give the writer the required the inspector's authority. Steve Jones asked permit the name of his hotel in pavement now being constant quest was granted. Ald. St. George Flint, on the Victoria Building Society, by the removal of trees in front on Humboldt street. They went to the property, and doc-jurious to health. Ald. Stewart wanted the tion referred to the city engineer's power to act. Ald. Barnard was more disposed. These were being and greatly enhanced the appearance of the locality. The city engineer report. Ultimately it was to let the city engineer report. The city engineer and submitted estimates of the cost of Yates street from Gough to Bastion street and Langley's Yates to Bastion, under the improvement plan—the estimate affected to pay two-thirds and the city one-third. Enc-schedules of assessments and totals of which follows: Yates \$139.25; Bastion, \$75.31; Langley \$36.40. The reports were received and the work ordered to be started as per requirement. The water commissioner announced that the water supply of John Percy for sand had been adopted. The water commissioner called attention to the method of purchasing water pipes being ordered for the estimate same year, never arrived in the summer. He recommended for 5,000 feet of 6-inch pipe \$100 feet of 4-inch cast iron be called for at once, to be about April or May next. It was generally accepted that the water commissioner's recommendation for pipes be invited. ahead was a good one, but a will be held with the official tenders are called for. The building inspector reported: Gentlemen—in reply to 15 14th Instant, as to whether drawings and specifications re-



ANOTHER TIE VOTE IN THE COUNCIL

IN REGARD TO LEASE OF MARKET BUILDING

Conference Will Be Held With Company This Week—Library Tenders to Be Invited.



Builds up the System. Joseph H. Ridgway, Secretary American Anti-Treat Society, following letter from the trial Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., with a great pleasure that I can...

At the present time entirely not at anything I ever could. I know how satisfactory the results are. I only wish I had a bottle—it would save us and doctor bills. Joseph H. Ridgway.

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Again a deadlock has occurred in the city council regarding the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Co's application for a lease of the market building, and it was decided to have a conference with the company on the subject. It was also ordered that tenders be invited for the Carnegie library building, to be received up to 3 p.m. on August 3rd.

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original, agree in every respect with the original drawings, I would respectfully report as follows: I have read through the specifications and conditions, and examined the plans, and find that the plans of the several floors very nearly comply with the original, whilst there are some slight changes caused by adopting the alternative Yates street front.

First. The alternative Yates street elevation was the one chosen, thereby requiring an alteration in the foundation and floor plans, which are to be made wider so as to make room to receive the columns above. This alteration makes the building longer by two feet than the original.

Second. The architects have made the ground floor ceiling 15 inches higher, and the first floor 12 inches higher, so that the building will be so much higher than shown on the original.

Third. They also show on one side a plan of an intermediate floor over the vault which shows how the work is to be carried out. This was not on the original, and could not be very well shown.

Fourth. There are two other small changes which are to be made to show how the work was carried out. A small brick wall built to carry the front entrance steps, and also showing arches to support the concrete floor in which the elevators are to be placed. These things were not shown in the originals, but were mentioned in the typewritten letter sent in with the original plan.

Fifth. The architects furnish three more plans than the original, viz., West elevation, roof plan, and a site plan showing depths of excavation with all particulars as to drains, gas, and electric lights, and where to be fixed, which are not on the original.

Sixth. The only change which can be called one of any importance is the raising of the building higher, which will improve the appearance of it. Most of the rest is caused by the necessity of putting the plans in such shape as to make them intelligible to those who tender on them.

Navy Launch on Victoria Machinery Depot Ways

Again in the near future the Victoria Machinery Depot will be employing a large staff of men. Until recently the works have been among the busiest of Victoria's manufacturing institutions. Upwards of one hundred mechanics have been engaged, and now just so soon as the foundation for the new Point Ellice bridge has been completed, which will be in the near future, they will of necessity be obliged to increase their staff again.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the busy corners of the works, the picture having been taken just prior to the launching of one of the two torpedo boats recently constructed for the navy at Esquimault for the laying of submarine mines. The vessel is shown in the shed at the rear of the company's yard, where the two were built simultaneously. They were the first craft of any kind that have ever been built in British Columbia for the admiralty, and the contract on them in this respect was therefore probably not so large as it was important, although both steamers are of good size.

The two vessels, however, were not the only production of the establishment over which Messrs. A. Bechtel and C. J. V. Spratt preside. The Venture, belonging to N. P. Shaw & Company, and by many tons the largest steamer in the Pacific carrying business of the Klondike trade, was turned out of the company's yard not much more than a year ago, while another creditable undertaking standing in the name of the works is that of the building of the stern wheel steamer Mount Royal for the Hudson Bay Company for service on the Stikine and Skeena river service.

A ways, however, except the improvement laid for the purpose of building the craft mentioned is something which this company has been operating without. This very essential feature to a marine yard is now being provided for.

Dredging operations have been conducted in the upper harbor preparatory for the same, and when the slip has been installed it will be equipped with every convenience, and it will have accommodation for the ordinary steamer that piles in the coasting trade.

The Victoria Machinery Depot has a plant at present that is capable of turning out nearly all kinds of marine work on a vessel with every facility for carrying it out. Many contracts of this character have in the past been handled with every satisfaction. In the staff of mechanics employed there are a number of experts, whose ability Victorian and lately an opportunity of seeing in connection with the tenders prepared for the new Point Ellice bridge.

On October 1st Lorimer had \$75 of the firm's money, and yet he did not pay the collector until the 22nd. This showed how much the collector worried him. It was most probable that Lorimer saw that he was in trouble, and in order to get out of it he considered the offer about the goods. If Kircheimer had made the suggestion regarding keeping the collector away, he would undoubtedly have attempted to follow it up by getting the goods from Lorimer on that day. But he did not get anything until a couple of days later.

Counsel also contended that if Kircheimer suspected that everything was right he would have made a minute inquiry as to details of the goods. He made no arrangements as to the time of delivery of the goods, and treated the transactions as though he considered them strictly legitimate.

Mr. Powell went into the various features at some further length, and wound up by pointing out that in view of what had been brought out His Lordship could not help but find the prisoner innocent.

Counsel for the prosecution, the deputy attorney-general, went fully into the evidence. He pointed out that up to a certain time all Kircheimer's transactions were closed with Mr. Thompson. He had always received his invoices and paid by cheque with two exceptions up to October 17th. After that, although he bought between two thousand and three thousand dollars' worth of goods, he had never communicated with the latter as to any suspicious he may have had, nor why his cheques had been refused by Lorimer. He didn't want to know what he wanted with the goods, and he knew he had Lorimer under his thumb.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free—Money Required. Every man, Woman, Boy or Girl Has the Same Opportunity Under Our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer: If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you ABSOLUTELY FREE A BEAUTIFUL WATCH AND CHAIN in either Ladies or Gents' size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premium. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and reliable time-keepers, watches such as no other gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely free to all who sell only twelve boxes of these wonderful Tonic Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on it as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes. DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address ARNOLD MEDICINE CO., Dept. 102, 50 Adelaide street east, Toronto, Ont.

Hughes will resume work on the Sunset property in Jackson Basin early in August, and the property is expected to ship more of the high grade ore that has made it a famous dividend earner. The shape of the mine is expected to be in operations are looked for, while the Antoine is expected to commence shipments at once. This is only a cursory outline of the increased activity which the passage of the Federal bounty has brought about up to date.

The tone of the reports from Moyie indicates that immediate activity is looked for. The North Star at Kimberly is to increase its output, and report has it that the Sullivan smelter is to be pushed ahead to completion as the outcome of the granting of the bounty.

A Fort Steele dispatch says: "One of the first fruits of the silver-lead boom is the immediate shipment of 1,000 tons of lead ore by the Sullivan Mining Co. "James Finley, superintendent of the Sullivan mine, has received instructions by wire to prepare for the immediate shipment of 1,000 tons of ore."

LAD AT REST. August Jackson, of the Songhees Reserve, Was Buried Tuesday Morning. The funeral of the late August Jackson took place Tuesday morning from the family residence on the reserve, Victoria. West, to the cemetery of same place. The Rev. C. E. Tait conducted the services. There was a large attendance of all classes, the pallbearers being Chris. Spencer and Arthur Lee, representing the church; Wm. McArthur and Jas. Morrison, representing the Taylor mill employees; Louis Cummi and Thomas Tellard, representing the Songhees Indians.

The deceased was very highly respected both among the members of his own tribe and by residents of the city. He was a member of the chief's council on the reserve. The Rev. Mr. Tait made special mention of the good traits of the deceased, he having been converted to the faith of his ministry while a missionary in previous years, and he also read a letter of sympathy, signed by a large number of the residents on the Songhees reserve. The letter was as follows: To Our Friends at the Indian Reserve, Victoria. We, the undersigned members and friends of the Songhees tribe at present at Strevens, desire to write that you might know how deep our sorrow is at the death of our loved friend and brother, August Jackson. Our hearts were filled with sadness this afternoon when we first got news of his death. We would have been glad to attend his funeral, but that is impossible at this time. We feel that our tribe has lost a good friend, a true man. Yet we feel that our loss is his gain. Our sympathy is with his wife, his mother, and his little daughter, Edith.

Effects of Bounty.

The Kootenays Are Awakening to New Life as Result of Government Action. Up Country papers state that the effect of the Federal bounty on lead is apparent on all sides in the Sloean. It is recognized that the beneficial effects of the bounty cannot be realized in a day, and that the evolution from inactivity to general activity throughout the lead districts is a matter of months rather than weeks. Sufficient evidences are to hand, however, to demonstrate that the bounty will have a sure and speedy result, and that the five years of its life will be "fat years" for the Kootenay silver-lead camps.

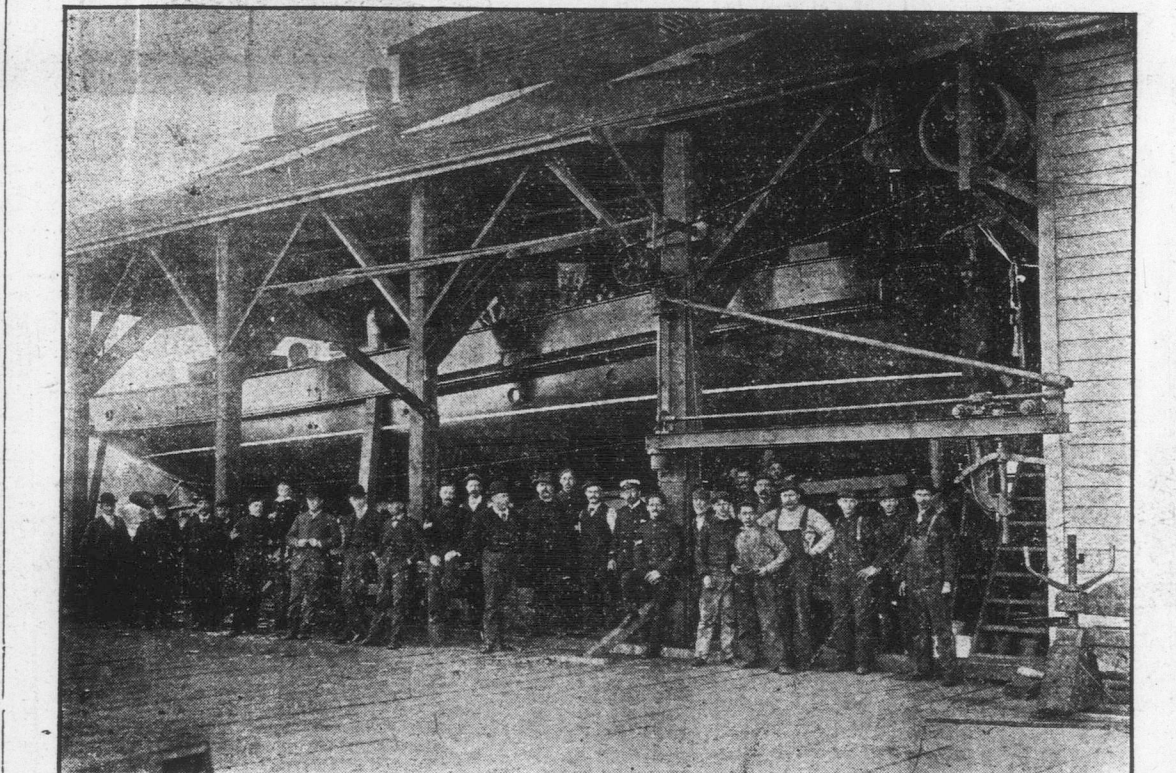
The Trail smelter is already projecting increased operations. Arrangements are being made to blow in the No. 2 lead stack, in which about 100 tons of lead ore will be smelted daily. One of the difficulties to be surmounted in this connection is that of manning the furnace. Lead smelting requires experienced and steady smelters, and during the lengthened period of the partial close-down at the works many of the best men sought employment elsewhere, their services not being in continuous demand at Trail. The men thus lost had to be replaced with men of equal capacity, and the management has proceeded conservatively in selecting its addition to the crew. The exact date of blowing in the second lead stack is not even yet announced, but it is intimated that a short time will see the stack in operation. In round figures 75 men will be added to the force.

From the Sloean are reports of increased activity on all sides. Dr. Hendryx, of San Francisco, has arrived on the scene for the purpose of having work resumed at the Last Chance, which will be a considerable producer under the improved conditions. The Ruth mill has been started, and will shortly be an extensive shipper of high grade concentrates. The Ivanhoe is increasing its crew, and will add stoping to the development work exclusively followed for some months. The mill will be in operation shortly. Incidentally it is intimated that the development of the Ivanhoe has proved the Ivanhoe to be a property of much greater magnitude than has been generally known. The Jackson, in Jackson Basin, is preparing to ship on the coast. The Boston is preparing to take advantage of the improved market, and its mill will be started immediately. George H.

Twenty-three months' imprisonment. This was the penalty inflicted upon Gustav Kircheimer by His Lordship, Mr. Justice Drake, who found the accused guilty of receiving stolen goods, known as the bank case. Strangely enough, just before being sentenced Kircheimer asked His Lordship to give him as long a term as he could. He also remarked that he had not had justice. After he heard his sentence his counsel asked that the time he had already served be allowed, but the prisoner would not hear of it. He said he wanted to serve his entire term.

Both counsel addressed the bench this morning. Quite a number were present in the court room, indicative of the interest with which the case has been followed. The address of Mr. Powell, counsel for the defence, was a creditable effort for a clever exposition of the prisoner's side. He pointed out that the crown's chief argument was that up till a certain point Kircheimer's transactions had been closed with Mr. Thompson. As a matter of fact the evidence showed that he had purchased goods from Mr. Alice, Mr. Wollaston and others. When Mr. Thompson said he had closed all these transactions with Kircheimer he had made a mistake.

Asked for an explanation of the transaction with Lorimer he said that he was called by Lorimer and paid him \$125 apiece for the blankets. A week afterwards he bought 40 shawls from Lorimer. He sold them to Aaronson, who wanted them for his Indian trade. On the 12th of October he dealt with Tom Alice. A week later he went down to Turner, Beeton & Co.'s store, when Lorimer approached him and asked why he did not buy the blankets from him. Lorimer said witness could have made something, and Lorimer could have made his commission. Lorimer then spoke of having to clear out a department, and offered him some blankets. He bought two bales. Lorimer then offered denim at 15 cents. After making inquiries of Lenz & Leiser, witness agreed to take two bales of denim. Next morning before 9 o'clock the two bales arrived at his store together with two bales of blankets. The price of the lead came to \$230. On the same morning as the goods arrived Lorimer came up to his store with a bill. Witness started to write out a cheque for him, when Lorimer said that he could not accept it, as he had orders to get the cash. Witness then remained in court, where he was cured for his private use. He had been down to Turner, Beeton & Co.'s, but had not consulted Mr. Thompson or any other of the head members of the firm. Lenz & Leiser had said it would be a bad thing for it to be known that the denim could be sold for a quarter of a cent less than cost. He sold between seven and eight bales of shawls to Lenz & Leiser, and was sure that that firm knew from where they came. Witness thought that there had been a very odd change in the management of business until Lorimer explained.



KIRCHEIMER HAS BEEN CONVICTED WILL HAVE TO SERVE TWENTY-THREE MONTHS This Was Sentence Imposed on Him by Mr. Justice Drake—Asked for Longer Term.

When the Kircheimer case was resumed Monday afternoon, Mr. Powell called his first witness for the defence, Mr. Woodward, collector for the Patterson Shoe Co., gave evidence as to the date when Lorimer made a certain payment for goods.

Mr. Blanck was the next witness. He told of a number of purchases made from Turner, Beeton & Co. for him. He saw Lorimer a couple of times in Kircheimer's, but did not know what business he was on.

Gustav Kircheimer, the accused, who was then called, said that his business with Turner, Beeton & Co. extended over three years. In 1901 he bought considerable goods through Messrs. Thompson and Alice, the principal articles being underwear. On the goods bought at a Vancouver sale he paid 25 cents on the dollar. In this stock there were about two bales of denim blankets, which were also secured on that occasion. Shown a list of the transactions which Turner, Beeton & Co. were alleged to have had with witness, Kircheimer said he had no recollection of the transaction in April, 1902, in which he said he bought tobacco from Mr. Thompson. The second was on April 5th and he dealt with Tom Alice. Another on May 6th, consisting of shawls, he was sure, was not with Mr. Thompson, between May and October he had from three to six transactions with Mr. Wollaston. The last one he was sure was with Mr. Alice. Most of his goods he got from Mr. Alice in 1901. He probably had one thousand dollars' worth in all. He also had some transactions with Mr. Harvey. He remembered once having gotten a bill of goods because he wanted to show it to a customer. Invoices were obtained for some of the goods. In 1902 he got some goods from Mr. Thompson. He usually wrote out cheques after receiving goods. Goods obtained from Mr. Wollaston were paid for in cash. In September, 1902, he got 24 blankets from Lorimer. The latter offered him the blankets. He went down to Turner, Beeton & Co. to see Frank Smith, when Lorimer asked if he did not want to buy blankets, and he replied that he would if they were cheap enough. He never paid dearyage except in one case, where he paid an expressman \$1, which he deducted from the bill of the goods. All goods received in 1901 went to his house.

Asked for an explanation of the transaction with Lorimer he said that he was called by Lorimer and paid him \$125 apiece for the blankets. A week afterwards he bought 40 shawls from Lorimer. He sold them to Aaronson, who wanted them for his Indian trade. On the 12th of October he dealt with Tom Alice. A week later he went down to Turner, Beeton & Co.'s store, when Lorimer approached him and asked why he did not buy the blankets from him. Lorimer said witness could have made something, and Lorimer could have made his commission. Lorimer then spoke of having to clear out a department, and offered him some blankets. He bought two bales. Lorimer then offered denim at 15 cents. After making inquiries of Lenz & Leiser, witness agreed to take two bales of denim. Next morning before 9 o'clock the two bales arrived at his store together with two bales of blankets. The price of the lead came to \$230. On the same morning as the goods arrived Lorimer came up to his store with a bill. Witness started to write out a cheque for him, when Lorimer said that he could not accept it, as he had orders to get the cash. Witness then remained in court, where he was cured for his private use. He had been down to Turner, Beeton & Co.'s, but had not consulted Mr. Thompson or any other of the head members of the firm. Lenz & Leiser had said it would be a bad thing for it to be known that the denim could be sold for a quarter of a cent less than cost. He sold between seven and eight bales of shawls to Lenz & Leiser, and was sure that that firm knew from where they came. Witness thought that there had been a very odd change in the management of business until Lorimer explained.

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STOP THE PAIN BUT DESTROY THE STOMACH.—This is sadly too often the case. So many nauseous nostrums purporting to cure, in the end do the patient more harm than good. Dr. Von Sta's Pepsin Tablets are a purely vegetable pepsin preparation, as harmless as milk. One after eating prevents any disorder of the digestive organs. 50 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—40.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. M. Snow on every box 25c. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. M. Snow



PRIZE WINNERS AT CLOVER POINT

VICTORIAN CAPTURES THE GRAND AGGREGATE

Lists of the Successful Shots at the British Columbia Association Competitions.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Two matches in the B. C. Rifle Association matches were shot yesterday afternoon, the Victoria Corporation and the Nanaimo matches. In the former Pte. W. R. Lloyd, of Vancouver, won the first prize, which carries with it the cup. The Nanaimo prize and cup were carried off by I. M. S. Kennedy, of Vancouver.

The scores were as follows: No. 4.—Victoria Corporation Match—500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range. Entrance fee, 70 cents, including sighting shot. First prize, cup and \$10; 2nd prize, \$5; 3rd prize, \$7; 4th prize, \$9; two prizes of \$5; four prizes of \$4; six prizes of \$3; eight prizes of \$2; ten prizes of \$1; fifty-one cash prizes, value \$139. The cup presented by the corporation of New Westminster in 1902, to become the property of any competitor winning it twice.

Winner, 1901, Corp. J. Caven; 1902, A. R. Langley.

- Cup and \$10—Pte. W. R. Lloyd, Vaner. 67
\$8.00—C. S. M. McDonald, Victoria. 67
\$7.00—Col. Sgt. J. Worsnop, Vancouver. 66
\$6.00—Col. Sgt. A. Graham, Vancouver. 64
\$5.00—G. Bilzard, Vancouver. 63
\$5.00—Pte. W. Huston, Westminster. 63
\$4.00—Staff Sgt. F. J. Ferris, Vancouver. 63
\$4.00—G. M. S. Winsby, Victoria. 62
\$4.00—Lt. G. A. Boulit, Vancouver. 62
\$4.00—Lt. W. J. Corbett, Westminster. 62
\$3.00—Pte. W. Miller, Westminster. 62
\$3.00—W. H. Forrest, Vancouver. 62
\$3.00—Pte. S. J. Perry, Vancouver. 62
\$3.00—C. S. M. Richardson, Victoria. 62
\$3.00—W. H. Wall, Vancouver. 62
\$3.00—H. C. Chamberlain, Westminster. 62
\$2.50—Sgt. J. V. St. G. Williams, Vaner. 61
\$2.50—Pte. R. Wilson, Westminster. 61
\$2.50—A. R. Langley, Victoria. 61
\$2.50—C. S. M. Ball, Victoria. 61
\$2.50—Col. Sgt. Cunningham, Westminster. 61
\$2.50—Capt. Bowdler, R. E. 60
\$2.50—Pte. E. Johndro, Westminster. 60
\$2.50—Pte. S. Turnbull, Westminster. 60
\$2.00—Corp. W. Grant, Vancouver. 59
\$2.00—Sgt. E. H. Churchard, R. E. 59
\$2.00—F. R. Stewart, Vancouver. 59
\$2.00—J. Seymour, R. E. 59
\$2.00—Sgt. J. Gabriel, R. E. 58
\$2.00—W. J. McAllen, Nanaimo. 58
\$2.00—Q. M. S. Kennedy, Vancouver. 58
\$2.00—Capt. Hart McHarg, Vancouver. 58
\$2.00—Sgt. J. V. St. G. Williams, Vaner. 58
\$2.00—Lt. D. Quine, Nanaimo. 58
\$2.00—Pte. F. A. Hoover, Vancouver. 56
\$2.00—Sgt. G. P. Carr, Victoria. 56
\$2.00—Pte. A. G. Addison, Vancouver. 55
\$2.00—Sgt. J. McKennie, Nelson. 55
\$2.00—Lance Corp. Nam, Vancouver. 55
\$2.00—Sapper Harvey, R. E. 55
\$2.00—Corp. Spurrer, Victoria. 54
\$1.00—W. Waddington, Nanaimo. 53
\$1.00—A. Donaldson, Trail. 53
\$1.00—Sgt. J. Anderson, Victoria. 51
\$1.00—Sapper Carmichael, R. E. 51
\$1.00—Lt. Col. Whyte, Westminster. 51
\$1.00—Pte. F. B. Fisher, Vancouver. 50
\$1.00—J. Dick, Nanaimo. 49
\$1.00—Sgt. J. Bull, Vancouver. 49
\$1.00—W. H. Savory, Victoria. 49
\$1.00—T. M. S. Clerk, R. E. 49
\$1.00—W. Waddington, Nanaimo. 43
\$2.00—Q. M. S. Winsby, Victoria. 43
\$2.00—Pte. F. A. Hoover, Vancouver. 43
\$2.00—Gr. R. J. Butler, Victoria. 43

No. 3.—Nanaimo Match—200 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range. Entrance fee, 70 cents, including sighting shot. First prize, cup and \$10; 2nd prize, \$5; 3rd prize, \$7; 4th prize, \$9; two prizes of \$5; four prizes of \$4; six prizes of \$3; eight prizes of \$2; ten prizes of \$1; fifty-one cash prizes, value \$139. The cup presented by the Mayor and council of Nanaimo to become the property of any competitor winning it twice in succession. Winner in 1902, Lieut. G. A. Boulit.

- Cup and \$10—Q. M. S. Kennedy, Vaner. 68
\$7.00—St. Sgt. H. J. Ferris, Vancouver. 64
\$6.00—Corp. W. Grant, Vancouver. 64
\$5.00—Staff Sgt. V. St. G. Williams, Vaner. 63
\$5.00—Pte. W. Miller, Westminster. 63
\$4.00—W. H. Wall, Vancouver. 63
\$4.00—Pte. S. J. Perry, Vancouver. 63
\$4.00—G. Bilzard, Vancouver. 63
\$4.00—Capt. Hart McHarg, Vancouver. 63
\$3.00—Pte. E. Johndro, Westminster. 62
\$3.00—Sgt.-Major Bundy, Vancouver. 62
\$3.00—Pte. W. R. Lloyd, Vancouver. 61
\$3.00—Pte. T. E. Weir, Rossland. 61
\$3.00—Lt. W. J. Corbett, Westminster. 61
\$3.00—Col. Sgt. A. Graham, Vancouver. 60
\$2.50—A. R. Langley, Victoria. 60
\$2.50—Lt. H. C. Chamberlain, Vancouver. 60
\$2.50—Sgt. E. A. Churchard, R. E. 60
\$2.50—W. J. McAllen, Nanaimo. 60
\$2.50—W. Cuckrow, Vancouver. 60
\$2.50—Col. Sgt. Moscrop, Vancouver. 59
\$2.50—F. R. Stewart, Vancouver. 59
\$2.00—Sapper Harvey, R. E. 59
\$2.00—Pte. R. Wilson, Westminster. 59
\$2.00—Sgt. S. C. Mortimer, Vancouver. 58
\$2.00—C. S. M. Richardson, Victoria. 58
\$2.00—Pte. G. Turnbull, Westminster. 58
\$2.00—Corp. A. Brayshaw, Victoria. 57
\$2.00—Sgt. W. J. Savory, Victoria. 57
\$2.00—W. H. Forrest, Vancouver. 57
\$2.00—Q. M. S. Winsby, Victoria. 57
\$2.00—Col. Sgt. Cunningham, Westminster. 57
\$2.00—Sgt. J. Bull, Vancouver. 57
\$2.00—Sgt. J. Gabriel, R. E. 57
\$2.00—Sgt. S. Carr, Victoria. 55
\$2.00—Sgt. T. Jeremy, R. E. 54
\$2.00—Capt. Bowdler, R. E. 53
\$2.00—J. Seymour, Grafton. 53
\$1.00—N. McLeod, Vancouver. 53
\$1.00—W. Waddington, Nanaimo. 51
\$1.00—Pte. Addison, Vancouver. 51
\$1.00—Sgt. J. Anderson, Victoria. 51
\$1.00—Q. M. S. Clerk, R. E. 51
\$1.00—Gr. E. T. Laurie, Victoria. 51
\$1.00—Corp. A. T. Simpson, R. E. 51
\$1.00—Pte. F. A. Hoover, Vancouver. 51
\$1.00—A. Donaldson, Trail. 51
\$1.00—Sgt. A. MacLean, Vancouver. 51

The annual shoot of the British Columbia Rifle Association was continued at the Clover Point range this morning. Shooters were again favored with the

best of weather. The wind was slightly heavier than yesterday, and this undoubtedly made it more difficult to pile up high scores. Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning the Westminster shoot commenced. There were a large number of entries and competition was keen. W. H. Forrest finally won out by a score of 48. The complete score follows: No. 2.—Westminster Match—500 yards; 10 shots. Entrance fee, 60 cents, including sighting shot. First prize, Westminster cup and \$10; 2nd prize, \$8; 3rd prize, \$7; 4th prize, \$5; five prizes of \$4; six prizes of \$3; eight prizes of \$2; ten prizes of \$1; fifty-one cash prizes, value \$139. The cup presented by the corporation of New Westminster in 1902, to become the property of any competitor winning it twice.

No. 2.—Westminster Match—500 yards; 10 shots. Entrance fee, 60 cents, including sighting shot. First prize, Westminster cup and \$10; 2nd prize, \$8; 3rd prize, \$7; 4th prize, \$5; five prizes of \$4; six prizes of \$3; eight prizes of \$2; ten prizes of \$1; fifty-one cash prizes, value \$139. The cup presented by the corporation of New Westminster in 1902, to become the property of any competitor winning it twice.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Owing to the death of the Pope Reginald Bickford has cancelled his official engagements, and therefore the presentation of prizes, which was to take place to-day, will be deferred.

Mainland marksmen are showing up



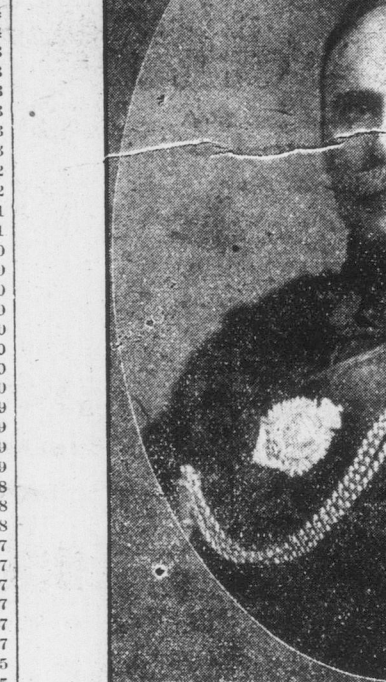
COL. WHYTE, President of the B. C. R. A.

exceptionally well, capturing a number of firsts yesterday. The markers under Sergt.-Major Mulvaney, Fifth Regiment, and the register keepers under Sergt.-Major Thomas, R. G. A., are doing excellent work. Yesterday's results, with the exception of the Helmecken match, published in another column, are as follows: No. 7.—Vancouver Corporation Match—800 yards; 10 shots. Entrance fee, 60 cents, including sighting shot. First prize, cup and \$10; 2nd prize, \$8; 3rd prize, \$7; 4th prize, \$5; two prizes of \$5; four prizes of \$4; six prizes of \$3; eight prizes of \$2; ten prizes of \$1; fifty-one cash prizes, value \$139. The cup presented by the corporation of Vancouver in 1902, to become the property of any competitor winning it twice.

No. 7.—Vancouver Corporation Match—800 yards; 10 shots. Entrance fee, 60 cents, including sighting shot. First prize, cup and \$10; 2nd prize, \$8; 3rd prize, \$7; 4th prize, \$5; two prizes of \$5; four prizes of \$4; six prizes of \$3; eight prizes of \$2; ten prizes of \$1; fifty-one cash prizes, value \$139. The cup presented by the corporation of Vancouver in 1902, to become the property of any competitor winning it twice.

The Helmecken Match. The prize winners in the contest for the Dorothy medal, which match was shot off yesterday afternoon, were as follows: No. 5.—Helmecken Match—200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range. Entrance fee, 50 cents, including sighting shot. First prize, Dorothy medal, cup and \$10; 2nd prize, \$10; 3rd prize, \$5; three prizes of \$5; five prizes of \$4; nine prizes of \$3; twelve prizes of \$2; eight prizes of \$1; fifty-one cash prizes, value \$148.

Winner in 1902, Pte. W. Miller. \$12.00—C. S. M. Cunningham, West. 70
\$10.00—W. H. Forrest, Vancouver. 62
\$8.00—Q. M. S. Kennedy, Vancouver. 61
\$8.00—C. S. M. McDonald, Victoria. 61
\$5.00—Capt. Hart McHarg, Vancouver. 61
\$5.00—Sgt. W. J. Corbett, Westminster. 61
\$4.00—Gr. R. J. Butler, Victoria. 60
\$4.00—Pte. Perry, Vancouver. 60
\$4.00—Col. Sgt. Moscrop, Vancouver. 60
\$4.00—C. S. M. Guesst, R. E. 59
\$3.00—G. Bilzard, Vancouver. 58
\$3.00—Corp. J. Brayshaw, Victoria. 58
\$3.00—Pte. W. Miller, Vancouver. 58
\$3.00—Corp. A. Brayshaw, Victoria. 58
\$3.00—Lt. G. A. Boulit, Vancouver. 57
\$3.00—Capt. Bowdler, R. E. 57
\$3.00—Sgt.-Major Bundy, Vancouver. 57
\$2.00—Staff Sgt. H. J. Ferris, Vancouver. 57
\$2.00—Lt. J. V. St. G. Williams, Vaner. 56
\$2.00—Q. M. S. Winsby, Victoria. 56
\$2.00—Sgt. S. C. Mortimer, Vancouver. 55
\$2.00—Pte. W. Huston, Westminster. 55
\$2.00—Corp. W. Grant, Vancouver. 55
\$2.00—Capt. G. R. Tite, Vancouver. 55
\$2.00—F. R. Stewart, Vancouver. 55
\$2.00—Sgt. E. A. Churchard, R. E. 54
\$2.00—Pte. E. Johndro, Westminster. 54
\$2.00—Sgt. J. McKennie, Nelson. 54



CAPT. I. DUFF STUART, Treasurer of B. C. Rifle Association, Who is Present on Bisley Team.

twice. Winner in 1902, Sergt. T. Cunningham. Cup and \$10—Sgt. S. C. Mortimer, Van. 46
\$8.00—Corp. W. Grant, Vancouver. 46
\$7.00—Pte. W. Miller, Westminster. 46
\$6.00—Lt. H. C. Chamberlain, Westminster. 46
\$5.00—Pte. Turnbull, Westminster. 45
\$5.00—Pte. S. J. Perry, Westminster. 45
\$4.00—Sgt. J. Caven, Victoria. 44
\$4.00—Sgt. G. S. Carr, Victoria. 44
\$4.00—Col. Sgt. T. Cunningham, West. 43
\$3.00—Lt. G. E. Boulit, Vancouver. 42

The successful ones by those not so fortunate. Sergt.-Major McDougall captured first place by a good margin. His score is 385 points, and four points behind him is a Vancouver man, Private S. J. Perry, who has a score of 384 points. Upon the announcement of the aggregate winners immediate preparation was made for the Ottawa match, which is in progress this afternoon. Those capturing the first eight places in this competition will be eligible for a place on the Ottawa team, and

events than in those of any previous day. After the announcement of the grand aggregate winners those entitled to compete for the Ottawa team shot for their places. The result was a win for W. H. Forrest, of Vancouver, by a score of 88. Second and third places were taken by Corp. W. Grant, Vancouver, and Co. Sergt. Major McDougall, respectively, both with a score of 87. This puts the latter shooter at the head of the team eligible to shoot at Ottawa. Sergt.-Major McDougall is first with a total score of 485 points, and W. H. Forrest has second place with a score of 480 points, five behind the winner.

Those who participated in the shoot just concluded are unanimous in declaring it to have been the most successful in the annals of the association. The range was in perfect condition, and Sergt.-Major Mulvaney and his squad of markers performed their duties in a highly creditable manner. No heavy winds marred the shoot. The first day was perfect, there being only a slight breeze, and although on the two succeeding days the wind was a little heavier it was not strong enough to cause any complaints. In fact it enabled the marksmen to test their judgment as well as accuracy, and if looked on in that light, did more good than otherwise.

The majority of prizes were captured by Vancouver shooters. The Terminal City was represented by a large contingent, and all proved to be excellent marksmen. Victoria's crack shots generally speaking did not show up to advantage. Co. Sergt.-Major McDougall shot well all through. Although winning few matches, his score was always high, and as a result in the aggregate and in the Ottawa team his name heads the list. Sergt. S. W. Bodley and Co. Sergt.-Major Bailey also secured positions on the Ottawa team. These are the only local representatives in that aggregation. Vancouver has the largest representation of any city of the province, fourteen

aggregate, restricted to the Active Militia. First prize, D. R. A. 2nd prize, D. R. A. 3rd prize, \$5; 4th prize, \$3; four prizes of \$2; twenty prizes, value \$83.

No. 11.—Tyro Match—Restricted to the aggregate of scores. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 prizes, \$4; four prizes of \$2; ten prizes of \$1; value \$43.

No. 6.—Capt. W. Hart M. 4th prize, \$2; 5th prize, \$1; 6th prize, \$1; 7th prize, \$1; 8th prize, \$1; 9th prize, \$1; 10th prize, \$1; 11th prize, \$1; 12th prize, \$1; 13th prize, \$1; 14th prize, \$1; 15th prize, \$1; 16th prize, \$1; 17th prize, \$1; 18th prize, \$1; 19th prize, \$1; 20th prize, \$1; 21st prize, \$1; 22nd prize, \$1; 23rd prize, \$1; 24th prize, \$1; 25th prize, \$1; 26th prize, \$1; 27th prize, \$1; 28th prize, \$1; 29th prize, \$1; 30th prize, \$1; 31st prize, \$1; 32nd prize, \$1; 33rd prize, \$1; 34th prize, \$1; 35th prize, \$1; 36th prize, \$1; 37th prize, \$1; 38th prize, \$1; 39th prize, \$1; 40th prize, \$1; 41st prize, \$1; 42nd prize, \$1; 43rd prize, \$1; 44th prize, \$1; 45th prize, \$1; 46th prize, \$1; 47th prize, \$1; 48th prize, \$1; 49th prize, \$1; 50th prize, \$1; 51st prize, \$1; 52nd prize, \$1; 53rd prize, \$1; 54th prize, \$1; 55th prize, \$1; 56th prize, \$1; 57th prize, \$1; 58th prize, \$1; 59th prize, \$1; 60th prize, \$1; 61st prize, \$1; 62nd prize, \$1; 63rd prize, \$1; 64th prize, \$1; 65th prize, \$1; 66th prize, \$1; 67th prize, \$1; 68th prize, \$1; 69th prize, \$1; 70th prize, \$1; 71st prize, \$1; 72nd prize, \$1; 73rd prize, \$1; 74th prize, \$1; 75th prize, \$1; 76th prize, \$1; 77th prize, \$1; 78th prize, \$1; 79th prize, \$1; 80th prize, \$1; 81st prize, \$1; 82nd prize, \$1; 83rd prize, \$1; 84th prize, \$1; 85th prize, \$1; 86th prize, \$1; 87th prize, \$1; 88th prize, \$1; 89th prize, \$1; 90th prize, \$1; 91st prize, \$1; 92nd prize, \$1; 93rd prize, \$1; 94th prize, \$1; 95th prize, \$1; 96th prize, \$1; 97th prize, \$1; 98th prize, \$1; 99th prize, \$1; 100th prize, \$1; 101st prize, \$1; 102nd prize, \$1; 103rd prize, \$1; 104th prize, \$1; 105th prize, \$1; 106th prize, \$1; 107th prize, \$1; 108th prize, \$1; 109th prize, \$1; 110th prize, \$1; 111th prize, \$1; 112th prize, \$1; 113th prize, \$1; 114th prize, \$1; 115th prize, \$1; 116th prize, \$1; 117th prize, \$1; 118th prize, \$1; 119th prize, \$1; 120th prize, \$1; 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# WHY THE APPEAL HAS BEEN ALLOWED

### WHOLE TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT DELIVERED

#### Cross-Examination is to Be One in Reality as Well as in Name, Said the Chief Justice.

Following is the text of the judgment given in the Full court in the Hopper vs. Dunsinuir appeal:

This case raises an important question as to the scope of examination for discovery under the present rules of practice of the court. In England the machinery provided to obtain discovery of facts within the knowledge of the adversary is by way of interrogatories only; in Ontario by way of written questions in the cause; while in British Columbia both methods are provided. Under the system of interrogatories the interrogating party may secure an order for further and better answers if those given are insufficient or evasive, which answers may be required to be given viva voce or on affidavit, but he has no right to cross-examine with a view to test the truth or value of the answers. Moreover, Lord Herschell says in *Kenney v. Dodson* (1895), 1 Ch. 324: "I entertain a strong opinion that interrogatories unless strictly relevant to the question at issue in the action ought to be rigorously excluded." And A. L. Smith, L. J., says:

"The legitimate use, and the only legitimate use, of interrogatories is to obtain from the party interrogated admissions of facts which it is necessary for the party interrogating to prove in order to establish his case; and if the party interrogating goes further, and speaks by his interrogatories to get from the other party matters which it is not incumbent on him to prove, although such matters may indirectly assist his case, the interrogatories ought not to be admitted."

In Ontario a party to an affidavit or issue may be orally examined before the trial touching the matters in question by any party adverse in interest, and is compellable to testify in the same manner, upon the same terms, and subject to certain provisions not here necessary to notice. It is also provided that he should be subject to cross-examination and re-examination, and the examination, cross-examination and re-examination shall be conducted as nearly as may be in the mode in use on a trial; and it has been decided that the examination must be confined to matters which are relevant to the questions raised by the pleadings, that is, for example, the questions going only to the character of the credit of the party examined are not permissible: *Mack v. Dobie*, 14 T. R. 456; although no doubt a question, the answer to which might be relevant to the issue, cannot be left unanswered merely because the answer might tend to shake the credit of the party. In British Columbia the rules bearing on this question (703 and 712) were practically identical with those in force in Ontario until June, 1900, when the following proviso was tacked on to Rule 703: "And such examination shall be in the nature of a cross-examination, limited however to the issues raised by the pleadings."

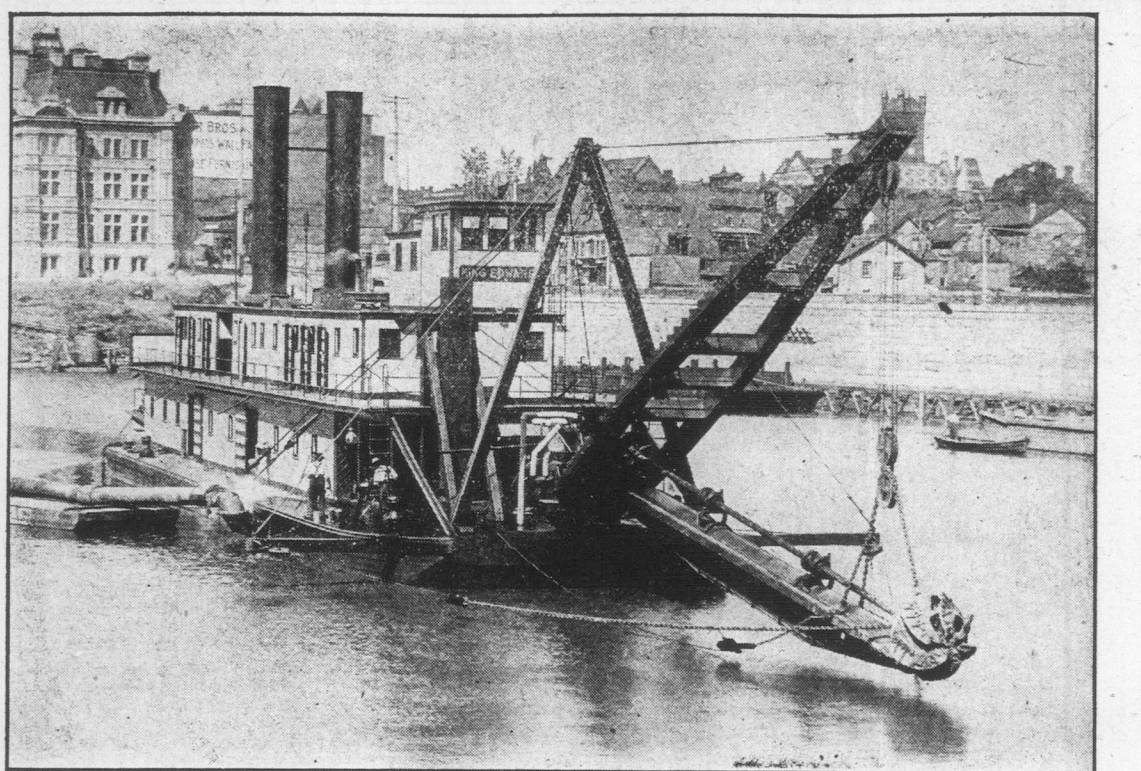
So far as I can see, this amendment really affected nothing, as it merely emphasizes the fact that the examination to be a cross-examination which was already provided for. It merely interprets the expression "matters in question in the action" to mean "issues raised by the pleadings."

It is clear on the one hand that the decisions as to the latitude which may be allowed in the matter of administering interrogatories can throw little or no light on the question as to the latitude permissible in cross-examination, for as already stated, the rules in Ontario place in a system which provides only for interrogatories; and it is I think equally clear that in a cross-examination on the issues raised by the pleadings any question is permissible, the answer to which may be relevant to the issues.

The difference between the two systems is well marked, and may be illustrated by some remarks of the learned judges in the case at hand, and the admission of the learned judge in *Kenney v. Dodson*. Thus Lord Herschell says, at p. 338, in deciding against the right to put certain interrogatories: "But because those questions might be put to the defendant in cross-examination, it by no means follows that evidence as to such transactions would be relevant evidence to be given in chief by the plaintiff. That is to say the only evidence which can be forced from a party answering interrogatories is such as could be given by him in chief, whereas under the system of viva voce examination he may be required to give any evidence which would be admissible in cross-examination on the issues. Again, Lindley, L. J., says at p. 341: "Examining witnesses at a trial and obtaining discovery before the trial are two totally different matters." Here, on the other hand, they are practically identical so far as concerns the right to examine on the issues. Again, A. L. Smith, L. J., says: "But that is pure cross-examination, and not the subject-matter for interrogatories."

Now, the facts alleged in this action are that the defendant procured his brother about a month before death, and on the day of his marriage, with the mother of the plaintiff, to make a will under which he became the sole beneficiary; that the widow was induced by the undue influence of the defendant to sign a release of all claims in consideration of an annuity to be paid by the defendant; and that the will was procured by the undue influence of the defendant when his maker was in a feeble condition of mind, and that therefore it was not the act of a free and capable testator.

The cardinal issues, then, raised by the pleadings are those of undue mind and undue influence, and it does not require any argument to show that the facts probed in this class of case must necessarily be based upon a multitude of facts



### THE KING EDWARD.

The dredge commenced operations on Tuesday

## TO ENCOURAGE THE YOUNG MARKSMEN

### RESOLUTION URGING IT ON THE COUNCIL

#### Passed By British Columbia Rifle Association At Annual Meeting Tuesday.

which, taken singly, may seem to have little or no relevancy to the issue, and that, therefore, any useful cross-examination in respect of such issues necessarily range over a great variety of topics. The nature and extent of the subject matter of the will, the business and personal relations that existed between the defendant and the deceased, the history of their dealings with the property, the mode in which the deceased managed his affairs, the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the execution of the will and the release must all necessarily be examined into at length, both in order that the plaintiff may be able to judge as to whether it is worth while to proceed with the trial, and in order that, in the event of the trial being proceeded with, the Court may be aided in coming to a sound conclusion in respect to these issues.

No doubt some of the questions propounded and refused to be answered seem at first sight to be somewhat remote from the matter in hand, but I think it is impossible to say that the answers may not be relevant to the issues, and such being the case they are within the right given the cross-examining party by the rule. Even under the decision on the English practice the Court could not disallow an interrogatory unless it was plain that the answer could not be relevant to the issue: *Sheward v. Lonsdale*, 42 L. T. 172; *re Holloway*, 12 P. D. 167.

It is also obvious that useful or effective cross-examination would be impossible if counsel could only ask such questions as plainly revealed their purpose, and it is needless to labor the proposition that in many cases such preliminary skirmishing is necessary to make possible a successful issue in the contest, especially where the adversary is the chief repository of the information required.

It was argued by the learned counsel for the respondent that only a sort of a cross-examination was allowed by the rule, that it consisted in asking leading questions bearing directly on the issues, and if thought proper in a loud tone of voice, I cannot agree. I think that the function of a cross-examiner is not to play the role of the ass in the lion's skin, but to extract information that will be of use in the decision of the issues, and by the most circuitous routes, if it shall appear necessary to do so.

I may add that in my experience of the use of this procedure in Ontario, no one ever suggested that the cross-examination was not to be one in reality as well as in name.

I therefore think that the appeal should be allowed with costs, and the defendant should attend when required for further cross-examination at his own expense, and in default of so doing, that the defence be struck out.

(Signed) G. HUNTER, C. J.

### DIED FROM GLANDERS.

Human Beings Are Affected By Disease at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., July 21.—A girl assistant in the laboratory of the state board of health is recovering from an attack of glanders. She became infected more than a year ago. Three cases of glanders among human beings have occurred recently in this state. Two brothers died from the effects of them, having taken it from horses owned by one of them. It was the germs from these which became inoculated into the girl.

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## TO ENCOURAGE THE YOUNG MARKSMEN

### RESOLUTION URGING IT ON THE COUNCIL

#### Passed By British Columbia Rifle Association At Annual Meeting Tuesday.

The reports of the different officials, a slight alteration in the constitution and a lengthy discussion on the advisability of giving more encouragement to tyros, were the principal matters dealt with at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association last evening at the drill hall. Col. Whyte occupied the chair, and over thirty members of the association were present. Almost every point of the programme, some of which will have all they can do to provide and equip a range.

After the adoption of the minutes, the secretary's report was called for and read as follows:

To the President and Members of the B. C. R. A.,

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the 20th annual report of the B. C. R. A. The year 1902 has been very successful both as regards the standard of shooting and the financial results. The balance sheet shows a credit balance of \$138.00 without liabilities.

The annual prize meeting took place at Clover Point range on July 31st and following days, and the matches pre-arranged without a hitch under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Gregory, who kindly consented to act as range officer. The statistical department was in the hands of J. D. Taylor, and gave every satisfaction, the results being posted in the shortest possible time.

Owing to the increase in the Dominion government grant and the munificence of S. M. Robins, Esq., the prize list amounted to \$1,341.75 as compared with \$572.70 and \$933.00 in 1900. The expenses of the meeting were \$422.65 as against \$358.85 in 1901 and \$304.47 in 1900, due chiefly to the extra cost of printing the D. R. A. rules and regulations in the prize list.

The largest number of entries in any match was 91, a falling off from last year, when H. M. S. Amphion was on station, and Capt. Casement, R. N., with many of his officers and ship's crew, competed. The scores were not quite so high as in one or two other years on another range, but Lieut. G. A. Boulton won the grand aggregate with 43 over 100s, 13 points more than the winner of 1901. There were 17 tyros in each match as against 15 in 1901. A new feature was the "Service" match for \$100.00, presented by S. M. Robins, Esq., of Nanaimo. The conditions barred soldiers, orthotics and all other accessories, and was keenly contested at 500 yards. The Transvaal Cup was also shot for by men who had been in South Africa. For the first time the D. R. A. regulations were printed in the programme, complying with a resolution passed by the association.

Early this year steps were taken to obtain an increased grant from the provincial government and representations were made on behalf of the association by the president and secretary to Lieut.-Col. Prior, then Premier. The promises obtained secured the grant under the new cabinet, and the amount was increased to \$1,000. The association is much indebted to Capt. A. W. Currie for his valuable assistance in interesting members of the legislature.

The Ottawa team was commanded by Capt. J. Duff-Stuart, whose report will be submitted. Of the first twenty who shot in the Ottawa team matches, Messrs. Fleming, Corbett, Sloan, Turnbull, W. P. Winsky, H. J. Ferris, Ralph Wilson, Goodwin, Butler and Walter Winsky were unable to go, but if spite of the fact that these reliable shots had declined, the British Columbia team were more successful as a team than any previous aggregation. It should be mentioned, however, that they had the in-

valuable assistance of Co. Serjt.-Major E. McDougall, Col.-Serjt. J. Moscrop, Co. Serjt.-Major Richardson and Corp. S. C. Mortimore, who were returning from Bistey.

There are now in the province of British Columbia, gazetted under G. O. 42 of 1901, seventeen rifle associations. Of these 5 are military and 12 civilian. The former are No. 1 Co., R. M. R., at Rossland; 6th Regiment, D. C. O. R. Association, Vancouver with Regiment, A. A. Victoria; No. 4 Co., R. M. R., at Kaslo; and Nelson Co., R. M. R., at Nelson. The civilian associations are Slokan, Trail, Vancouver, Nelson, Golden, Rossland, Nanaimo, New Denver, Cariboo district, Windermere, Armstrong and Greenwood. It will be noticed that many of these are in remote parts of the province, entailing much expense for their members to take part at our annual prize meeting. I have received letters from two of these associations, Cariboo district at Quesnel, and Nelson Rifle Association asking what assistance the B. C. R. A. would give them. The Nelson Association wrote first to the Minister of Finance at Victoria, and in view of the increased grant from the provincial government, it would seem to be our duty to assist in some way these struggling associations, some of which will have all they can do to provide and equip a range.

CAPT. J. REYNOLDS TITE, Secretary R. C. R.

The report was adopted. Dr. McInnes's financial statement showed the total receipts from entries, donations, membership fees, grants (provincial and Dominion) to be \$2,095.15. The disbursements were \$2,506.25, leaving a balance on hand of \$138.00.

Dr. McInnes advocated a more equitable distribution of prizes. More encouragement should be offered the tyros or young shots. One of the reasons of the government's liberality in its grant to the association was the skill in rifle shooting which had been acquired. He quoted figures to show that although there was over \$1,500 available for prizes, the first class shots or "busted tyros" (as someone said) got over \$1,000. The tyros, as he understood, were left in the neighborhood of \$285. Thus about four times as much went to the first class men as was distributed for prizes among the younger shots. He advocated a more equitable distribution was obviously unfair, and not in the interest of true sport. He moved that the incoming council be instructed to devote one-third of the funds towards prizes for tyros. The motion was laid over for discussion.

On motion the report of the treasurer was adopted unanimously.

Secretary (Capt.) Tite next read the report of Capt. Stuart, who commanded the British Columbia team at Ottawa. It follows:

To the President and Members of the B. C. R. A.,

Gentlemen:—As captain of the B. C. rifle team to Ottawa for 1902, I have the honor to report that the team sent by me B. C. R. A. was composed as follows: Corp. John Cayton, Fifth Regiment, C. A.; George A. Brayshaw, Fifth Regiment, C. A.; Capt. J. Duff-Stuart, Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R.; Col.-Serjt. T. Cunningham, Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R.; Pte. W. Miller, Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R.; Pte. W. Huston, Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R.; Pte. G. A. Boulton, Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R.; W. H. Wall, Nanaimo. These were joined at Ottawa by Co. Serjt.-Major F. Richardson, Fifth Regiment, C. A.; Col.-Serjt. J. Moscrop and Corp. S. C. Mortimore, of Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R., who were returning from Bistey, and also by Serjt. J. V. St. G. Williams, of the Sixth Regiment, Vancouver, and Mr. J. L. Bekwith, of Victoria, retired militiaman.

There were consequently 13 members of the B. C. R. A. competing in the matches. I am pleased to report that, in my opinion, it was the most successful team that ever went from British Columbia. The showing of the Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R., being particularly good, and bringing the name of the western regiment prominently before the Easterners. The Sixth Regiment was ably assisted in the association matches by Co. Serjt. Mr. Richardson, whose shooting is always reliable. The regimental matches won by the Sixth Regiment were as follows:

First prize in the Borden match; first prize in the Kirkpatrick cup; sixth prize in the Gzowski and British shield; third prize in the Walker; fourth prize in the Ross, No. 2, Co. Serjt. Richardson also won a bronze medal for third place in the Bistey aggregate. Corp. S. C. Mortimore was sixth and Col.-Serjt. Cunningham eighth.

The pleasure of the meeting was enhanced by the presence of the British team who came to Canada to shoot for the Palma trophy. They were all agreeable gentlemen and did everything in their power to give aid and advice to their Canadian brethren. The association matches won were as follows: First, the Lansdowne aggregate; first, the Gillespie challenge cup. I am also pleased to report that in the individual competition some splendid work was done by individual members of the team, particularly Pte. W. Miller, of New Westminster, who won the MacDonnell cup, the Gillespie medal and the watch and medal for first place in the Bistey aggregate. The thanks of this association is particularly due to Arm.-Serjt. Scott, of the Border Rifles, who kindly coached the British Columbia team to win the second prize in the provincial match.

I regret to report that none of the Western men were selected for the Palma trophy. I venture to predict that the result would have been somewhat different had a few of our men been put on that team. After a most exciting match the trophy was won by the British team.

The report was adopted. The alteration of clause 6 of the constitution was next taken up. It suggested that that clause be made to read: "The council of the association shall consist of five members from Victoria, four of whom shall be active militiamen, five from Vancouver, four at least of whom shall be active militiamen; three from New Westminster, two at least of whom shall be active militiamen, and one from any other town or district in the province having a local association sending five representatives to the annual prize meeting for the current year, all to be elected at the annual prize meeting by the members of the association from each city, town or district, the names of those elected to be handed to the secretary of the British Columbia Rifle Association for the annual business meeting in each year. The new council shall take office on December 1st in each year."

Col. Gregory moved that the words "one from every four of the Rocky Mountain Rangers" be inserted after the last "from." The motion as amended was carried after considerable discussion.

Col. Whyte, referring to the Bistey team transportation, announced that he had taken the matter up while in Ottawa, and the conditions were now more satisfactory than heretofore. The local government, especially Col. Prior, the late Premier, and Hon. Richard McBride, the present Premier, deserved every thanks for the material assistance given the association. Continuing, he made complimentary reference to the promotion of Col. Holmes, district officer commanding. He was also glad to hear of the honors conferred on Col. Wolfenden.

Col. Holmes was then called upon. He favored Dr. McInnes's motion. Referring to rifle shooting, he did not see the benefit to be derived from the use of orthotics and other paraphernalia. All this apparatus could not be used in actual service, and in order that range shooting would be of some practical good he thought the conditions as they would be in actual warfare should be followed as closely as possible.

Col. Wolfenden thanked the chairman for his kindly references. He endorsed what had been said by the previous speaker. More good would be derived from rifle shooting if it was carried out without the aid of the various auxiliaries mentioned.

Dr. McInnes's motion was then considered, and caused a great deal of discussion. Finally Col. Gregory moved in amendment that a resolution be submitted to the incoming council urging the advisability of giving tyros more encouragement. This was carried.

The usual votes of thanks were then passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

### ENTRY INTO DUBLIN.

The King and Queen Given an Enthusiastic Welcome—City Gorgeously Decorated.

Dublin, July 21.—The entry of King Edward and Queen Alexandra into Dublin was made the occasion for a general holiday. The decorations surpassed anything hitherto attempted in Dublin. The grand stands were crowded, while the people were massed on the sidewalks. Their Majesties bowed their acknowledgments to the warm greetings.

Their Majesties lunched with the Lord Lieutenant and the day's programme was concluded with a formal visit by their Majesties to the Duke of Connaught.

### EXTENDS ITS OPERATIONS.

Albany, N. Y., July 21.—Leases of the Seneca County railway, the Watery & State Line Railway Company, the Rochester Southern Railway Company, the Middlesex Valley Railroad Company, the Canal Railroad Company, and the Elmira Corporation & Northern Railroad Company to the Lehigh Valley Railway Company, were today filed with the secretary of state. The leases extend to June 30th, 1903, and are for a term of 999 years. A certificate of increase of capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company from \$5,900,000 to \$10,000,000 was also filed.

### POISONED SHEEP.

Billings, Mont., July 22.—Word comes from Columbus of a heavy loss sustained by a sheep man named Grimes. Poison was scattered on the range where his sheep were herded. Over 1,000 head are known to have died. Another sheep man is said to have lost over 300 head.

CATARRH AND COLDS RELIEVED IN 10 TO 20 MINUTES.—One short puff of the breath through the blowers supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 50 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—41.

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We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., etc., in each of our five large stores. Miners' Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

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Make a very strong combination. Nothing so quickly appreciated as a good article sold cheap. That's why our stores are always busy.

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C. & B. SOUPS, in Glass	30c.
C. & B. SOUPS, in Tins	25c.
FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS, Pints	25c.
FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS, Quarts	40c.
VEAL AND CHICKEN LOAF, 2 Tins for	25c.
LINCH TONGUE, 1 lb.	30c.
BONELESS TURKEY	20c.
DEVILED HAM	10c.
PURE NATIVE PORT OR ZINFANDEL, Per Bottle	15c.

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Makes an old Straw Hat look like a new one. Doesn't turn the straw yellow. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

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### MINERAL ACT. (Form F.)

#### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

"Basile" Mineral Claim and "Mona" Districtal Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Omineca District, on Mount Sicker.

Where located: On Mount Sicker, place of commencement, containing in all 100 acres of land more or less.

Dated April 24th, 1903. E. LORENZ.

### MINERAL ACT. (Form F.)

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Where located: On Mount Sicker, place of commencement, containing in all 100 acres of land more or less.

Dated April 24th, 1903. E. LORENZ.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated on the west side of Khy-ye River, beginning at a post marked E. L. S. E. corner, adjoining Indian Reserve side, containing the following running west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence in a southerly direction 40 chains more or less, to place of commencement, containing in all 100 acres of land more or less.

Dated April 24th, 1903. E. LORENZ.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated in the Coast District, beginning at a post marked E. L. S. W. corner, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of Khy-ye River; thence in a southerly direction 40 chains; thence in a westerly direction 40 chains more or less, to place of commencement, containing in all 100 acres of land more or less.

Dated April 24th, 1903. FILLIP JACOBSEN.

AGENTS wanting first-class permanent positions, which will bring them a yearly income, should write us. We are the largest growers nursery stock in Canada. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

STAGE \$1.00 PER CANADIAN

VOL. 34.

## JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARD

### HAS NO INTENTION OF GOING TO GREAT BRITAIN AND STATES.

London, July 24.—Japan to adopt the policy of withdrawing Russian, advocated by the United States respecting additional ports. At the Japanese legation, following statement was made to the Associated Press:

"I can assure you that, between Russia and Japan, the former has no intention of taking that course. She will maintain her status quo on the same lines, and will not permit any action to be taken which would put the pressure there and could apply."

It is said that Japan is nothing until October, when Manchuria, head of Russia to withdraw from the part of Japan.

Russia Regrets Co.

The Russian embassy in London, which has arisen of the report that has arisen, has written to Minsk, Russia, to open ports in Manchuria. The Russian officials believe that the note was sent to the letter she has given, and will not be followed by a Russian pledge to Secretary H.

London, July 25.—The morning prints a Peking meeting on the Manchuria question. It says that Russia's powers on the subject Manchuria ports, which asserts was not communicated to the Peking to Russia. It is said that the Russian officials believe that the note was sent to the letter she has given, and will not be followed by a Russian pledge to Secretary H.

It is openly contended by that Harbin is purely a Russian city, and that Russia will not permit China any agreements with regard to Manchuria which Russia in the future, when finally become a Russian province, it must be kept ignorant of the unhappy American trading company Vladivostok and Port Arthur.

Russian Reinforcement

The air is full of rumors of Russian reinforcements. It is said that the Russian army is constantly arriving. There is a continuous stream of troops and guns, with a force of 10,000 men. Dally, hitherto expected protection, is to have two regiments and a garrison of 15,000, railway from Port Arthur to stations above Dally 40 miles.

There are incessant shipments of foodstuffs to Port Arthur. The Russian army is constantly arriving. There is a continuous stream of troops and guns, with a force of 10,000 men. Dally, hitherto expected protection, is to have two regiments and a garrison of 15,000, railway from Port Arthur to stations above Dally 40 miles.

Joint Note Doubtful

After describing the movement of troops to other points, concludes by saying that the British-Japan joint note published in various papers, is as far as concerns the present time, a patch, no policy could be more or less restrained than that it is impossible to estimate the uncertainty of the situation.

Troops Being Transferred

The standard this morning Tientsin dispatch which Newchwang trains are Russian troops going in the Port Arthur, that these troops precedences over normal heavy guns and other artillery sent.

Ottawa, July 25.—It is said the Grand Trunk Pacific will be signed on Monday.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred Holstein bull calf, three months old. For particulars apply to C. H. Gillan, Turgoose.