Macaulay Point Land Claims

Big Guns Will Shatter Windows and Access to Sea Cut Off.

So That Property Has Lost Its Former Value For Residential Purposes.

The following is the complete statement of the case of the owners of land adjoining Macauley Point, laid before the House of Commons by Hon. E. G. Prior and to which the Minister of Militia has promised to give consideration during the present recess:

Col. Prior—Before this item passes, I want to call the attention of the Minister of Militia and Defence to a case which he knows by the name of the Macauley Point claim. I will read the names of the gentlemen who are interested in this claim: Fred Fell, J. Jardine, W. F. Bullen, R. W. Reford, Henry Moss, Wm. Moss, J. G. Tiarks, Charles Kent, Thornton Fell, A. Keating, H. O. Price, H. F. Bishop, S. J. Pitts. All these gentlemen are owners of property at Macauley Point, near Victoria, B. C., and who bought the property in May, 1891, by auction from the Hudson's Bay Company. I may say that at this time there was a small fortification built at Macauley Point, close to this land, which was occasionally used by the active militia of Canada. I asked for a return, and the papers have been brought down with all the correspondence in regard to these claims, which papers I now have before me. It seems that soon after these gentlemen purchased this property, the government saw fit, at the instance of the Imperial authorities, to enlarge these fortifications. To do that, they had to close up one or more of the roads that had already been made there. I may say that the site where these lots were bought is one of the most beautiful in the province of British Columbia. It is a splendid site for houses, and these gentlemen bought for the purpose of building residences there. It is close to the sea shore, and close to the main road, and there is a magnificent view across the Straits to the snow-capped mountains beyond. This matter has been going on now for five years. The first claim was made in 1894, and since then several more claims have been made. In the meantime, two or three claims were adjudicated upon before the honorable gentleman took charge of the department, and the then minister of militia and defence, Mr. Dickey, I think it was, referred the matter to the Minister of Justice, and, acting upon his opinion, he paid these claims. But these gentlemen who are now making a claim are in precisely the same position as those who were settled with, and, to my mind, they have a very strong case for compensation from the government. The reason that they claim compensation is that on these fortifications which have been built very large guns have been mounted; there are three 6-inch, quick-firing guns, and the concussion of their discharge makes it very dangerous for any houses to be built near there, as the windows are liable to be broken. It has been contended, I believe, by the district officer commanding there, Col. Peters, and also by Maj.-Gen. Herbert, who has been out there, that this is not a good case for compensation. I contend that if a man buys a lot and the government steps in and builds fortifications so close to him that he cannot occupy his house without having all the windows broken, he has a good claim for compensation. Besides, when the forts were built, one or more of the main drives around the point were closed, so that the owners of the adjacent property could drive around the water-front; moreover, the view of several of these lots was blocked by the building of the fort. The first letter I want to bring before the Minister was written by Messrs. Fell, Jardine, Newcombe and Bishop, to Messrs. Earle and Prior, members for the city of Victoria in this house:

We would point out that it is not a matter of equity, but justice we have a right to.

The taking away of the streets and enlarging the fortifications has destroyed the property altogether for the purpose for which it was bought. We are perfectly satisfied with our purchases, owing to the beautiful situation and its nearness to the city, and at no distant date it would have been a good investment. Had any of us ever dreamed that we were purchasing land where fortifications were to be erected we should have selected another location. The Hudson Bay Company sold the property for residential purposes, and to induce purchasers to build they offered a bonus of 20 per cent. to those building houses costing not less than $4,000.

The closing of the streets and enlargement of the fortifications has completely altered the appearance of the place, whilst the privacy, as a residential locality, has completely disappeared.

The next letter was from the secretary of the department of militia and defence to Major A. W. Jones, their agent in British Columbia, who was asked to report on the claim. I will read only a portion of Major Jones' report:

There is no doubt, however, that the petitioners, as set forth in their letter of the 15th March, addressed to Messrs. Prior and Earle, have sustained serious loss, but to what extent intrinsically is a very difficult matter indeed for me or any one else to decide upon. I am not inclined, however, to set forth that they have a very strong claim, by reason of the redoubt being built, for long before the auction sale at which they purchased their lots there was in existence at Macaulay Point a three "7" gun battery, and that upon ground owned by the government, which goes to prove that this particular spot had long prior to the petitioners becoming owners of lots in this locality been selected for military purposes.

This, of course, is very unlucky, for the unfortunate property-holders, but can scarcely, I think, be interpreted as an act of aggression on the part of the government.

I may say that although Major Jones says there was a battery there, it was a battery of small guns, and only fired at long intervals, and the guns were not all of the same size as are now mounted there. He goes on to say:

The petitioners in this instance have sustained direct loss, and to my mind are entitled to compensation. They purchased, in good faith, lots for building sites according to a certain plan which was registered according to law, and which showed thereon certain streets, which enabled, and would, in so far as they knew and were entitled to expect, give them access to certain points on the sea-front for all time to come. The government, therefore, having deprived them of this privilege, become liable for damages. Having arrived at this, therefore, it becomes necessary to determine to what extent.

Were these four claimants all to be dealt with, I would at once and without hesitation be in favor of recompensing them as they ask, but there the matter would not end; indeed, upon the contrary, it will only be beginning, for if the claims now under consideration are to be recognized, we must take cognizance of all those (and there are, I think, some five and twenty more) who will undoubtedly be entitled to like remuneration. There being, therefore, so many conflicting circumstances to contend with, it seems to me that I am unable to give any tangible solution of the question, further than that compensation should be awarded, but to what extent I am not prepared to define.

It is clear, therefore, that the agent of the militia department on the spot states that he considers that the four claimants that he is dealing with ought to be compensated, but as there are five and twenty more, he does not like to recommend it.

Well, if it is fair to give compensation to four, it is fair to give compensation to twenty-five, for they are all situated alike. The next letter I have to read is one from Major Jones, the agent of the department, dated the 20th July, 1895:

Victoria, B. C., 20th July, 1895.

Captain A. Benoit, Secretary of the Dept. of Militia and Defence, Ottawa:

Sir,—Referring to the claim of Messrs. Fell, Jardine and others, and regarding which you wrote me under date 8th July, I have the honor to explain that when I alluded to the closing of certain streets in my letter of the 18th June, I should have been more explicit in naming them, viz.: Seaview and Stevenson roads.

I admit I am wrong, however, in stating had these not been closed they would have afforded "access to the sea-front for all time to come," for, as you correctly point out, they merely give access to the frontage of certain lots which extend from these roads back to the sea.

In palliation of my error, however, I may explain that owing to the situation or lay of these roads, which overlooked the water-front, a fine view of the straits was afforded from this particular location, which is now quite cut off, and it is in this that the petitioners feel aggrieved, as from Vaughan street, their present front, they are quite precluded from any view whatever over this particular stretch of water, and they accordingly contend that had they been aware that these roads would at any time be closed to them, they would never upon any consideration have been induced to purchase property in the neighborhood for resident purposes, to say nothing of being subject at times to loud concussions from the guns and, in case of war, imminent peril.

It is particularly this matter, to my mind, which makes this adjacent property objectionable as residential for the future, and will, I have no doubt, prevent intending builders of homes from completing their former intentions in this direction, and thereby throw upon their hands certain lots as comparatively useless.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. W. JONES,
Major.

I may say, as I showed before the letters I have read, that the Hudson's Bay Company sold that property for residential purposes, and offered to anybody who would build a house costing $4,000 a bonus of 20 per cent., and a great many of these gentlemen could well afford, and would, under other circumstances, have built. There are a lot of letters, but I will only read those which are necessary to make the case as short as possible. The next letter I wish to read is from Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, the lawyers of the militia and defence department and the justice department in British Columbia. They wrote as follows to the deputy minister of justice in regard to Mr. Fell's claims:

Victoria, B. C., 21st March, 1896.

The Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa:

Sir,—We have the honor to state that Mr. Fell has shown us a telegram from Hon. E. G. Prior, asking us to report on this claim. Mr. Fell purchased Lots 5 and 6, Block XXI, having special advantages, as you will notice in referring to the auctioneer's plan, by reason of the roads. They are very fine lots, with nice situation, and we think the claimant would succeed in establishing a claim for depreciation due to the closing up of Seaview road, Vaughan street is laid out, but not graded.

The claimant is willing to accept as compensation 25 per cent. upon the amount paid, without interest or other outlay. We understand the price paid, including interest, is $3,551.55. The interest paid is nearly $200.

We should advise that the claimant be offered without prejudice an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. on the amount paid, exclusive of taxes.

The matter was referred by the department of militia and defence to the deputy minister of justice, and there is a letter here from Drake, Jackson & Helmcken to the deputy minister of justice, in regard to Mr. Reford's claim. It says, in part:

There can be no doubt that Seaview street was of advantage, by reason of its affording people the privilege of driving along a good road, and there can be no question of Viewfield being a splendid and delightful location for residences. We cannot, however, admit that the establishment of the fortifications has deterred parties from building, as we think the reason for not building or otherwise utilizing the property is due and chiefly due to wholly different causes. Neither can we advise that the government would be justified in paying Mr. Redford the full amount of his claim.

Then they go on to say:

It might be argued—and as it is in certain cases—that vibration due to the firing of guns will interfere with the windows of houses, and probably cause other structural injuries; but, from what we are advised by military experts, we are satisfied that this ground is untenable.

We may say here to show how fallacious is their argument in this case, that before these guns are fired the authorities now send word to the people in the few houses which at present have been built, to open their windows, because a great many have been broken when they have fired these big guns. They go on to say:

Judged by this standard, we cannot see any legal liability towards Mr. Reford; but, assuming his lot suitable for residential purposes, which, as we have before pointed out, we cannot admit it is possible that Mr. Reford might succeed in substantiating a claim for damages; but, in our opinion, damages would not be very large; and in view of the fact that the Crown would be put to a certain amount of costs if a contest arose, we are of opinion that it would be advisable to offer without prejudice a sum equal to 20 per cent. on the actual amount paid, exclusive of taxes and incidentals—an exceedingly liberal offer.

Although the lawyers of the department say that they do not think this gentleman, Mr. Reford, has a legal claim, they take care to advise the government that the best thing they could do would be to pay him 20 per cent. The next document that I will read is the copy of a report of a committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 28th of April, 1896. This is after the claims of Messrs. Fell and Jardine had been referred to the honorable minister of justice, and after his report had been made upon them. This is the report from Mr. John J. McGee, clerk of the Privy Council. It says:

On a report dated 22nd April, 1896, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that a number of the proprietors of lands adjacent to the new works of defence at Esquimalt have preferred claims for compensation for damages to their property, caused by the erection of the said fortifications. That these claims have been examined both by the local agent of the Department of Militia and Defence and the agents of the Department of Justice. That there is no doubt that an equitable claim for damages has arisen in the matter, and that the amount which should be paid has been carefully considered.

The Minister, concurring in a report which has been made by the Department of Justice, recommends that each such claimant should be offered, without prejudice, an amount equal to 25 per cent. on the amounts which have been paid for the respective properties, with interest added to the purchase money at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of purchase to the present time, but exclusive of all tax payments.

The committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. M'GEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honorable The Minister of Militia and Defence.

That was addressed to His Excellency, and the government paid Mr. Fell and Mr. Jardine an amount of 25 per cent. on the amount paid for their property, with interest added. The next letter I want to call the honorable Minister's attention to is one from the honorable Minister of Militia and Defence to the district paymaster, stating that the claim has been allowed, and that he must make out the respective sums exactly. The next letter is from the militia department to the honorable Minister of Justice, dated the 7th of August, 1896, and was signed Eugene Panet, deputy minister of militia and defence.

The advice which is now requested of you, in regard to Mr. Newcombe's claim, is whether it should be dealt with upon the percentage basis of settlement recommended in your letter above quoted, respecting the claims of Messrs. Fell, Jardine and Reford, and if so, upon what rate of percentage.

Then there are a lot of other letters, one from the district officer commanding, dated 8th February, 1897, in which he says that he does not think these persons have any claims; another from Major General Gascoigne, who has been out there, and who says that Mr. Fell has no claim whatever. The next letter to read is one from the agent in British Columbia, Major Jones, to the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, which is a report on the claims of Messrs. Moss & Tiarks. It says:

Again on 18th of June, 1895, I had the honor of reporting to Capt. Benoit, secretary of the Department, as to claims generally in this neighborhood, and in both instances I set forth that if one or two claims received the favorable consideration of the government (as in the case of Messrs. Fell and Jardine), I considered that one and all were equally entitled to compensation, and I am of opinion that the claimants now being dealt with are, therefore, owed some remuneration, but in what proportion I can only suggest upon being informed of the exact location of their properties in relation to the fortifications, and after a personal inspection thereof.

I retain all documents in connection with the matter until I make my report, when all will be returned to you.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
(Signed) A. W. JONES,
Major.

Col. C. Eug. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

The next one is from the same gentleman, Major Jones, to the department of militia and defence, dated the 12th July, 1897. It reads as follows:

With regard to the claims for compensation for alleged damages to the properties of Henry Moss, Wm. Moss and J. G. Tiarks, I last had the honor of addressing you the 30th ult., when I advised that before I could intelligently go into the question it would be necessary for me to procure from these claimants the numbers and location of their different lots.

This I have now done, and furthermore visited the different situations, and the more I consider the problem the more intricate and difficult does it appear to me for any one individual to judicate and settle successfully without the aid of sworn evidence setting forth where and what particular manner these various claimants have sustained loss or damage.

In a general way, I may state there is nothing that I can add to my former letters of the 14th December, 1894, and 18th June, 1895, on the subject, and wherein I pointed out that if one or two claimants received from the government compensation for damages owing to the erection of fortifications there, I consider that all those persons who purchased lots at the auction sale of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company (the Hudson's Bay Company) in May, 1891, were equally entitled to some remuneration, and would upon one or more being admitted) undoubtedly put in claims, and so it will continue after the four or five now before us have been adjusted, others will be put forward.

My reasons for surmising this are as follows:—

I need not go on with this, as I have already told you the circumstances. Then he says:

And for this, in my opinion, the purchasers of lots under this particular plan, as set forth at the auction sale in May, 1891, have sustained a loss and accordingly are entitled to some remuneration.

Further on he says:

In the case of the last named, however, (Tiarks), this gentleman, in 1893, built a house upon this lot at a cost of about $1,750. Other owners, I am inclined to think, will desist from improvements in this way now that the new fortifications are in front of them, their lots consequently become almost useless to them, and certainly unproductive to a degree which undoubtedly will be a cause worthy of consideration when assessing damgaes.

We see from that that Major Jones is under the impression that every one of these gentlemen has good grounds for the claim he makes for compensation from the government. On July 18, 1898, there is a letter signed A. Power, from the department of justice to the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, in which he says:

You have the report of our agent, suggesting a basis for settlement, and if you do not consider the proposal satisfactory, it would be well to have the amount of compensation determined by the court.

Now, this is what I want to call the particular attention of the honorable gentleman to. It seems to me that the only fair thing for him to do is not to leave this matter to Major Jones, or to any one in his department, for they seem to be at cross-purposes, but to allow these persons to have their cases tried in the Exchequer court, giving them all the assistance possible to bring the matter to a conclusion.

The Minister of Militia and Defence—Have they asked for it?

Col. Prior—No, they have not asked for it, because they think that since you have given compensation to two or three, and they are all in the same position, you should give the same to them. This goes on to say:

Mr. Reford has been for years endeavoring to obtain a settlement, and he has written this department time and time again about the matter. May I therefore ask you to expedite the matter as much as possible, and inform me within a few days what your department intends to do so that a satisfactory reply can be given to Mr. Reford's inquiries.

There are a lot more letters on the matter, but I will not read them. The last letter is from Capt. Benoit, secretary of the department of militia and defence, as follows:

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1899.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, with reference to claims for damages to properties at "Viewfield," and especially of lot No. 1, block 21, and lot No. 11, block 19, submitted by you to this department in July, 1894, arising from the closing of the roads and the erection of fortifications on the government grounds, and in answer, to inform you that special attention has been given to the matter by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, who, after a minute perusal of all the papers in the case, has stated that he did not see how the government could be held responsible in any way for damages in this connection.

I am therefore to advise you that your contention in this case cannot be admitted, and that the claim cannot be entertained.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) A. BENOIT, Captain,
Secretary of the Dept. of Militia and Defence.

Robert W. Reford, Esq., 23 St. Sacrement Street, Montreal.

This is the whole case. I am not a lawyer, and I cannot put it with the argumentative force of some honorable gentlemen in this house who are learned in the law; but I have given the plain facts of the case, as they occurred from time to time. For five years these gentlemen who bought lots intending to build beautiful residences on them, were stopped because the government had enlarged the fortifications and put large guns there, and closed up some of the roads, whereby the view was obstructed, and some of the most beautiful drives were stopped. I hope the Minister will give the matter his kind and immediate consideration, and if he is still of the opinion that his department cannot compensate these gentlemen, although it compensated others who stood in exactly the same position, he will allow them to take their cases, or one case on behalf of all, to the Exchequer court; and if the Exchequer court finds that they are in the right and have equity on their side, I hope he will see that they are compensated in a proper and satisfactory manner.

The Minister of Militia and Defence—I am not able to enter into a discussion of the question now. I had a memorandum prepared, which unfortunately has been mislaid; but I do not know that it would be of any particular advantage to discuss it further. The honorable gentleman has presented his case, it is now in the Hansard, and I will promise him to take it up and reconsider it carefully as soon as the session closes, and come to a conclusion, one way or the other. I must say that as he is on the spot, and is familiar with the circumstances, I feel that a great deal of weight is to be given to his opinion.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

NELSON.

The contract for the erection of the Burns block was signed yesterday. The contract is in the neighborhood of $20,000, and the building is to be completed by October 20.

A report was brought to town yesterday afternoon that a man had been heard calling for help on the side of the mountain across the lake from Nelson. W. H. Bullock-Webster, chief of the provincial police, sent a man across the lake to investigate, and in company with N. Hoover, of the Hamilton Powder Company, climbed up to the place from which the cries appeared to come, but could find no trace of the man.

N. Craig, accountant in the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, has been transferred to the Rossland branch, and will leave Nelson on Tuesday morning.

Albert Maslonka is in a state of great wrath and indignation because he has been robbed of $300. It appears that three or four days ago a Russian came to town from the States and became acquainted with Maslonka, and though a tailor by trade, the two were going into partnership. The Russian said he was expecting money, and in the meantime Maslonka lent him $5 on the security of a gold watch. Yesterday Maslonka made a payment of $50 on some goods, and had $300 besides in his cash-box in a desk, where the watch was also placed. In the afternoon the Russian was engaged in moving boxes into an adjacent building which Maslonka had rented, when the latter went out for a few minutes. When he returned the cash-box was broken open, the Russian was gone, and likewise the $300 and the gold watch. Maslonka immediately laid information, and describes the thief as a Russian, speaking fairly good English, of medium height, light complexion and heavy light moustache. He weighs about 160 pounds and is dressed in a light brown coat and vest, grey trousers and tweed cap. His name is unknown. Maslonka offers $50 reward for his capture, but not content with that, intends going on the warpath himself. The Russian would do well to keep out of his way.—Tribune.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Aug. 14.—R. H. Hutchins has been appointed superintendent of the Mother Lode, Deadwood camp, upon the recommendation of W. A. Carlyle, general superintendent of the B. A. C. Mr. Hutchins was formerly foreman at the Le Roi, Rossland, and the B. C. Summit camp.

Richard Armstrong and J. A. Smith have purchased Mrs. McClintock's ranch, comprising 285 acres. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Grand Forks. It is proposed to cut it up into fruit farms of from ten to twenty acres, for which there is an increased demand.

George D. Potter, of Spokane, northwestern purchasing agent of the Pualbo Smelting and Refining Company, recently merged in the American Smelting and Refining Company, is in town on his way from Republic. He is a large purchaser of silver-lead ores in the Slocan and Coeur d'Alenes districts.

"I believe," said Mr. Potter to your correspondent, "that Republic has passed the prospect stage. I confidently expect it to become a very large producer of gold with an unusual number of good paying mines for one camp. The ores are of good grade, the veins are large and considerable depth has been obtained for the time the camp has been under development. The treatment of the ores has been successfully accomplished, so that all in all the future of Republic is assured.

"The Boundary country has a future unsurpassed on the continent. The ores are of a character similar to those usually found in large bodies and that go to great depth. The smelter site at Grand Forks is the finest natural location of the kind I ever saw considering the topography of the country, the proximity to abundant water power and water supply as well as excellent railway facilities."

Work on the Humming Bird, which has over three thousand tons of ore in sight, will be reduced for a month during the construction of a bunk-house. A. J. McMillan, superintendent, has returned to Rossland. Mr. McMillan is a practical mining man, and the management is greatly pleased with the operations carried on during the past three months under his direction.

The Kootenay Electric Supply and Construction Company, of Nelson, B. C., has decided to open a branch for the Boundary country in Grand Forks owing to its central location. W. P. Dickson, one of the partners, will be in charge.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

Napoleon Third's last dwelling place and the scene of his death, Camden House, Chiselhurst, has been destroyed and, with its beautiful grounds, is to serve as a golf links.

Gambling in France is said to have reached such proportions that the government has begun to study the question seriously. It is estimated that half of the suicides in Paris are due to losses at the races.

MANY A LOVER

Has turned with disgust from an otherwise lovable girl with an offensive breath. Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the breath by its action upon the bowels, etc., as nothing else will. Sold for years on absolute guarantee. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by Henderson Bros.

Grand Society Celebration.

Craftsmen from all Over the Province and Washington to Participate.

Programme of the Sports Provided for the Entertainment of Visitors.

This afternoon has been declared a public half-holiday. The city has been decked out in holiday attire, and citizens generally will join with the societies in making the union demonstration a record event. The market building, where all will assemble at 1 o'clock, after first meeting at their respective society halls, has been very suitably decorated with flags and bunting, and the James Bay bridge, over which the societies cross in their line of March to the Caledonia grounds, is strung with the same ornamental material from end to end. Excursions will be arriving from all points on the Mainland and Island up to the hour the sports commence. The first of the visitors arrived on Thursday evening on the steamer Islander, and 250 more came down from the Terminal City last evening. The Nanaimo contingent will reach the city on the E. & N. train at 10:15 and a quarter of an hour later the steamer City of Nanaimo will be due to arrive from Wellington with another large excursion. Early in the afternoon the Port Angeles visitors will arrive on the steamer Alice Gertrude. They will be met on Government street, while those from Seattle coming on the big barge Skookum will be welcomed at the outer wharf. A reception committee will await its arrival on the wharf and will afterwards march to the Caledonia grounds.

The general reception committee for the day is as follows:

A. O. F.—W. J. Gower, F. Mesher and F. P. Watson.

A. O. U. W.—J. T. McIlmoyl, R. T. Williams, William Scowcroft and C. Steel.

B. C. Pioneers—J. Robertson.

C. O. O. F.—R. Carter and W. O. Carter.

I. O. F.—T. R. Dee.

I. O. O. F.—Fred. Davey, Frank Taylor and A. Rumble.

Knights of Maccabees—H. Webber.

R. of P.—E. Pferdner, E. P. Nathan, S. L. Redgrave.

Loyal Orange Lodge—Thomas Gough, Thomas Baker.

Native Sons—J. S. Yates, Dr. J. D. Helmcken.

Royal Arcanum—J. W. Bolden.

Sons of England—F. Dykes, J. Nankiville.

Sons of St. George—G. H. Hallam.

St. Andrew's and Caledonian—H. D. Helmcken, Thomas Russell.

Woodmen of the World—H. S. Edwards.

In nearly all cases the visiting brethren will be received on their arrival by a reception committee composed of the presiding officers of the different lodges in the city. They will be escorted to the market building, Cormorant street, where they will deposit their banners and regalia. Arrangements have been made by a number of local lodges to open their respective lodge rooms to their visiting brethren. On arrival of visitors at the market hall they will be taken in charge by members of their respective orders.

The parade will form at the market building at 1:15 p. m., and will start at 1:30 p. m. The following route will be taken to the grounds: Market building to Douglas street, Douglas to Yates, Yates to Government, Government to Belleville, Belleville to Menzies, Menzies to Simcoe, Simcoe to the park.

Mr. S. L. Redgrave will act as marshal, assisted by Mr. Sam Sea, Jr., J. Smith, W. H. Smith, T. Baker, J. Robertson, William Hunter, G. H. Hallam and F. Carter, and the order of the procession will be made up as follows:

Squad Police under command of the Chief.
Fifth Regiment Band.
Standard-bearers, C. Pointer and C. E. Millett.
Visiting Societies as follows:
Ancient Order of Foresters.
Ancient Order of United Workmen.
British Columbia Pioneers.
Canadian Order of Odd Fellows.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Independent Order of Foresters.
Knights of Maccagees.
Loyal Orange Association.
Native Sons of British Columbia.
Royal Arcanum.
Highland Pipers.
St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society.
Sons of England.
Sons of St. George.
Woodmen of the World.
Silver Cornet Band of Wellington.

The games and sports will start promptly on arrival at the grounds, and the officers of the day will be:

Judges of sports—W. J. Hanna, J. P., Ald. R. T. Williams, P. T. James.

Starters—John Braden, ex-M. P. P., S. L. Redgrave.

Judges of Scotch games—J. Robertson, Thomas Russell, A. Tolmie.

Starters—R. Mitchell, W. Lorimer.

Judges tug-of-war—Chief of Police H. Sheppard, Chief Victoria Fire Department Thomas Deasy.

The prize list as revised is:

1. 100-yard amateur race, entrance 50c. 1st prize, gold medal; 2nd, silver medal.

2. Girls' race, under 12 years, entrance free. 1st prize, pair slippers; 2nd, toilet soap; 3rd, box candy worth $1.

3. Boys' race, under 12 years, entrance free. 1st prize, gold scarf pin; 2nd, pocket knife; 3rd, necktie.

4. Navy race, 1 lap, entrance free. 1st prize, $3; 2nd, $1.

5. Quarter-mile amateur race, entrance 50c. 1st prize, gold medal; 2nd, silver medal.

6. Juvenile race, all-fours, entrance free. 1st prize, half dozen ties; 2nd, box candy.

7. Marine race, 1 lap, entrance free. 1st prize, $3; 2nd, $2.

8. One mile professional race, entrance 50c. 1st prize, $7; 2nd, $5.

9. All Society tug-of-war, entrance free. Prize, cup donated by H. D. Helmcken, Esq., M.P.P., to be won in succession for three years.

10. Highland Fling, for boys, entrance free. Prize, medal presented by W. J. Hanna, Esq.

11. Tossing Caber. Prize, cup presented by H. Bostock, Esq., M.P.

12. Putting the Stone, entrance 25c. 1st prize, jar; 2nd, glass set.

13. Highland Fling for gents, entrance 25c. Prize, medal.

14. Highland Bagpipe competition for gents in costume, entrance 25c. 1st prize, gold medal; 2nd, silver medal.

15. Throwing the Hammer, entrance 25c. 1st prize, gold medal; 2nd, silver medal.

16. Sword Dance for gents, entrance 25c. Prize, gold medal.

17. Sailor's Hornpipe, in costume, entrance free. 1st prize, $3; 2nd, $2.

18. Highland Fling for boys, entrance free. Prize, medal.

19. Best dressed boy in Highland costume. Prize, medal.

20. Race for Highlanders in costume, entrance 25c. Prize, medal.

21. Fat Man's race, 100 yards, entrance free. 1st prize, ham; 2nd, box sodas.

22. Bun eating contest, entrance 10c. Prize, pocket knife.

23. Fireman's race, 1 lap, entrance free. 1st prize, box tea; 2nd, 5 lbs. coffee.

24. Policeman's race, 100 yards, entrance free. 1st prize, hat; 2nd, hat.

25. Obstacle race, entrance 25c. 1st prize, fishing rod; 2nd, cuff buttons.

26. Visiting Societies race, 100 yards, entrance free. 1st prize, album; 2nd, sam. 3nd, watch chain.

27. Relay race, entrance 25c. per team. 1st prize, Colonist and Times 6 months; 2nd, Globe 6 months and buggy hire.

28. Half-mile amateur race, entrance 50c. 1st prize, gold medal; 2nd, silver medal.

29. Long jump, entrance 25c. 1st prize, silver mounted cane; 2nd, box tea.

30. Hop, step and jump, entrance 25c. 1st prize, box tea; 2nd, carving knife.

31. High jump, entrance, 25c. 1st prize, military hair brush; 2nd, cup.

32. Sack race, entrance 25c. 1st prize, straw hat; 2nd, 5 lbs. tea.

33. Boys' bicycle race, 1 lap, under 15 years, entrance free. 1st prize, bicycle lamp; 2nd, bicycle stockings.

34. Girls' bicycle race, 1 lap, under 15 years, entrance free. 1st prize, sunshade; 2nd, box perfume.

35. Three-legged race, entrance 25c. 1st prize, 1 dozen glycerine soap and 1 bottle perfume; 2nd, soap and hair brush.

36. Miners' race (for bona fide miners), 100 yards, carrying 50 lbs. weight. 1st prize, 15 gallons beer; 2nd, sack rolled oats; 3rd, ham.

37. Needle and thread race (girls). 1st prize, cut glass perfume bottle; 2nd, locket.

38. Egg race. 1st prize, sweater; 2nd, knife.

39. Potato race. 1st prize, groceries; 2nd, underwear.

40. Shingle race (girls). 1st prize, set of books; 2nd, lady's slippers.

41. Best sustained character of clown. 1st prize, $5; 2nd, $2.50. Clowns to take part in procession.

ARCHERY.

1. Gent's match, 6 arrows, 50 yards, entrance 25c. 1st prize, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

Ladies' match, 6 arrows, 40 yards, entrance 25c. 1st prize, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

3. Open to all, 6 arrows, 45 yards, entrance 25c. 1st prize, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

In No. 11 event, Tossing the caber, the cup to be contested for yearly, and to become the property of the competitor who wins it three times.

In No. 9 event, All Society Tug-of-War, the cup to be contested for yearly, and to become the property of the society who wins it three years in succession. No person will be allowed to compete in more than one team.

No one will be allowed in the inner circle except the committee, the bands, the press and those taking part in the sports and games. This rule will be strictly enforced by the officers in charge.

A list of the committees having in charge the celebration is as appended:

Chairman—J. Robertson.
Secretary—Phil. R. Smith.
Treasurer—J. L. Smith.

Reception—F. P. Watson, W. J. Gower, F. Mesher, J. T. McIlmoyl, R. T. Williams, W. Scowcroft, C. Steel, J. Graham, J. Robertson, R. Carter, Dr. W. O. Carter, Wm. Dee, F. Davey, F. Taylor, A. Rumble, W. Minty, E. Pferdner, W. D. Kinnaird, E. P. Nathan, Wm. Smith, Thomas Gough, T. Baker, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, J. S. Yates, J. W. Bolden, W. J. Hanna, F. Dykes, J. Nankiville, G. H. Hallam, H. D. Helmcken, T. Russell, F. Edwards, T. Carter, Robert Irving, W. H. Nathan, W. J. Smith, F. Partridge, Adams Edwards, E. Bragg and A. E. McEachern.

Finance—E. C. Smith, J. L. Smith, R. T. Williams, C. Jenkinson.

Sports—H. D. Helmcken, S. L. Redgrave, F. Taylor, W. J. Hanna, P. T. James, W. F. Fullerton, John Braden, C. W. Jenkinson, T. G. Moody, Mr. Moore and Mr. Dykes.

Music—E. C. Smith, H. D. Helmcken, G. H. Hallam, P. T. James, C. W. Jenkinson.

Tombola—A. E. McEachern, Frank Higgins, J. G. Taylor, F. Carne, Wm. Neil, J. W. Bolden.

Floor—John Braden, F. Higgins, Wm. Neil, Mr. Noble, Mr. Steel, W. F. Fullerton.

Archery—Thomas Smith, Wm. Bickford.

The meeting held last evening by the general committee was one of the largest held since the committee have been called together. Over 75 delegates and presiding officers of local lodges were in attendance, and supplemented by a large number of visiting brethren from the Mainland. Mr. J. Robertson called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m., and a number of communications were quickly disposed of, following which the final reports from the various sub-committees were given, showing everything to be in readiness for the anticipated large gathering to-day.

The committee have made a request to the Premier to have the government buildings illuminated this evening, and the opportunity of inspecting the provincial museum will be readily taken advantage of by a number of visiting craftsmen during the day.

A communication was received from the Admiral, regretting that the flagship's band could not be placed at the disposal of the committee, owing to other engagements entered into before receiving the request of the committee. A band has been telegraphed for from Nanaimo, and it is possible that the Nanaimo contingent, who have announced their willingness to accede to the request, will bring the Nanaimo silver cornet band, if arrangements can be made to get them together at short notice.

Badges were distributed to the various committees, and each were instructed in their duties, to prevent confusion. Society badges and tickets of admission will be issued at the market hall to the representatives of the various orders, from 11 a. m. till the parade starts. These will in turn be distributed by the representatives through the numerous lodge rooms, before the parade takes place. About 300 came over on the Islander last evening, and a larger number will arrive again this evening, for although late for the day's celebration, the opportunity afforded by reason of the return fare of $1.50 will enable a large number of Vancouver and Westminster citizens to visit the Capital and have a very pleasant outing.

It seems that a premature announcement that the lacrosse match between Nelson and New Westminster was to be a feature of to-day's sports, put the managers of the excursion from Vancouver in an awkward position. They received what was understood as an official telegram to that effect, and promptly distributed handbills in Vancouver and Westminster announcing the change. The Westminster lacrosse folk, who had declined to come to Victoria, were greatly offended at this incorrect statement, which they were afraid would injure their gate receipts. The Vancouver men, who had acted in perfect good faith, brought the matter up at the delegates' meeting in Pioneer hall last night, with a view to an official explanation, which they think should be made to clear them.

When a man owns a blooded horse he is always careful of its health. He looks after its diet and is particular that the feeding shall be regular and right. While he is doing this it is likely as not that he is himself suffering from some disease or disorder. When the trouble gets so bad that he cannot work, he will begin to give himself the care he gave the horse at the start. Good pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against disease of any kind. Almost all diseases come from impure or impoverished blood. Keep the blood pure and strong and disease can find no foothold. That is the principle upon which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery works. It cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood, puts and keeps the whole body in perfect order; makes appetite good, digestion strong, assimilation perfect. It brings ruddy, virile health. It builds up solid, wholesome flesh (not fat) when, from any cause, reduced below the healthy standard.

An Easy Job For Thieves.

Two Hundred Dollars Extracted From Munn Holland & Co.'s Safe.

Doors of Office Were Left Open and Safe Was Not Forced.

The sum of $180 in bills and silver is missing from the safe in the office of Messrs. Munn, Holland & Company, corner of Trounce avenue and Broad street. It was extracted some time between 10 o'clock on Thursday night and early yesterday morning, and the job did not take much time, the task which the thieves set themselves being easy of accomplishment. The safe did not have to be forced open, and, in fact, even the doors of the office were very conveniently left open for the thieves. These circumstances making it almost impossible for the thieves to leave any traces behind them makes the work of the police rather difficult.

All that is known of the robbery is that the junior clerk, a boy named Coates, found upon his arrival at the office yesterday morning that the safe had been ransacked. Two cash boxes were missing. One which had contained $200 in silver, bills and checks was found in the hallway leading to the back entrance to the office.

It had been forced open and the silver and bills taken, but the checks were left. The other box, belonging to Mr. D. Carmody, was also found in the hall, but it had not been tampered with. Near by was a $20 bill, evidently dropped from the roll taken from the cash box. The boy immediately sent for the police, and Detective Perdue was detailed upon the case.

To the detective the boy said that he had certainly locked the safe on Thursday night, but he admitted having left the door leading from Trounce avenue into the office open. Mr. Dickson, the senior clerk, was in the office late on Thursday evening with Mr. R. L. Drury, who has a desk there, but he did not try the safe before leaving. He is the only one at present in the city, so far as known, who knows the combination, and inclines to the belief that the boy must have failed to lock the safe, as he failed to lock the door.

The police are working hard on the case, but their chances of success are meagre, unless the money can be traced.

VISITING PRELATE.

Archbishop Machray, Primate of Canada, a Guest at Bishopsclose.

One of Canada's most distinguished prelates, Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, and Primate of All Canada, is spending a few days in the city as a guest of Bishop Perrin. The Archbishop is now 68 years old, but carries his age well. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and at the age of 24 entered the ministry, after a brilliant course at Aberdeen and Cambridge universities. In 1865 he was appointed Bishop of Rupert's Land, having previously been dean of his college and vicar of Madingley. At that time his diocese included Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and a part of Ontario, but later a subdivision was made and Bishop Machray became Metropolitan of the new province of Rupert's Land. When the Anglican churches of Canada united in 1893 he was elected primate of Canada. He has taken a prominent part in educational affairs, being one of those who started the University of Manitoba, of which he is now chancellor. He is also warden of St. John's College, Manitoba; chairman of the provincial board of education; a member of the advisory board for Manitoba of the government department of education; and professor of