Coronation Celebration

Practically Three Days to Be Given Over to Observing the Event.

Naval and Military Review and State Ceremonies on Coronation Day.

With the aid of the army and navy, the provincial government and the secret societies, Victoria will practically have a three days' celebration of the coronation of King Edward. Admiral Bickford has notified the civic authorities that the army and navy will have a grand naval and military review at Macaulay Point on the morning of Thursday, the 26th, and in the afternoon of the same day the provincial government will hold state ceremonies on the lawn in front of the parliament buildings. In the evening there will be a band concert in front of the parliament buildings and the city will be illuminated, this latter part of the programme for the day having been arranged by the committee appointed at the recent meeting of citizens. Of course the programme for the review is in the hands of the navy and military, and as to the state ceremonies, the programme for them has not yet been decided upon, but they will probably take the form of the reading of the proclamation of the coronation of the King, chorus singing and a few short addresses. The naval and army officers, all state officials and the civic authorities will take part. The officers from Esquimalt will probably come up in the ships' launches and be landed on steps in front of the parliament buildings, which will add to the picturesqueness of the scene.

The citizens' committee appointed to carry out the city's share of the celebration met at the City hall yesterday and drew up a programme for the three days, which will be submitted to a public meeting to be called by the Mayor. Of course the arrangements for the review, state ceremonies, societies' reunion and baseball games cannot be changed, all the public generally having to provide for is the advertising of the celebration, the illuminations and decorations and the amusements for the evenings. The programme as drafted yesterday follows:

THURSDAY.

Morning—Review of Navy and Army at Macaulay Point.

Afternoon—Coronation Ceremonies at the Government Building.

Evening—Band concert in front of Government buildings.

FRIDAY.

Morning—Baseball, Leland Stanford University vs. Victoria, at Oak Bay Park.

Afternoon—Parade through city, Societies' Reunion at Caledonia Park, with sports and games. Evening—Bank Concert at Beacon Hill Park, and at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

SATURDAY.

Afternoon—Baseball, Stanford University vs. Victoria, at Oak Bay Park.

Evening—Band Concert, corner of Government and Johnson streets.

DAY OF ENJOYMENT.

A Holiday Unmarred by the Slightest Accident, or Bad Weather.

The pupils of St. Ann's Academy on Saturday enjoyed their annual holiday. To an early riser, no sight could be more pleasant than that which offered itself, as a file of some 75 or 100 girls merrily wended their way down Broad street, bound for the Sidney depot. It was clear to all that the day was one of freedom from school regulations, while a profusion of good spirits was held within bounds by the laws of propriety dominated at all times by those in charge. To an interested onlooker one could observe the happy mingling of junior and senior pupils; the usual file of two by two being dispensed with; here and there could be seen a pretty little junior Miss marching beside her favorite big girl with as much propriety and grace as if in this act alone, rested the event of the day.

Arriving at the depot, a sea of cheerful faces bowed in return to the courteous lifting of hats by the officials. Soon all were aboard, and the heavily laden little train steamed out of the city with a din, that seemingly spoke the pride even an iron horse can feel, when carrying a precious burden. Sidney reached, all alighted to enter the pretty little steamer awaiting them, for St. Ann's pupils, it seems, usually have exclusive right to boat, or bus in their annual excursions.

Once aboard, the student's own orchestra, guitars, mandolins, and a violin furnished music and singing, which wilded away the hours till the Kuper Island wharf was reached. Here the Indian Boys' band welcomed the picnickers with a vigorous overture, and the genial Principal, Father Donckele, greeted each and all, and placed the buildings and surroundings at their disposal. Things at the trip had given all a good appetite, was evidenced by the justice done the tempting lunch which was quickly taken from the baskets and boxes carried in the steamer's hold. After luncheon, the row boats were launched, and the Indian boys and girls gave all the visitors a delightful row about the numerous beautiful little points near the school.

The shrill blast of the boat's whistle which announced that the afternoon was over, came all too soon. All aboard again, an exchange of thanks for the pleasure tnd kindnesses enjoyed was given, and the party drew out, while the Boys' Band played "Home, Sweet Home."

As the hour for tea approached, it was noticed that a private conference was held by a few seniors and teachers. Only at the supper hour did the secret of this Council of Peace develop. Confronted with the question of serving tea for such a crowd, a novel plan was devised. A large supply of unused linen napkins was set on hand, and these were speedily put into use. Into each dainty serviette, were placed a sandwich, cookies, cake, candy and fruit, then the napkin was prettily folded box fashion, and the work went on until 85 such packages were made, and then passed around. Large pitchers of hot cocoa warmed those who felt the evening chilly, while an abundance of iced lemonade, served the more thirsty. Ice cream, too, was a part of the menu, and everybody on board from the kind captain down, enjoyed the dainty treat. When the city train went out to meet the returning party at Sidney, the courteous manager of the line was present to accompany them into town, nor did this kind official leave his charge, until all were safe within the precincts of the beautiful convent grounds; and through this parent's representative, do the faculty and pupils extend a vote of hearty thanks for the polite attention shown them by the company's men.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Gathering at Levis to Go Into Camp.

Montreal, May 31.—The coronation contingent from London, Toronto and Western points, together with Montreal's quota, left here this morning for the mobilization camp at Levis in charge of Col. Pellat, who will command the Canadians.

RICE CONDEMNED.

Last of the Trio of the Toronto Sensation.

Toronto, Ont., June 2.—Fred. Lennice, the bank burglar, who was one of the trio who killed Constable Boyd in an attempt to escape, was today sentenced to hang July 18.

For Two Years And Six Months

The War In South Africa Has Been Engaging the Empire's Attention.

Brief Glance at the Struggle that Has Now Happily Ended.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

That he who pays the taxes should have some share in their spending has again been vindicated. A century and more ago this led to Great Britain's losing one-half of this continent, and the axiom was writ large in blood across the woods and mountains, and shores of the Eastern part of North America, with the war just closed it has again prevailed, bringing another large dependency into the Empire's arms at the cost again of the veldt dyed red as crimson.

The peace policy of Mr. Gladstone had failed in South Africa, as well as in Egypt. Once more the love of peace was taken for weakness, and the days following Majuba Hill had seen the Boers wax insolent, and heap the same contempt upon the Uitlanders that they offered to the Kaffir. An oligarchy at once corrupt and insolent controlled the land, and grew rich upon the taxes of which 90 per cent. were paid by the Uitlanders. Various attempts were made in the direction of reform, but all in vain, and following on the raid of the gallant Dr. Jamieson, Paul Kruger took in hand the raising and training of an army with how great success the story of the war well shows. That the war lasted somewhat over two years and a half, is in itself a stupendous testimony to his foresight in preparing for it. Breaking out in October, 1899, the opinion of the Anglo-Saxon world that six months would see its end was doomed to bitter disappointment, and as month followed month with hopes of speedy peace still unrealized, the Briton, as is his wont complained, and with each complaint kept harder at it, knowing that if he had but time he was bound to win.

As so often happens too, the Empire was not ready at the start. But the invasion of Natal soon roused her. The 11th of October had been fixed by Paul Kruger for England's compliance with his ultimatum, to move all troops from near the borders, and to withdraw the reinforcements from Cape Town, and on that very day his soldiers were in Natal commandeering trains on British railways. Three days later President Steyn, of the Orange River Free State, declared his intention of assisting Kruger, and a small body of his burghers crossed into Cape Colony to carry on a like campaign there against the railways. The plan had doubtless been long considered, and Boer and Burgher alike had grasped the idea of the value in war of rapid transportation. The day that this little band of burghers sealed the Free States' doom, the Boers closed in around Mafeking, where a state of close and remarkable seige followed from the 14th of October to the 8th of the subsequent May. Simultaneously with this, Kimberley was beleaguered, and so in three different parts many miles apart the aggressive was assumed from the outset, the war was carried into the enemy's country, and what was far more important, and in the end brought failure to the hopes of these two presidents, the sympathy of the neutral nations was much prejudiced by that act, and the foreign complications and intervention upon which the leaders well knew depended all their chance, were headed off.

On the ninth day after the outbreak came the first serious engagement, at Glencoe. A British victory, its price was such as to make it more costly than defeat. Another Boer force then seized the railway between that point and Ladysmith, and being attacked by Gen. French were terribly beaten in the sanguinary fight of Elandslaagte. Joubert pressing on, however, to Ladysmith retaliated heavily, and after great loss, the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucester regiment left unsupported, and without big guns were forced to surrender at Nicholson's Nek.

General Buller, to whom the command had been committed, landed at Cape Town on the last day of the month, and the various columns of relief were organized and pushed forward. Around Ladysmith, which was hardly pressed, a great deal of fighting occurred, while in the west General Methuen's campaign was marked on the 28th November by an attack upon 11,000 of the enemy at the Modder river. Here a fearful fight ensued in which the hail of Mausers swept the plain across which the Boers were to be reached, but with the arrival of more artillery the latter were driven out of their trenches with terrible loss and as the battle raged on into the night, the British were left in possession of the field.

December was a month made dark by disaster. On the 10th, General Gatacre las led into a trap at Stormberg, and after a fight, which lasted from daylight to dark, had to retreat, abandoning a gun and with 600 of his men inade prisoners. Methuen following up from the Modder river, made an unsuccessful attack upon the retreating foe at Magersfontein, when the day was marked by the wild charges of the Gordons, and the killing of General Wauchope. And worst of all, the commander-in-chief himself, with a magnificent force, suffered the most disastrous check of all at the crossing of the Tugela, in which a loss of 11 guns and 1,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners startled the Empire. Lord Roberts was then given the chief's command, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff. Soon after this too, the Canadians came up from Belmont, and underwent their baptism of blood and fire.

AD TWO FOR TWO YEARS.

The campaign of 1900 began with the arrival of the new commander-in-chief and numerous reinforcements, and the forward movement for the relief of Ladysmith was again resumed. January saw a lot of fighting, the culmination being at Spion Kop and the second retreat across the Tugela, having been sacrificed and the army still on the wrong side of that black stream. Another frontal attack followed in February. Lord Roberts going to the front in person, and with Lord Roberts' coming came a time of cheering up. General French got into Kimberly on the 15th, while a fortnight later Dundonald relieved the starved band at Ladysmith, and two of the sieges of the war were ended. Majuba Hill was avenged, too. On the 22nd of the month the story of Paardeberg was enacted with its then days of blood and hail, the final scene witnessing the race of the Canadians vs. Gordons, in which the former quite upheld their own. On the following day, Majuba Day—Cronje surrendered with 3,000 men and a vast store of arms and provisions. These three great feats were only accomplished by that bulldog tenacity which characterizes the race. Every hill was fortified. Rapid fire guns and Maxims crowned their crests, while the bonlder-strewn kopjes gave cover to a Boer, a Mauser and a telescope, as deadly a combination as the fiend of war has yet produced.

March saw the immediate result of all this pounding. At one time it looked as though peace were almost in sight, for on the 5th of that month the Presidents made overtures for peace. The impossible condition of complete independence, however, marked the terms and so about a week later Lord Salisbury's rejection of the offer of firing on many previous occasions, and on the 18th strong men went tears of joy over the relief of the little force after the long siege of 186 days. May, too, saw other matters ominous to the Boer cause. On the 28th the Free State was announced to the British Empire as the Orange River Colony; on the 30th Kruger fled from Pretoria and on the 31st the Union Jack floated over Johannesburg. Further peace negotiations were then carried on between General Buller and Christian Botha, but the attempt to arrange an armistice was futile. Immediately on the failure of these Pretoria was occupied by the British armies. Throughout the balance of this month and the one following, a lot of stubborn fighting went on. The Natal railway was at last cleared and lines of communication established, the Boers still no mean opponents, and with captures and surprises, still harassed the invaders to a remarkable extent.

The last day of August say Nooltgredacht occupied, and the many prisoners within the barb wire fences set free. There were upwards of 2,000, some of them captives of the first week of the war, and all sick at heart with their ill treatment and exposure. About this time the Boers began to cross the Portugese boundary and to surrender to that government, while on the 19th of October the fugitive President left for Marseilles on a Dutch man-of-war, sailed from Lorenzo Marques. A few days later the Transvaal Colony was given a place in the Empire, the expiring republic being formally annexed.

This stage of the war is marked by Lord Roberts' return to England. Kitchener undertaking the arduous and less glorious task of breaking up the commandoes and pacifying the country. Dewet made a new departure about this time by attempting to invade Cape Colony with an armed force. Here he received aid both in arms and men and money from the disloyal Dutch, through which fully 18 months was added to the war. For one year government had opposed government, henceforth the conflict degenerated into guerilla warfare, from whose degradation it was occasionally snatched by the temporary gathering of an army, by whose rapid movement and stealthy blows the war was prolonged in a most desultory fashion.

The campaign of 1901 was wholly on these lines. Dewet, Botha and Delarey kept up a sort of running fight and by their knowledge of the country and fighting skill evaded the sweeping process by which the British generals were attempting to break up the commandoes. Train-wrecking, the taking of a block-house here, or the cutting off of a company there, or invasion into Cape Colony, there to be fostered by the rebel sympathizers, all these marked the "fight it out" policy which Paul Kruger, from the comfortable ease of Europe, had telegraphed to his friends on the veldt, but it was not until December that martial law was proclaimed throughout the whole of Cape Colony, and the lines drawn tighter and tighter upon the hard-dying cause. The annals of the war are those of captures and surrenders, as command after commando was gathered in or lost heart, and yet the tenacity of the Boer was apparent almost to the last, for but six weeks ago came the news of their savage attack at Hart's river, where the gallant stand of the Canadian volunteers elicited so much comment. At last, as is already announced, the several leaders of the Boer fragments and Lords Milner and Kitchener signed the terms and the war is over.

CAPETOWN.

June 15 Appointed a Day of Thanksgiving.

Capetown, June 2.—The announcement of peace was made public in St. George's cathedral this morning, and has been hailed everywhere with the greatest relief. The entire town has been decorated with Union Jacks. June 15 has been appointed a day of thanksgiving in the churches.

This will be preceded by a day of humiliation, which has been fixed for June 13.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, and the Premier of Cape Colony spoke for two hours at a meeting here today. He vehemently defended the action of the government in opposing the suspension of the colonial constitution. He declared it was the intention of the government never to falter and that it would meet its enemies in the forum as it had met them in the field.

NANAIMO'S JOY.

Everybody Out to Celebrate Peace in South Africa.

Nanaimo, B. C., June 2.—(Special.)—A grand torchlight procession was held this evening with bands and fancy costumes, and a great bonfire was lighted on the waterfront. It was lively on the streets during the night in honor of peace being declared in South Africa.

On the way to Vancouver on Saturday, Mr. Haslam lost two scow loads of lumber, with 100,000 feet of lumber. One scow also was lost. They have not yet been recovered. Mr. Haslam has not received full particulars of the loss. The scows were in tow of his tug Alert.

ROSSLAND CELEBRATES.

Half Holiday Declared and Business Was Suspended.

Rossland, June 2.—Rossland celebrated the declaration of peace in South Africa right royally today. This afternoon was declared a half holiday, and business was entirely suspended, save at the big mines, and the entire city was in gala array with flags and bunting. A procession was held in which the militia, band, city officials, fire department and citizens participated. The celebration continued until a late hour.

TORONTO SATISFIED.

But Does Not Give Way to Its Feelings.

Toronto, June 2—(Special)—Despatches from various points show that the declaration of peace was received everywhere with enthusiasm, and frequently followed special celebrations. The event became known in the cities and larger towns on Sunday evening in time to allow of special services, and in several cases after the Sunday evening services, open air meetings were held, and patriotic addresses delivered. A few young men in Toronto tried to bring about a repetition of Pretoria Day, but this proved a dismal failure. All night, however, here and there, giddy firecrackers were let off and other noises made to demonstrate the exuberance of their feelings. Tonight a kind of mild rowdyism was repeated, but there was no general demonstration. Bonfires were lighted out plentifully, and the utmost satisfaction was felt and expressed. At noon a royal salute was fired at Stanley barracks by order of the government.

WET BUT PATRIOTIC.

Rain in Winnipeg Does Not Dampen Peoples' Ardor.

Winnipeg, Man., June 2.—A heavy rain this evening interfered greatly with the demonstration prepared by Winnipegers to celebrate the termination of the war. By orders from Ottawa, a royal salute was fired at noon, and the military paraded in the afternoon, which had been declared a half holiday by the mayor. All business blocks are gaily decorated with bunting.

CHICAGO RIOTS.

Chicago, June 2.—Riot and bloodshed marked the progress of the teamsters' strike today. There were numerous fights between the police and the strikers and their sympathizers. Street car traffic was stopped while the fighting went on. The police and employees of the packing companies were stoned, and at one place when surrounded by a dense crowd of men and women, the police, 50 strong, under command of Col. Hutchins, maddened by the numerous stones with which they had been pelted, drew their revolvers and charged full in the crowd, which showed no disposition to retreat. Fists, stones and clubs were brought into requisition by the strikers, and the police used their batons and the butts of their revolvers freely. When this fight was over there were a number of strikers needing surgical attention.

FOR PETERS TROPHY.

Otto Weller Wins the Coveted Prize in Shoot Off with Lenfesty.

The shoot for the Peters trophy took place on Sunday at the grounds of the Capital Gun club, the winner being Otto Weller who, in the shoot, tied W. N. Lenfesty with 31 birds each, and won in the shoot off by 15 to 14. There were twenty-four entries. The best scores follows:

Weller	31
Lenfesty	31
Maclure	29
Sears	28
Cathcart	27
T. Porter	19
Fletcher	21
Henley	26
Adams	28
Ross	23
H. Porter	24
Young	22

Shoot Off.

Weller	15
Lenfesty	14

London Streets Are Very Gay

Good Natured Crowds Throng the Thoroughfares and Make Merry.

King's Carriage Meets With Accident But His Majesty Is Unhurt.

London, June 2.—The peace in South Africa and its very elastic terms were welcome in London tonight with a mild repetition of the Mafeking celebration.

Hundreds of thousands of people marched through the streets of London from Whitechapel to Buckingham Palace, but never at any time did the density of the crowds equal that of those which created the verb "to mafick." Tonight there was a tremendous noise in the streets composed of a pandemonium of horns and cheers and the coarse jests of costers; but the abandon which marked the announcement of the relief of Mafeking and Ladysmith was lacking. Women, many of them carrying babies, boys, drunken loafers and others, glad of any excuse to defy law and order, were the principal elements in the ragged processions which wended their way through the city, through Pall Mall and up Piccadilly.

The crowds concentrated in Regent street and especially on the Strand, but let themselves loose. Women of lower class jabbed men in the faces with feathers, indiscriminately flung an apology for confetti, in turn were hugged and kissed by any man who found time for such a diversion. A few men stood around and watched the fun. One of the favorite decorations with the crowd was a cluster of red, white and blue strips wound around a tall pole.

A curious feature of the night's street scenes was that banners were carried in several processions bearing the inscription, "Brave Buller."

There was a general jubilation in St. James park. The large crowd which had assembled there waited until a late hour for a chance to give members of the royal family bound for Buckingham Palace a passing cheer, or a toot from a paper trumpet. At the height of the rejoicing a hearse passed through piccadilly, and even the undertaker's assistants, who are known as mutes, waved Union Jacks. Throughout the evening the crowds exhibited the utmost good humor, and while some of the worst elements in London took advantage of the opportunity to disgrace themselves, the announcement of peace on the whole was received with merely mild "maficking."

This was somewhat atoned for by the uproarious scenes in the fashionable restaurants. The people who were dining in these places vociferously joined in with the orchestras when popular airs were rendered, and then indulged in what was termed a "battle of napkins," in which these articles were knotted and thrown around the dining room indiscriminately.

In the restaurants the amusement was heightened by the uproarous waving of flags.

King Edward narrowly escaped what might have been a serious accident this morning. His Majesty was driving to St. James Palace when a cab collided with his carriage. The cab horse fell and struggled under the royal vehicle. The King alighted and stood upon the pavement until matters were righted.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra together with Princess Victoria and Prince Charles of Denmark, attended the production of Wagner's "Valkyrie" at Covent Garden tonight. Their Majesties received an ovation from the audience and when they entered the opera house the orchestra played "God Save the King."

King Edward has received a message from the Pope which conveys the pontiff's sincere congratulations on the re-establishment of peace in South Africa.

London, June 2.—According to a despatch to the Express from Utrecht, Holland, Mr. Kruger was informed that peace had been declared, shortly after 9 o'clock last night. Mr. Kruger had been asleep. "My God," he said, "it is impossible."

Mr. Kruger and his entourage, the despatch continues, hope to be permitted to return to the Transvaal. This, however, is quite unlikely.

The message confirming the terms of surrender was received at the War office about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. The clerk on duty transmitted it at once to Buckingham palace, where King Edward was lunching. At about 5 o'clock word was received permitting the publication of this message, and the small notice stuck up outside the War office consisted of a copy of Lord Kitchener's cablegram. A similar notice was put up outside the colonial office.

Beyond these two slips of paper London knew nothing of the great event. At the clubs, the hotels, the newspaper offices, which were almost deserted, the momentous news were ticked out on the tapes. Like wildfire, and without any visible means for the transmission of the news, London wakened to the fact that the South African war was over. The inhabitants of the East End flocked to the Mansion House just in time to see the Lord Mayor of London, Sir J. C. Dimsdale, come to a balcony on the front of the municipal headquarters and announce that the terms of surrender had been signed in South Africa. The assemblage cheered lustily, and at the instance of the Lord Mayor gave hearty cheers for King Edward, followed by others for the men who had died in South Africa since the war commenced.

By 8 o'clock the news had become generally known. There was scarcely an omnibus or a cab which was not adorned with ribbons and bunting. Improvised processions marched up and down the Strand and Piccadilly cheering and horn-blowing. The demonstrations continued long after midnight. "Good old Kitchener," and "We're blooming glad it's over" were among the praises shouted by the crowd.

A large number of those who had relatives at the front participated in tonight's demonstrations and lent a serious and often pathetic touch to what would otherwise have been amusing jollification.

At the fashionable hotels and restaurants patriotic acts were played and those present repeatedly stood up and cheered when the bands played "God Save the King."

In the meanwhile the news had been conveyed to most of the churches, whose bells clanged out the message of peace. The preachers stopped in their prayers and their sermons to announce Lord Kitchener's message.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will shortly appoint a day of National thanksgiving in which Cardinal Vaughan will join on behalf of the Catholics.

Except Ireland, practically all of the United Kingdom is holiday making today in celebration of the declaration of peace in South Africa. The streets everywhere are thronged with people who indulge in blowing penny trumpets. The tone of King Edward's message to the people and the absence therein of any note of exultation, seems to have set a good example, and while giving free vent to their satisfaction the British are showing small desire to crow over their late enemies.

The earliest demonstration was on the Stock Exchange, where the members arrived an hour earlier than usual. They began with the bidding up of South African securities and consols. On the official opening, "God Save the King" was sung by all present, and a congratulatory telegram was despatched to Lord Kitchener. The members of the exchange then marched to the Mansion House and serenaded the Lord Mayor, and afterwards resumed business, but without much enthusiasm.

Later in the day a levee at St. James' Palace and a cabinet meeting in Downing street attracted immense crowds, who awaited the arrival of the cabinet ministers. The cheers which greeted the popular favorites have not been equalled in many years. Many of the ministers wore court dress, having been to the levee, and this added to the attraction of the occasion. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, came in for special attention from the masses. The police could not hold them in boundaries and crowds surged around his carriage, hurrahing and shouting congratulations until he escaped within the building.

DISAPPOINTED.

Boer Delegates in Europe Are Out in the Cold.

The Hague, June 2.—The news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa was received here with very mixed feelings. While there is a general satisfaction that the war is ended, unvarying regret is expressed at the loss of Boer independence. The Boer delegates here are in a particularly trying position. It has been learned upon good authority that the British government at the last moment refused to allow the Boers in South Africa to communicate with their leaders in Europe. Thus the delegates on the Continent were entirely shut out of the negotiations and were ignorant even of the terms of surrender, except as they learned of them through the newspapers. A Dutch official, referring to the news from South Africa, said: "The delegates made a great mistake in not complying with the ardent wishes of the Dutch government at the time of the overtures made by Dr. Kuyper, the premier, which was that they apply for safe conducts to South Africa."

CHARTER CANCELLED.

Kingston Iron Workers Would Not Help the Machinists.

Watertown, N. Y., June 2.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has cancelled the charter of the Kingston, Ont., Iron Workers union, because the men would not support the machinists now on a strike there. Such a step was never before necessary in the history of unionism in Canada.

ELECTION IN OREGON.

Indications That the Republican Ticket is Successful.

Portland, Ore., June 2.—The polls in the State election closed at 7 p. m. Counting is slow owing to the length of the district. It is predicted that the Republican ticket, except Governor, will be successful. Republican congressment are elected. No estimate of the result on the Governor can be made until a large portion of the votes is counted.

NOT GOING.

Quebec Premier Will Not Attend the Coronation.

Quebec, June 2.—Premier Parent has decided not to attend the coronation. He says he is too busy.

Men of the Coronation regiment encamped here under canvas are somewhat dissatisfied. There are a number of huts at Levis where they could be quartered instead of under canvas, which has grown most disagreeable in the recent wet weather.

VICTORIA DAY.

It Was Celebrated in Loyal Style on the Naas.

Mill Bay, Naas River, May 26.—(Special.)—The residents of the Naas met at Mill Bay on Saturday, the 24th, and celebrated Victoria Day in a fitting manner. A good programme of sports had been arranged by the Federation Canning company's employees there, and ample preparations made for the comfort of the visitors who arrived by boat from various points on the river on the company's steamer Mount Hermon. Naas Harbor and Kincolith contingents. Shortly after noon lunch was served in the big refreshment tent, after which the sports commenced and continued till 6, when the assembled company sat down to a sumptuous dinner. In the evening the prizes were distributed, with many laughs when the booby prizes were handed out. Next came the concert, which proved a success, after which dancing was indulged in till 11, when supper brought the celebration to a close, and the visitors departed, all very happy. The prize winners were as follows:

Sack Race, Watson Noble; three-legged race, G. W. Deaville and J. W. Stewart; potato and spoon race, Miss A. Collison; ladies' needle threading race, Mrs. G. Chambers; skipping contest, Miss Collison; ladies' throwing contest, Mrs. G. Chambers, first, Miss McCullagh, second; shooting contest, H. C. Stratford, first, Mr. Gault, second; quoits, A. Piper; whist, R. Stapleton and Mr. Miller; pillowpoint, G. W. Deaville.

The concert programme consisted of the following numbers:

Song—Sweet Nellie	Miss A. Collison
Recitation—The Shamrock	J. W. Stewart
Patriotic Song	Mr. Gault
Duet—Hunting Tower	.....
.....	Mrs. Chambers, Wat. Noble
Song	Miss Miss McCullagh
Song—The White Squall	R. Emerson
Violin Solo	R. Emerson
Song—Absent	Miss Collison
Song—My Dream of You	D. W. Deaville
God Save the King	

FELL FROM A POLE.

One of the Telephone Linemen Meets With a Serious Accident.

C. K. Bogart, one of the linemen employed by the telephone company, fell from a 50-foot pole at the corner of Pioneer and Quadra streets yesterday afternoon, and was very badly injured, although the doctors have hopes for his recovery. Just how Bogart came to fall is not known. He was seen by a companion to ascend the pole, fasten his belt around it and place one leg across a crossbree to steady himself while adjusting a wire. The other lineman looked around and almost immediately afterwards saw his fellow-workman lying on the ground. As Bogart had fallen fully 40 feet, it was not thought possible that he could be alive, but doctors and the ambulance were immediately called and the injured man removed to the Jubilee hospital. There it was found that his hip and jaw had been broken and that his back had also been injured. The doctors were not able last night to say whether the injuries would result fatally, but they held out hopes for Bogart's recovery. A more thorough examination will be possible this morning.

Bogart is a young man, who has been in the employ of the company for some time. His parents reside in Rossland and were communicated with last evening.

PROBABLY THE LAST.

Ladner Man Wounded in South Africa on Saturday.

Ottawa, Ont., June 2.—(Special.—Orders: Sixth Rifles—To be captain, Lieut. W. A. Johnson, vice Dockerill, deceased.

Percy L. Devereux, of the S. A. C. was wounded on May 30. His father is Mr. Devereux, Ladner's Landing.

Local coal dealers today put up the price of coal to $7.50 per ton.

John R. Hall, for many years secretary of the Department of the Interior, died here today. He was superannuated two years ago.

"Mr. Bloobumper—"My boy Bennie is getting to be a good artist."

Mr. Spatts—"Is he?"

Mr. Bloobumper—"He drew a picture of a hen which was so true to Nature that when I threw it in my wastebasket it laid there."

Work To Begin Without Delay

Government Street Paving Soon to Make a Very Busy Scene.

Wood Sawing By-Law Finally Passed and Carnegie Library Under Consideration

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The City Council met last evening, His Worship Mayor Hayward presiding, and all the aldermen being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read and adopted.

His Worship then referred to the spontaneous meeting of Sunday night to celebrate the making of peace. In this the military authorities, the band, Messrs. Salvini and Taylor and others had given their services gratuitously, and he was very pleased to state that the affair had been very satisfactory indeed.

Communications were then read as follows:

From Rev. W. Leslie Clay, secretary of the Ministerial Association, enclosing the resolution of that body endorsing the petition already in against the sale of cigars, pending shrdlu shrdlu mbkH shdlurr raht etc., on Sunday. Laid on the table pending some legal advice from the city solicitor.

From J. C. Davie, M.D., offering to pay his share of the cost of extending the concrete pavement along Langley street in front of his building there. A like offer was made by Messrs. Eberts & Taylor. On resolution of Ald. McCandless it was decided to continue the concrete walk along Langley from Bastion street to Fort street.

From J. P. Wall seeking redress for Mrs. Ellen West, who fell on South Park street sidewalk and suffered some injuries. Referred.

Ald. Worthington asked that the case of Mrs. Ritchie be given the same course, but being out of order, his suggestion was dropped for the time.

From G. E. Powell, solicitor for Andrew Gray, seeking the consent of the city to his clients' application for leave to extend a marine ways some 600 feet out into the harbor. Referred.

From E. C. Bagshawe, asking a share in the city's insurance for his companies. Referred to the city officials, with instructions to give each company a fair share.

Ald. Grahame, in this regard, suggested that some consideration be given to the

From A. T. Goward, manager of the tramway, stating that his company had at last received the rails necessary for the financial position of these companies.

new Government street pavement. Filed.

On a verbal report from the city engineer, His Worship announced that this work would be commenced on Monday next.

From Hooper & Watkins, referring their application which had been refused by the building inspector to the Council. The building inspector had refused his certificate for the plans of D. Spencer's new building, which reaches through from Government and Broad streets. Referred.

REPORTS.

These were submitted as follows:

By the city engineer, reporting in favor of the laying of a concrete walk around Bastion Square. This work was then authorized by the Council, and the balance of the report referred. Its further claims reported in favor of voting $75 towards the extension of the Johnson street sewer to Mr. Spencer's residence; that a drain asked for by W. White et al., for Baronet street from Leighton road north, would cost with 250 feet of open ditch, $80; that the sidewalks complained of by Rev. D. Munro on Frederick and Catherine streets, would cost $27, and $26 respectively; that a closed drain for the Cedar Hill road would need to be 3,100 feet long; that the drain pipe asked for Walnut street would cost $225; that about $40 would be required to grade Belmont street, so that Mr. Pimbury could plant some trees there; that a plankwalk on Clarence street would reach but one house and cost $21; that a drainage nuisance complained of at Catherine and Lime streets was occasioned by a private drain; that the flooding of some lands at Cobourg street does not result from the negligence of the city.

By City Clerk Dowler, reporting that he had referred the following communications to the city engineer: Re street drain on Niagara; re noxious nuisances on corner of Fernwood and Centre roads; re extension of sewer on Michigan street; and re Leighton road improvement.

By the Home committee recommending that John Temple be admitted to the Old Man's Home. Adopted.

By the finance committee, recommending for payment accounts to the amount of $5,709, and the payment out of $500 on the Johnson street widening by-law. Both matters were given the usual course.

By Water Superintendent Johnson, reporting the receipt of $65.45 as market fees and rental for the month of May. Filed.

By purchasing Agent Northcott and Water Commissioner Raymur, reporting the following tenders as sent in for water meters:

C. Henshaw, Vancouver, Niagara meter $762.20. American meter $870.20.

W. Bonass, Victoria, Niagara, $777.55. American meter $974.

J. L. Beckwith, Pillsbury, $1,094.50.

Caldwell Bros., Tacoma, Lambert meter, $1,320.

H. Darling, Vancouver, English meter, $1,250.

He is recommended that Mr. Henshaw's tender for Niagara meters be accepted. A letter from Foreman Thos. Price of the waterworks, recommending the Niagara and W. Bonass' tender for that style was adopted.

PETITIONS.

From H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.P., and others, praying that the Council introduce and submit by-laws appropriating $15,000 to the purchase of a site and $5,000 a year for the maintenance of the Carnegie library. The signatures to the petition represented $1,837,485 on the assessment roll. Filed.

Ald. Grahame suggested that the city might obtain from the government the lot just opposite Mr. Spencer's house. This lot is a piece of rock just east of the south end of the James Bay bridge, which is at present the property of the Provincial government.

From C. E. Redfern et al., protesting against any change to the street name of St. Charles street. Laid on the table.

From Horace J. Knott, asking that the regulation be repealed which required bicyclists to carry lamps. Filed.

MOTIONS.

It was moved by Ald McCandless and seconded by Ald. Grahame and carried, that a concrete sidewalk, with granite curbs be put down on Wharf street, east side, between Bastion Square and Yates street, and that the same be done by day labor.

Moved by Ald. Worthington, seconded by Ald. Barnard and carried, that a contract be entered into with the proprietors of the Sayward mills for supplying the city electric lighting station with sufficient sawdust for fuel purposes for the balance of this year at the price specified, it being a term of the contract that the company shall keep the city supplied with slab wood during any breakdown or stoppage of its mill.

In support of his motion Ald. Worthington gave the names of a list of works and companies already using sawdust and slabs for fuel. The plant to handle the dust would cost about $1200.

BY-LAWS.

The by-law of Ald. Cameron, which provides for the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift of $50,000 for a city library building, was then given its first and second readings. On going into committee the by-law was slightly amended, and then stood over for further consideration before being reported complete. The wood-sawing by-law was then finally passed and the Council adjourned.

MUST NOT PLAY.

Sherbrooke, June 2.—The Montreal Methodist conference had a heated discussion today over the rules of the church, forbidding card playing, dancing, etc. The feeling developed today was that the old caution to adherents of the church should be again expressed. Finally the recommendation of Pembroke district to this end was ordered to be sent to the general conference without comment. Several amendments favoring a more liberal policy were withdrawn.

IS THIS INTENTIONAL?

The following items of building in Victoria are credited in Canadian Hardware of Montreal, May 24, as Vancouver:

Dixi H. Ross is building a new warehouse at Vancouver that will cost $3,000 when completed.

Alterations are being made to the premises of the bank of British North America at Vancouver, B. C., at a cost of $7,000.

Certificate of Improvements.

Certificate of Improvements.

Notice.

Pride of the West and Hampton Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: Toquart Harbor.

Take notice that we, William O. Cartes, F. M. C. B63574, and Lawrence Goodacre, Free Miner's Certificate No. B63433, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of May, A. D. 1902.

Certificate of Improvements.

Notice.

Sullins Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division. Where located: On Mount Brenton, about 10 miles west of the E. & N. Railway.

Take notice that we, Lewis W. Sullins, F.M.C. B60779, and Charles V. Brown, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63678, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 14th day of May A. D., 1902.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Red Gulch," "Queen," "Red Bluff," "Bell Helen," "Blue Stone" mineral claims. Situate in the Skeena Mining Division of Coast District.

Where located: On Red Gulch Creek, Oxtall (Ec stall?) Valley.

Take notice that The British Columbia Pyrites Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate B52977, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of April, A. D., 1902.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PYRITES COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Per Robert H. Swinerton, Secretary.)

NOTICE.

STAR MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Malahat District. and located on Mount Malahat.

Take notice that I, Mary Palmer, Free Miners Certificate number B53621, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 13th day of March,1902

MARY PALMER.

By P. J. Pearson, Agent for Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands