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THE SIGNING OF TERMS OF PEACE

LITTLE CEREMONY IN FINAL PROCEEDINGS

The Boer Representatives Affixed Their Signatures to the Document in Silence.

Pretoria, Transvaal, June 2.—The signing of the peace agreement last Saturday night was marked by a little ceremony. Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, and General Dewet and others, representing the Orange Free State, and General Schalkburcher and others, of the Transvaal government, quietly met in the dining room of the residence occupied by the British delegates adjoining Lord Milner's house. The document lay on a table ready. Amid profound silence the Boer leaders took a pen in order of precedence. The document was entrusted to Colonel Hamilton, Lord Kitchener's military secretary, and an aide, who left Pretoria to-night to deliver it to King Edward.

There was great rejoicing in all the concentration camps upon the receipt of the news that peace had been concluded. The occupants assembled in the open space and chanted Psalms. The women weeping with joy. Arrangements are being made to send representatives of each unit of the British army in South Africa to participate in the coronation festivities in London.

Boer Prisoners. London, June 3.—Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, said the total number of Boer prisoners in South Africa and elsewhere was 25,563, of which 763 were under 16 and 1,025 over 60 years of age. The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, answering a question finally announced that it was not proposed to remove the tax on grain in the budget.

Thanksgiving Service. London, June 3.—King Edward will attend a peace thanksgiving service in St. Paul's cathedral on Sunday, June 8th. The Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph O. Dimsdale, and the members of the corporation will be present in state. Think It Bad. Bombay, India, June 3.—In the Boer prison camp here a majority of the prisoners rejoiced over the news of peace in South Africa, but many considered it bad, because it meant the loss of all they fought for. "We would have stayed in captivity for years without complaint," said many of the Boers, "had such been the judgment of the burghers."

Rejoicing at Jamestown. Jamestown, Island of St. Helena, June 3.—The news of the peace agreement in South Africa excited the greatest enthusiasm in the Boer prison camps here. It was celebrated by the singing of Boer and British anthems. Cape Premier's Views. Capetown, June 3.—Sir John Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, during a meeting here yesterday announced that the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain had informed him that the Imperial government did not contemplate the suspension of the constitution of the Cape Colony. The Premier further declared that the "distranchisement of the rebels of Cape Colony will defeat our enemies in the House as effectually as they have been beaten in the field." The Premier says that at the colonial conference to be held in London at the coronation he intended to uphold free trade within the Empire.

Considerable opposition to the Premier's views developed among the audience, while the crowd outside the hall was so hostile that some of the windows were broken with stones. The Pope's Message. Rome, June 3.—Monsignor Stoner, the archbishop of Treviso, officially communicated to the Pope yesterday the news of the termination of the war in South Africa. His Holiness answered: "God be blessed. I pray you to communicate to the British government the fact that the news has filled me with content."

BELFAST GRAVING DOCK. Belfast, Ireland, June 3.—The harbor board to-day voted 250,000 pounds (\$1,405,000) to construct a graving dock, eight hundred feet long, capable of accommodating the vessels to be built by the shipping combine.

EXECUTION AT KAMLOOPS.

Body Hung For Fifteen Minutes Before Life Was Pronounced Extinct.

Kamloops, June 3.—Louis Paquette, under-sentence of death for the shooting of Fred Legar, at Notch Hill, on the 25th of April last, was hanged here this morning in the jail yard, in the presence of a few spectators who were admitted by pass. Sharp at 8 the solemn procession entered the court yard. The condemned man mounted the scaffold unassisted, preceded by Rev. Father A. Michaels, the jail officials following. Two minutes later the trap was sprung. The drop was seven feet, yet death was not instantaneous. The body hung fully fifteen minutes before life was pronounced extinct. The condemned man made no statement, but was firm and steady to the last.

YAQUI DISTURBANCES.

Indians Killed Three Men and Tried to Prevent Arrest of Murderer.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 3.—The story of the latest Yaqui disturbance as furnished from Nogales, by a man who talked with general Torres at Sierra station, is as follows: "Juan Gomez, Mayor Dow, and Juan Martinez, time-keepers at El Carmen ranch, had trouble on Wednesday with Yaqui employees and were killed. A small number of Yaquis took up arms to prevent the arrest of the murderer. Governor Isobel and a hundred soldiers went to El Carmen ranch and found that the Yaqui's had retreated up the river, where friends joined them with arms from various ranches. On Thursday afternoon Isobel's command found them at Los Tanques on the Sonora river. Eight Yaquis and two Mexicans were killed. The Yaquis retreated towards Mazatlan and General Torres is in pursuit, hoping to cut off their retreat to the Sierra Madre mountains. Other military officers are working with him and have the situation well in hand."

"LIPTON, LIMITED."

Shareholders Complained of Reduction of Amount of Dividend.

London, June 3.—The annual meeting of the company known as "Lipton, Limited" produced interesting complaints from the shareholders over the reduction of the amount of the dividend. One man said that if Sir Thomas Lipton, the chairman, attended a little more to business and a little less to yachting the conditions would be improved. Other shareholders loudly denounced the action of Sir Thomas Lipton in going into the liquor business. Sir Thomas Lipton's gift of the company's advertising expenses was also criticized. One shareholder, amid remarks of approval, declaring he did not want to be bolstered up by one man or be the recipient of charity. Sir Thomas replied by saying that it was not too late for the shareholders to refuse the gift. But this offer proved no takers and eventually all the directors were re-elected, and the meeting passed a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Lipton.

OREGON ELECTION.

Democrat Running for Governor, Has Majority—Legislature Will Be Republican.

Portland, Ore., June 3.—Partial returns from yesterday's election from all but six out of the thirty-three counties in the state give Governor Chamberlain 115,000 majority. The Republican state ticket, except for governor, will have votes to 10,000 majority, and the legislature will be Republican. The election of a Republican United States senator to succeed Joseph Simon, Thomas H. Tong, Republican congressman from the first district, is re-elected, the latest estimate being from 5,000 to 6,000 majority. Williamson is elected to congress from the second district by from 7,000 to 10,000.

CORONATION PROCESSION.

Rehearsal in London To-Day Lasted About Four Hours.

London, June 3.—Following the rehearsal of the coronation procession to Westminster Abbey, which was followed out in all its details on May 27th, including the taking up of passengers at the Buckingham Palace and putting them down at Westminster Abbey, the second day's pageant was rehearsed to-day. The procession to-day covered the long route and all the prescribed steps were made, and at each point the reception and formalities of the actual parade were fully rehearsed, the whole occupying about four hours.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Report of Directors Shows Business of Past Year.

Paris, June 3.—The reports of the directors of the Suez Canal Co. for 1901, shows that the receipts from transit dues have, for the first time, exceeded 100,000 francs (\$20,000). A dividend of 133 francs (\$26.60) was declared. Shipping aggregating 10,823,800 tons traversed the canal in 1901. The cargoes shipped beyond the Suez consisted largely of petroleum and railroad material.

GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Harrow, Ont., June 3.—Mabel McDonald, 14 years old, adopted daughter of J. F. Roseburgh, of Oxley, committed suicide on Sunday by taking strychnine. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

LORD KITCHENER STARTS FOR HOME

THE KING RECOMMENDS GRANT TO WARRIOR

Message From His Majesty Read in the Commons To-Day—Lyttelton Acting Commander-in-Chief.

Durban, Natal, June 4.—The Times of Natal states that Lord Kitchener has left for England, and that General Lyttelton is acting commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa. Grant to Kitchener. London, June 4.—In the House of Commons to-day the government leader, A. J. Balfour, presented a message from King Edward, as follows: "His Majesty, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered by Lord Kitchener, and being desirous, in recognition of such services, to confer on him some signal mark of his favor, recommends that he (the King) should be enabled to grant Lord Kitchener £50,000 (\$250,000)."

John Dillon, William Redmond and Swift MacNeill, Irish Nationalists, announced their intention of opposing the grant at every stage. A resolution giving effect to His Majesty's message will be discussed to-morrow. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will make his financial statement to the House of Commons this evening. In the House of Commons to-day in reviewing the necessities of the situation, the South African war is terminated the Chancellor of the Exchequer reiterated the purport of his statement, saying that the taxes, including the duty on grain, would be retained in order to raise the money required; but if there was any surplus it will be devoted to the redemption of part of the national debt.

Viscount Kitchener.

London, June 4.—It was announced this afternoon that Lord Kitchener had been created a Viscount by King Edward.

The Ballot of Boers.

Pretoria, June 4.—The ballot of the Boers at Vereeniging, resulted in fifty-four votes in favor of surrender and six against it. Preparations are being made here for the surrender of the Boer commands, which will take place on the 12th inst. The Boers are allowed perfect freedom.

There will be a thanksgiving service on Sunday, June 8th, on the church square, in which it is hoped the Boers will participate. The women in the concentration camps are anxious to return to their homes immediately, but this will be impossible until a system of supply depots have been established for the outlying districts. Gen. Baden Powell is arranging for the distribution of mounted constabulary in various districts. The police, railroads and telegraphs will be handed over to civil authorities as soon as possible, and the restrictions of martial law will be gradually relaxed.

The Boer delegates, who during the peace negotiations were stiff, formal and unfriendly, are now extremely cordial. All the commanders are returning to their commands in order to explain the situation. General Louis Botha, the Boer commander-general, has written an open letter to the burghers, thanking them for their obedience in the past, and expecting them to be equally loyal in their obedience to the new government. Lord Kitchener's address to the Boer delegates at Vereeniging, in which he said that if he had been one of them he would be proud to have done so well in the field as they had done, made the best possible impression and drew forth a hearty response from Gen. Beyers, the chairman of the Boer conference, who expressed the pleasure the Boers experienced at meeting Lord Kitchener as a friend, adding that they had fought so long against him that they had acquired full appreciation of his worth.

The departure of the commanders from Vereeniging for their various districts was marked by remarkable scenes of fraternization. The trains conveying the Boers started late. The night being extremely cold, the sentries along the railroad track lighted huge bonfires, round which groups of Boers and British gathered, forming a highly picturesque scene. The opponents joined in such songs as "Hard Times Come Again, No More" and "Old Folks at Home," the British soldiers and the burghers outside one another in their demonstrations of joy. In brief, the scenes at the departure of the trains resembled nothing so much as the starting of a busy picnic party.

The same signs of rejoicing were witnessed throughout the land. Flags were displayed everywhere, and thanksgiving services were held in all the towns. Generals Botha and Delarey and other Boer leaders will start for Europe shortly for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed burghers. Gen. Schalkburcher, who was acting

president of the Transvaal, opened Gen. Botha in addressing an open letter to the burghers. After referring to the courage which they had displayed and their brave deeds in the field, he called on them to work together for the social and spiritual advancement of the country. His Majesty's Thanks. Ottawa, June 4.—Lord Minto received the following cable at Government House to-day: London, June 4th. Lord Minto, Ottawa, Ont.: I have received His Majesty's commands to convey to your government and people of Canada his sincere thanks for loyal congratulations and good wishes expressed in your telegram of 2nd inst. (Signed) CHAMBERLAIN.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

M. Waldeck-Roussieu To-Day Formally Presented Resignation of Ministry.

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The last message of Lord Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, June 1st, after the signature of the peace agreement, mentions that Mr. Steyn's name was omitted from the signatures because he was too ill to come up to Pretoria, adding that he had already taken his parole. Of the Orange Free State delegates, Gen. Dewet signed first, because Mr. Steyn nominated him "acting president" on retiring from the conference. Celebrating. London, June 2.—The peace in South Africa and its very definite terms were welcomed in London to-night with a repetition of the Marking celebration. 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 to-night. 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. At Capetown. 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 15th 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 12th. Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier of Cape Colony spoke for two hours at a meeting here to-day. 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.

Mr. Balfour having announced that the government would like an early opportunity of giving a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener and the forces in South Africa, the members of the House of Commons returned to their ordinary vocations. House of Lords. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge went to the House of Lords to hear the peace statement of the premier, Lord Salisbury. There was a large attendance of peers and peeresses. Lord Salisbury, before mentioning South Africa, referred to the great loss which the Empire had sustained in the death of Lord Pauncefote, the ambassador to Washington, "who had done more than any one man to cement the union of the two great Anglo-Saxon races, which is one of the healthiest and most promising indications of the time."

Lord Tyndemouth (Liberal) and Lord Rosebery associated themselves with the Premier's tribute. Lord Salisbury then remarking that he hoped the agreed terms of surrender would bring the lamentable state of things in South Africa to an end, proceeded to read the terms of the agreement arrived at with the Boers. Lord Rosebery expressed his hearty, unstinted and unreserved congratulations. The Negotiations. London, June 2.—A parliamentary paper, issued this evening, gives the correspondence preceding the peace agreement. From this it appears that Gen. Schalkburcher, acting president of the Transvaal, informed Lord Kitchener, on March 12th, that he was prepared to make peace proposals a month later than the Boer delegates submitted proposals. On April 13th the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, refused to entertain any propositions based on the independence of a commander. Subsequently President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and Gen. Schalkburcher and Botha declared that the surrender of independence must be submitted to the burghers in the field. The British government expressed surprise at the attitude, but announced its willingness to accept the Boers' surrender on the same terms that Lord Kitchener had previously offered Gen. Botha, and to give facilities for a consultation of the Boer commands.

THE BLUE RIBBON OF ENGLISH TURF

ARD PATRICK THIS YEAR'S DERBY WINNER

The Classic Race at Epsom Downs—The King and Queen Were Present.

London, June 4.—The general holiday-making mood of the people arising from the announcement of peace in South Africa and the approaching coronation festivities was exemplified to-day by the unprecedented mustering of the classes and masses at Epsom Downs. Enormous crowds left London both by road and rail, the exodus beginning at daybreak. Vehicles of every description, stage coaches, automobiles, motor cars, costers, dog carts, all beflogged, motored along all the roads converging on the race course.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, and the Indian Rajahs and their suites, took special trains in the course and received ovations everywhere from the crowds. Inclement showery weather prevailed. A large contingent of Americans was present. The programme started with the race for the Epsom Town Plate, and Maher, on Russel Brown, won. He nearly succeeded in winning the second race, being second. This opened the way for the blue ribbon event of the racing world, and there was a rush for the paddock to see the competitor. The flag fell during a bright burst of sunshine, and Ard Patrick, beautifully ridden by Martin, pulled up a winner, with a couple more of supposed "outside" ahead of Specter, B. S. Siever's £30,000 hitherto unbeaten filly.

The conditions were: The Derby stakes of 6,000 sovereigns by subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for 3-year-olds, about one mile and a half. The result in detail was: J. Gibbin's colt, Ard Patrick, by St. Florian-Morguetette, 1; Col. H. MacCallum's bay colt, Rising Glass, by Ictinæus-Hantosse, 2; the Duke of Portland's brown colt, Friar Tuck, by Friar's Balsam by Galopin out of Substitute, 3. Sixteen horses ran. The betting was 100 to 1 against Ard Patrick, 40 to 1 against Rising Glass and 100 to 1 against Friar Tuck. The result completely upset calculations. It was considered a "one horse race," but Specter, the winner of the two thousand and one thousand guinea stakes) never flattered his supporters. Ard Patrick won by three lengths, and the same distance separated the second and third horses. Time, 2:43 1/2. J. H. Martin again scored in the race for the Catterham plate of 100 sovereigns for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs. Having the mount on the Pledging, filly, he ran a dead heat with Gun Club.

PAUNCEFOTE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Hon. M. H. Hebert is New Ambassador to United States.

London, June 4.—The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, secretary of British embassy at Paris, has been appointed ambassador of Great Britain to the United States to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote. Another Change. Washington, June 4.—Two important changes in the diplomatic representation in Washington were announced to-day. The Hon. Michael Herbert succeeds the late Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador, and Señor Deojeda succeeds the Spanish minister. Notice of Mr. Herbert's appointment came to the state department to-day through the British embassy here. He now occupies a place without counterpart in the American diplomatic service. He is first secretary of the embassy at Paris, with the rank of minister plenipotentiary. The British government very rarely employs an official of such high rank in the office of secretary of embassy.

ASCENT TO CRATER ON MOUNT PELEE

BARING JOURNEY BY PROFESSOR HEILPRIN

While on the Summit Several Explosions Took Place and Scientist Had Narrow Escape.

Fort de France, May 31.—The National Geographical Society has secured a great triumph through its representative here, Prof. Angelo Heilprin, who, with three guides, ascended the crater on the summit of Mount Pelee.

After studying the newly-formed craters on the flank of the mountains on Saturday morning, Professor Heilprin determined to attempt the ascent to the top of the crater, and he started out at 5 o'clock. The volcano was very active, but amid a thousand dangers Prof. Heilprin reached the summit and looked down the huge crater. Here he spent some time in taking observations. He saw a huge circle come in the centre of the crater. The opening of the crater itself is a vast crevice, 500 feet long and 150 feet wide.

While Professor Heilprin was on the summit of the volcano, several violent explosions of steam and cinders. When vapor took place, and again and again was in danger. Ashes fell about him in such quantities to completely obscure his view. One special violent explosion of mud covered Professor Heilprin from head to foot. Professor Heilprin still persisted in his study, and twice more he was showered with mud. He learned, as had been suspected, that there were three separate vents through which steam issued. Full details of the professor's observations could be had until he returns to Fort de France.

Professor Heilprin's journey down the side of the mountain was fully as perilous as the ascent. Mount Pelee seemed to resist the intrusion of a puny human being into her most awful precincts, and belched steam and ashes and boiling mud. Professor Heilprin made the important discovery that at the head of the River Falfaise the crater had eruptions at the same time as the crater at the summit of the volcano, and that it ejected precisely the same matter.

When the professor returned he resembled a statue of mud. The weight of ashes and mud he carried on his body, the horrible atmosphere he breathed, and the fearful difficulties he encountered, reduced him to a condition of extreme fatigue, and that he was unable to reach the summit. Professor Heilprin may return to Fort de France to-morrow if sufficiently recovered by that time to travel.

PISHERY QUESTIONS.

On the Newfoundland Will Negotiate Reciprocity With States.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 4.—Premier Bond, who is in Canada on his way to London to attend the coronation of King Edward, is said to have intended to visit Washington previous to proceeding to England with the coronation party. British ambassador to the United States with reference to the Bond-Blaine reciprocity convention. Owing to the death of Lord Pauncefote, who was British ambassador in Washington, Premier Bond will go to the United States capital on his way back to London.

Premier Bond expects that, as a result of the conference of colonial rights ministers to be held in London upon the occasion of the crowning of King Edward, Canada will withdraw her protest against the ratification of the Bond-Blaine treaty, and that this action will enable him to resume independent negotiations concerning reciprocity with the United States.

RACES AT EFSOM.

D. Maher Rode Three Winners To-Day—Large Crowd Present.

London, June 5.—At Epsom today, in the presence of King Edward and a large assemblage, "Daddy" Maher won the Great Surrey Stakes, of 200 sovereigns, on Lord Stanley's Mixed Powder, won the Royal Stakes, of 100 sovereigns, on Daniel Cooper's Cossack, and captured the Coronation cup, a piece of plate valued at 200 sovereigns, and 1,000 sovereigns, in a special contest, the Derby, in which J. H. Martin, on last year's Derby winner, Volodyovski, carrying the colors of William C. Whitney, was second, and George Edward's Santos was third. Martin won the Horton plate on Mr. Russell's Regalia.

Paris, June 5.—American jockeys won every race at the Bois De Boulogne meeting to-day. W. K. Vanderbilt's Bright Milleret was the only winner.

THE GARROTE.

Several Men, Guilty of Murder, Robbery and Outrage Executed.

Ponce, Porto Rico, June 3.—Bernabe Arevalo, Jose Torres, Ramon Troch, Cadeno and Juan Torres, found guilty of murder, robbery and outrage, were executed by the garrote here to-day, all within fifty minutes. All confessed their crimes while walking to the scaffold and two aided the executioners to adjust the garrote, while one begged for mercy. The scaffold was arranged so that the condemned men did not see the bodies of their companions.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.

Brantford, June 5.—The memorial to be erected in Jubilee park to the Canadian who fell in South Africa is to be of bronze, the figure of a mounted infantryman.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

The Congress at Toronto is Largely Attended.

Toronto, June 4.—The boards of trade congress opened here this morning with delegates present from every important commercial body in the country. E. Ames presided, and after a brief speech, was elected permanent chairman. A resolution expressing unbounded satisfaction at the return of peace was adopted. Capt. Gaskin, of Kingston, moved that the rate of postage on newspapers between Canada and the Motherland be reduced to the same figure as the domestic rate. This resolution was adopted without debate. Next in order was a resolution of the Montreal board, that Great Britain can best serve the interests of the Empire by giving the products of her colonies preference in her markets against the products of foreign countries. The motion was amended to incorporate a suggestion contained in the Toronto board's resolution, that the Premier of Canada, in an imperial conference, secure the securing of a royal commission representing Great Britain and the colonies to investigate conditions and suggest such preferential treatment of imports from various parts of the Empire as shall be calculated to insure the fullest benefits. A resolution was also adopted that preferential duty on British goods coming to Canada and Canadian goods to Great Britain under the proposed arrangement be given only on goods imported and exported through British and Canadian ports.

HOW GOV. ROSS WAS WELCOMED TO DAWSON

Enthusiastic Demonstration on His Arrival at Klondike Capital—Prisoner Attempts Suicide.

Vancouver, June 5.—A Dawson special says a tremendous ovation occurred there yesterday on the arrival of Governor Ross. Steamer Susie went up the river with the Governor and the Governor's staff. A sumptuous luncheon was served on board. Governor Ross then was presented with an address, and Dawson was the most enthusiastic reception ever held in the camp. On the way to the Government House the young men took the horses from the Governor's carriage and drew him through the streets. All political parties took part, and the miners especially were pleased. Walker, convicted for rape and sentenced to a whipping, attempted suicide this morning by trying to choke himself to death. Detective Graham, of Seattle, arrived last night on a steam launch, making a search for Sullivan, the man who is supposed to have assassinated Earl Garrett, of the San Francisco Post.

Steamer Caplano came near being wrecked in the Narrows yesterday afternoon, at a point where the Beaver went down. The steamer was in the Narrows when the rudder chains broke, and but for the quick action of the crew she would have gone ashore right under Prospect Point light-house. As it was ground until she was a wreck.

Welsh Brothers, of New Westminster, started work to-day on the construction of a new shingle mill, five machines, near Grandview. The work is also commencing on the Pacific Coast Lumber Company's main sawmill, which will be as large as the Hastings mill.

The Bulkley valley delegation reported to the committee last night against going in now until the government makes some arrangement for better transportation facilities and builds a road from the head of Gardner Inlet direct to Bulkley, a distance of eighty miles.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Freight Train Wrecked on C. P. R. Near Calgary.

Calgary, June 4.—A serious accident occurred on the C. P. R. five miles east of here, at half-past six this morning. Owing to the recent heavy rains, a culvert had become undermined and a freight train, loaded with the culvert, which gave way and precipitated the engine into the ditch. Engineer Dorin, brakeman Dunn and car inspector J. Coray were thrown under the engine and pinned under its feet of water. The train was telescoped and six freight cars piled on top of the engine. The wrecking crews from East and West are at work removing the debris, and the bodies of the unfortunate men recovered. The passenger train was fortunately late, or much more serious loss of life would have occurred.

SOUND-NANAIMO ROUTE.

Committee Appointed to Inquire Into Question of Return Freight.

Nanaimo, June 4.—Acting upon information from the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce that a steamer would be available to put on the route between the Sound and this city, the board of trade to-day appointed a committee to look into the matter. The committee will investigate the chances for return freight, coal and ore have been suggested as likely to be available as return cargo.

GERMAN SYMPATHY.

Berlin, June 3.—On the re-assembling of the Reichstag to-day the President, Count von Ballestern, referred to the volcanic disaster in the island of Martinique, and expressed the hearty sympathy of the Reichstag with the noble French nation on the sad occasion of this fearful calamity which horrified all Germany. The ministers and deputies approved of this speech, and standing while the president was speaking.

PRISON AND LASH.

Vancouver, June 3.—F. Walker, found guilty of attempted rape, was sentenced this morning to eighteen months in jail and twenty-five lashes.

ENGINEER DEAD.

Toronto, June 3.—James F. Johnston, Toronto, who was in charge of the first G. T. R. train between Montreal and Toronto, died yesterday.

HE IS TO REMAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA

KITCHENER'S WORK NOT YET AT AN END

He Has Been Promoted To Be a General—Correspondent on Terms of Peace.

Victoria, June 4.—Gen. Botha remarked, relative to the termination of the war: "It is the happiest day of my life since I left school." The Boers do not anticipate the difficulty in bringing in the various commands. The work of returning the men to their wives, children and farms will, however, be heavy and difficult. It is impossible to send them straight to the yoke. It is absolutely necessary, at this time of the year, to have warm shelter, and wooden huts have already been ordered from the coast towns to be delivered in sections to each family. Those who are unable to return to their former vocations will be temporarily supported by the government. The question of restoring the farms is also under consideration.

THE MAIN DIFFICULTY IS TO FIND WEALTH AND CATTLE TO THRIVE.

The speaker of the House of Commons, William Court Glyn, thereupon appeared and asked them to assist in the interest of the freedom of debate, which John Redmond, the Irish leader, retorted that it was exactly in the interest of such freedom that the Irish Nationalists protested.

Mr. Balfour was then allowed to proceed. He said there was no exact parallel for the motion. Never before had Great Britain been asked to do what she had never before done, to support a campaign without allies, and never had she been so aided by her volunteers and colonial troops, whose valor and humanity he praised.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seconded the motion. He said he hoped there would not be a jarring note in the parliamentary appreciation of the service of the British army in South Africa. Mr. Balfour's motion, which included an expression of condolence with the bereaved, was adopted by 382 to 42 votes.

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FAST SERVICE VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEGOTIATIONS SAID TO BE PROCEEDING

British, Canadian and Other Governments Interested—Proposed Twenty-Five Knot Steamers.

London, June 5.—The negotiations of the British and the Canadian governments and some of the other colonial governments with the Cunard line and other lines comprising what is now termed the Morgan Shipping combine, contemplate, according to the Westminster Gazette, both a fast service of mail and passenger steamers in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific railroad, and a fleet of fast freight steamers. The mail steamers, which it is proposed to build, will be of enormous size, capable of steaming 25 knots an hour, and will be fully equipped for use as armed cruisers, carrying eight quick-firing guns (six inch) forward and aft, and broadsides of three 4.7 inch guns. The freight steamers will be sixteen knot vessels, carrying 6,000 to 7,000 tons dead weight.

LARGE INCREASE IN NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS

Arrivals in Canada for Year Will Be Sixty-Five Thousand—Entries for Free Lands.

Ottawa, June 5.—The returns prepared by the department of immigration show that the arrivals in Canada for the year ending June 30th, will be 65,000, as against 49,149 last year. There is a large increase from the United States and a gratifying increase from the British Isles. The entries for free lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for the year were 10,000, as against 8,107 last year.

HAND TO HAND FIGHT.

Medean Troops Ambushed by Yaquis Indians and Thirty Killed.

San Francisco, June 4.—A special from Tucson, Arizona, says: "The uprising of the Yaqui Indians is becoming general. A detachment of 73 men from the force of General Torres, who is pursuing the Indians in the Mazatan mountains, east of Hermosillo, was ambushed and 34 of the number killed. Capt. Celso Gomez and Lieut. Jose Valero, of the 20th battalion, were among the slain. Only one escaped unhurt.

WOMAN'S HEALTH.

Health is the first requisite to womanly happiness. General health in women has its origin in local womanly diseases. Cure the diseases of the delicate womanly organism and the general health is perfectly restored. The remarkable benefits experienced from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription are due to this medicine's perfect cure of womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, lessens inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

SUDDEN DEATH.

New Westminster, June 4.—Word reached here to-day of the sudden death near Langley of Mrs. William Foreman. The lady was driving home last night from Fort Langley with a married sister and two children, when, in going up Campbell's hill the horse backed the rig over the bank. Mrs. Foreman died within a few minutes, but as she was subject to heart trouble it is presumed the shock rather than injuries was the cause of death, particularly as the body parts of the rig escaped with scarcely a scratch. Deceased was 39 years of age, and came here fourteen years ago from her home near London, Ont. The coroner considered an inquest unnecessary.

POLICE ON DUTY.

Chicago, June 3.—The Chicago police force is on active reserve duty to-day, the result of the serious aspect assumed by the stockyard tametars yesterday.

PICTURE PUZZLE.

A DOOR FOUND FROM THE LOST ISLANDER

Was Dragged Up From the Bottom of Stephen's Passage by Halibut Fisherman.

The lost steamer Islander, which collided with an iceberg off the southern end of Douglas Island and sunk to the bottom of Stephen's passage about a year ago, carrying with her many passengers, has been located. A fisherman while hunting for halibut in the locality where the ship went down found the tail of the steamer and had some difficulty in extracting it. Believing that it had caught on some jagged piece of rock he tugged and hauled away until something gave way, and to his surprise a door came to the top. It had become detached from the wreck, probably having been swung to and fro with the action of the current ever since the steamer met with disaster, until finally it required but little force to break loose from its fastenings. The fisherman at once realized the value of his find, and after taking the door to Juneau, refused to divulge the spot in which he had found the steamer. As a result he will probably realize a substantial sum for the information he has now in his possession. He made the discovery early last week, and the news was brought to this city by the tug Pilot, which came in from the north today. Captain Butler having been informed by Captain Rose of the Lone Fisherman, a little ferry which plies between Juneau and surrounding points. The location of the Islander has never been ascertained from the day she sank beneath the icy waters of the north. A Tacoma man has contracted with Captain Cox, the local representative of Lloyd's, for the raising of the steamer and bringing her to Victoria for repairs, but although having agreed to start the work within sixty days, had not commenced operations up to the time the Pilot had left for Victoria, on Wednesday last. It was reported last week, however, that an expedition had gone north from the Sound city to make an examination of the submarine wreckage preparatory to undertaking the work. The Pilot took the Richard III. down from the Treadwell mine. She is loaded with concentrates for the smelter, and has been taken thither by the American tug Wanderer.

THE WORK POINT MILITARY STATION

Interview With Major-General Parsons, Who is Well Satisfied With Condition of Establishment.

Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.M.G., commanding the Imperial troops in Canada, left the city last night for Vancouver, on his return journey to Halifax. During his stay here Sir Charles has been the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Grant at Work Point, and has inspected the Imperial troops stationed there. Interviewed by a Times representative yesterday, General Parsons said that he had concluded his inspection of the troops at Work Point and of the batteries at Road Hill on Monday, and was very well satisfied with the condition of efficiency of the garrison. General Parsons liked what he had seen of British Columbia, and he considered that Work Point was a most attractive military station. "There does not appear to be any intention at present to increase this establishment," he remarked, "and the condition of affairs at Home points to the probability that extra expenditures will be kept down. "But the new army organization scheme coming into force may possibly bring about changes of which at present there is no sign."

PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE.

Satisfactory Report at Meeting of Ladies' Committee Yesterday.

The report for the month of May, read at the meeting of the ladies' committee of the Protestant Orphan's Home yesterday, showed that the health of the children was good except in the case of two infants—twins—who were suffering from the usual babies' illnesses. The report commended with the remarks that "the pleasant home feeling in the orphanage continues to grow, and it is becoming more of a home than an institution."

BOOKS GONE, TOO.

Four Representatives of Packing Houses Have Fled.

Chicago, June 3.—A special to Record-Herald from New Orleans says: "One of the representatives of the big packing house against which the government has instituted criminal proceedings have disappeared, taking with them all their books and records. Officers are on the track of one, but the other three are reported gone to Mexico."

THE NEW AMBASSADOR.

London, June 5.—The universal approval of the appointment of the Hon. Michael H. Herbert as ambassador to the United States, in succession to the late Lord Pauncefote, is quite unusual. No dissent is heard anywhere. The afternoon papers equally congratulate the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, on his good choice, and Mr. Herbert on his good fortune.



Poor Robin Red-Breast is looking for crumbs for the hungry little ones. Find three baby birds.

Local + P

(From Tuesday) The rates over the line have been reduced reduction dating from Manager Christie, of which has just been advised to...

The management of Methodist church is for the construction of dilapidated to the Sunday ers must be in by the commence as soon as possible.

The Commercial has been organized in present membership of applications. Officers of a meeting to be held the club tonight will be strips of linting. Ra every week during the to take place next Saturday.

Sherrif Redgrave, the city on a visit to S. L. Redgrave, of the is now nine years old, but he is as active as his seventy or could make things decide for a man thirty years years ago he was a jailer near there (the stands, and is brimful of the rough life of the left here in 1863 for the great was at one time the Toronto police force are not by any means continent, for he was Africa in the latter part of a distance of a miles, on horseback, at that time was fr considerable danger.

Noah Shakespeare, Provincial Sabbath School, visited Nanaimo on Saturday morning, and held a national Sunday School meeting was held Street Methodist church. Shakespeare pointed out the services. A meeting was held in the room of the after which the meeting Sunday evening, after the services. A meeting was held in the room of the after which the meeting Sunday evening, after the services. A meeting was held in the room of the after which the meeting Sunday evening, after the services.

From Wednesday—On has been struck Alaska. The steamer touched at Nanaimo yesterday, that a well has been overflowing.

What will be quite Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. Henry Leitch, of the Lakla hotel. Saturday various games, such as a pong, etc. In the evening he held, to which he is assured a heavy welcome.

Geo. Herbert (Weller), on Saturday, died this morning of his injuries. He first did not think his injuries were serious, but after a decline in his health, he was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, this evening was 6 years of age of Victoria. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. H. on Saturday, at 2:30 p. m. to-morrow.

Last evening the members of the O. C. R. assembled at the Charles McNeill. Henry purpose of bidding farewell to the number, Clarence, leaving for Skagway, Alaska. He will make his last evening a ping pong to the well-laden table, and to the many good things of dinner, speeches, songs and of camp life, etc., were in, and the happy gathering after the singing of "Auld and the National Anthem.

The death occurred James Bookings, of brother-in-law of Rev. J. G. Giddens Hicks, of the Bookings had been ill of of ailments for the past week and camp over last week. The best of care proved of he passed away at the residence of his brother, Clarence, on Saturday, at 2:30 p. m. to-morrow.

Accounts amounting to \$182.33 were passed for paying the bill of a party was fixed for the 18th inst. Donations of food and clothing were acknowledged from the following: The Odd Fellows' Society; Mrs. McCallach, Mrs. Blackburn, 'Domestic' Bakers; Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Bertride, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Hilligan, Mrs. M. B. Sargison, Mrs. W. K. Higgins, Miss Dorothy McVivian, E. R. Leeson, Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Munsey. S. M. Robins donated two tons of coal, Mrs. Moss some jams, Mrs. J. Paterson a chair and Misses McKilligan and Morley books, etc.

Winnipeg Clearings. Winnipeg, June 5.—The Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending June 6th, follows: Clearings, \$5,280,998; balance, \$452,940; for the week, 1901, clearings, \$1,900,631; balance, \$84,603; and for 1900, clearings, \$2,238,692; balance, \$380,400.

Ask a healthy woman what she would do for and she would tell you that the choicest diamonds in the world were not as valuable as a use for diamond rings to emphasize the shrunken fingers, or earrings to light up the cheeks hollowed by disease? Health is the first requisite to womanly happiness. General health in women has its origin in local womanly diseases. Cure the diseases of the delicate womanly organism and the general health is perfectly restored. The remarkable benefits experienced from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription are due to this medicine's perfect cure of womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, lessens inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

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"UP TO" THE COLONEL.

It is always well, and sometimes very discreet, to look forward. For the first time in the history of the present local government...

Probably the task has been left to the Colonel. He has "braided" a path through situations just as embarrassing as the one now looming up so darkly before him.

There are other members of the House attached to Mr. Dunsmuir by ties other than devotion to the interests of the province of which he is the Premier.

THE PEACE TERMS.

The dispatches of the Associated Press referring to the terms of peace granted the Boers seem to imply in a rather indefinite way that there is something humiliating to the British in the settlement.

And costly concerns they are to the state, maintained as they are in the interests of the trading and the manufacturing classes. Britain's South African possessions will take a few years to "find themselves."

A CREDIT TO US ALL.

Where the carcass in, there will certain birds of a feather be gathered together. There is exultation in a certain disinterested, patriotic circle because it is evident there is no danger of the present session of the House.

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A "SHOT" AT SEALERS.

The great American nation proposes to run another "bluff" upon poor, helpless Canada. A bill is now before Congress, it is said, which will authorize the destruction of all the seals on the islands belonging to the United States.

people of Victoria should ask for is an explanation of these things. No doubt when the explanation is made it will be as full of humbug as the Colonel and the government are.

PRIVATE V. PUBLIC INTERESTS.

The opponents of the government are accused of unfairly attacking the Premier and insinuating that he is actuated by personal motives in the policy which he claims is designed solely for the benefit of the province.

LEGAL NEWS.

Action Against the Trustees of the Green-Worlock Estate. The following applications were disposed of in Chambers this morning by the Chief Justice:

Wade vs. Wren - W. H. Langley, for plaintiff, vs. W. E. Langley, for defendant.

Wade vs. Wren - W. H. Langley, for plaintiff, vs. W. E. Langley, for defendant. An application for leave to amend statement of claim was allowed.

Wilde vs. Shaw et al. - A. L. Belyea, K. C., for plaintiff, vs. W. E. Langley, for defendant.

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Alaska S. Co. vs. Spencer - W. M. Griffin, for defendant, vs. J. H. Lawson, Jr., for plaintiff.

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HOUSE CONGRATULATES IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Debate on Second Reading of Railway Bill Occupies Day and Night Sessions.

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The war was one which was forced upon Great Britain by the Boer leaders and by conditions generally in South Africa. I need not point out that the ambition of President Kruger to establish an oligarchy unfavorable to British interests in the heart of British possessions hastened the conflict between the Boer of British and the Boer of Africa.

In the long and fierce encounter the indomitable energy and undaunted bravery, known to history to belong to both races, were brought fully into play, and now that their arms have been laid aside these qualities will develop these two great races into a new nationality.

It is at once a matter of pride and patriotism joy that we can join with the people of Great Britain and Belgium everywhere in celebrating the successful outcome of a conflict in which our brave Canadian sons took so valorous and courageous part.

It is fitting that this House should give due expression to the feelings of thankfulness and joy of British Columbians at the present moment.

Mr. McBride, for the opposition, seconded the Premier's remarks amid applause. He expressed his satisfaction that not only had war been declared, but that the blessing of British government would follow in the train of peace.

Mr. Clifford asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. At what date does the land in the Cassiar Central Railway Company to select their block of land?

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FULL COURT TO MEET ON TUESDAY

THE LIST OF APPEALS WHICH WILL BE HEARD

Assizes Will Not Be Held Until All Cases Have Been Disposed of.

The Full court will commence its next sittings at the law courts on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., at 11 a. m. As will be seen from the following list of appeals which have been set down for argument at this sittings, the attention of the court will be fully taken up for several weeks to come.

The next sittings of the Assize court are fixed for July 1st in Victoria, and July 28th in Vancouver, but the Chief Justice stated in Chambers this morning that no trials will take place until the Full court has cleared the list of all business ready for its attention. This will be welcome news to the legal profession and to all interested in these appeals, as the majority of these cases have been waiting for the consideration of the Full court for some considerable time. In the following list the appeals are given in the order in which they will be called on:

- 1. Bennett Lake Navigation Co. vs. Bank of B. N. A. (appellants). W. M. Griffin, for plaintiffs; W. E. Oliver, contra.
2. Merchants Bank vs. Houston (appellant). W. A. Gilmour, for plaintiff; J. Elliot, contra.
3. Union Bank vs. Wurtzburg (appellant). D. G. Marshall, for plaintiff; W. Gilmour, contra.
4. Trowbridge (appellant) vs. McMillan, A. Williams, for plaintiff; W. A. Gilmour, contra.
5. Williams (appellant) vs. Jordan, A. Williams, for plaintiff; W. J. Bowser, contra.
6. Hall vs. Grant (appellant). H. W. Book, for plaintiff; E. M. McEvedy, contra.
7. Dwyer vs. Botsford (appellant). E. J. Deacon, for plaintiff; W. A. Gilmour, contra.
8. Tanka vs. Russell (appellant). W. A. Gilmour, for plaintiff; B. P. Winter, contra.
9. Brenton vs. White (appellant). A. V. Innes, for plaintiff; W. A. Gilmour, contra.
10. B. Vancouver Incorporation Act. A. Williams, for plaintiff; A. St. G. Hammerley, contra.
11. Sam Kee vs. Wurtzburg (appellant). A. McEvedy, for plaintiff; W. A. Gilmour, contra.
12. Dwyer vs. Botsford (appellant). E. J. Deacon, for plaintiff; W. A. Gilmour, contra.
13. Biggs (appellant) vs. Victoria. D. G. Marshall, for plaintiff; C. J. D. Botsford, contra.
14. Dowler (appellant) vs. Union Assurance Co. C. D. Mason, for plaintiff; E. J. Deacon, contra.
15. Rae (appellant) vs. Gifford. E. J. Deacon, for plaintiff; E. B. Wootton, contra.
16. Re Succession Duty Act and estate of S. M. McDonald. A. H. McNeill, for claimant; Attorney-General, contra.
17. Oppenheimer vs. Sperling (appellant). J. H. Senkler, for plaintiff; E. B. Wootton, contra.
18. Another appeal in appeal.
19. Nichol vs. Pober (appellant). D. G. Marshall, for plaintiff; R. Cassidy, contra.
20. Saunders (appellant) vs. Russell. J. H. Lawson, Jr., for plaintiff; H. B. Griffin, contra.
21. Re Assessment Act and lot 1, Alberni. L. Craze, for appellant; Attorney-General, contra.
22. Murphy (appellant) vs. Star Mining Co. D. Murphy, for plaintiff; F. J. Fulton, contra.
23. Re Okell & Morris. W. N. Griffin, for appellant; J. H. Lawson, Jr., contra.
24. Order vs. Laid Society (appellant). J. H. Lawson, Jr., for plaintiff; P. S. Lammiman, contra.
25. Harris vs. Dunsmuir (appellant). J. H. Lawson, Jr., for plaintiff; W. M. Griffin, contra.
26. Lim Ah Long vs. Wing Chong (appellant). R. T. Elliott, for appellant.
27. Stevenson vs. Williams (appellant). J. H. Lawson, Jr., for plaintiff; R. Cassidy, contra.
28. Hoffmann vs. Moe (appellant). J. H. Lawson, Jr., for appellant.
29. Chisholm vs. Craze (appellant). D. G. Marshall, for appellant.
30. Belcher (appellant) vs. McDonald. D. G. Marshall, for appellant.
31. Game (appellant) vs. McDonald. R. W. Hannington, for plaintiff; P. E. Wilson, contra.
32. Re Assessment Act and Thomb Tax. C. Wilson, for appellant; Attorney-General, contra.
33. Booker vs. E. & N. Railway Co. (appellants). C. H. Barker, for plaintiff; C. B. Ponder, contra.
34. Gordon (appellant) vs. Williams. W. J. Taylor, for plaintiff; F. Higgins, contra.
35. Ah Tam (appellant) vs. Robertson. W. Martin, for plaintiff; W. J. Taylor, contra.
36. Henev vs. Lamb (appellant). J. H. Lawson, Jr., for appellant.
Appeals numbered 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 are from the Yukon Territorial court. The appeals from judgments by the Chief Justice are those numbered 23 and 24; from Mr. Justice Walkem, numbers 1, 6, 16, 25 and 34; from Mr. Justice Drake, numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 32 and 35; from Mr. Justice Martin, numbers 14, 15, 21, 31 and 33; while appeal numbered 26 is from a court of revision.
The appeals numbered 31 to 39 inclusive are new appeals; all others have been stood over from preceding sittings of the Full court.
It is understood that Mr. Justice Irving will take his departure shortly

for England on a three months' leave of absence. Chambers. The Chief Justice presided in Chambers this morning, and disposed of the following applications: Wade vs. Uren. W. H. Langley, for plaintiff, applied for leave to amend statement of claim. F. J. Fulton, for defendants, objected that one of the proposed amendments was a change of place of trial from Kamloops to Victoria. His Lordship ruled that a change of venue cannot be made in this way, but must be made the subject of a substantive application. Leave to amend otherwise was granted. Finch vs. White Bear. L. P. Duff, K. C., for plaintiff, moved for an injunction to restrain defendant company from trespassing on the surface of a claim in Roseland. G. H. Barnard, for defendants, applied for an adjournment to permit of affidavits in reply to plaintiff's claim being received. An adjournment until Monday next was granted with liberty to both parties to file further material.

TO START PAVING EARLY NEXT WEEK

BLOCKS REQUIRED FOR GOVERNMENT STREET

Progress of Work on James Bay Retaining Wall—Foundation for Change Extension.

The paving of Government street will be commenced on Monday or Tuesday next. The time for the receipt of tenders for supplying 430,000 ft blocks for the purpose expired at 3 o'clock to-day, and the contract will probably be awarded at the meeting of the city council to-night. About fifty men will be employed, the majority of whom will be detached from the operations preliminary to the extension of the retaining wall as far as the James Bay club house.

Under ordinary conditions the work of paving the main artery of the city could be completed in about two months and a half. Delay will be encountered, however, in the removing and relaying of the electric wires, and the pipe of the Railway Company, and the pipe of the gas company. The new tracks have arrived and everything is now in readiness for the inauguration of the work. The city will contribute a certain proportion of the cost of removing the old rails and laying the new ones. It is understood that the gas company will take advantage of the opportunity to improve its service throughout the thoroughfares.

The cost of paving Government street will be about \$25,000. The city contributes one half the cost and the property owners affected the remainder. The tar tanks at the Yates street yard will be ready for the reception of the blocks at any time, the tar having been ordered. The street will be paved from Johnson to Courtenay, and the work will be carried on under the supervision of the city engineer.

This improvement was provided for in one of the four loan bills submitted to the ratepayers at the recent election. The High School Building, Point Ellice Bridge, and Government Street are being completed. The work on the High school building is just about finished. The work on the Point Ellice bridge is being accomplished most satisfactorily. Mr. Bell is doubtless preparing plans for a new bridge at Point Ellice, while the paving work will soon be under way.

The main wall of the retaining wall will be built from the middle of the boulevard to the water, so that parties from Esquimalt or elsewhere attending functions at the parliament buildings may land without difficulty within easy reach of their destination. Just now workmen are busily engaged preparing for the foundation of the new building, and the retaining wall is being deposited on the hard bottom, the tide being very favorable for the purpose this week. On this stone foundation, consisting of three courses of stones, will be laid the main wall of the retaining wall. All that is required is a small course, and everything will be ready for the parapet and ornamental coping. The former, which is for the protection of the public, will consist of three courses of granite. Altogether the parapet and coping will be three and a half feet high.

Among the general street work now being carried on is the extension of Johnson street through a rocky section to Fernwood road. This work was partially accomplished last year, and \$500 was included in this year's estimate for the work. The macadamizing of Hillside avenue will be commenced shortly.

THE GREAT OVERWORKED HEART. The engine which pumps life through your system has pressed, overtaxed, ground under its load because disease has clogged it. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's remedy to heart disease. It is the safest, surest, and most reliable remedy that medicine offers. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.

SEALERS PREPARE FOR BEHRING SEA

EIGHTEEN SCHOONERS LEAVE THIS MONTH

Sadie Turpel and C. D. Rand May Sail This Week—Excursion to Victoria on Spokane.

As it requires nearly a month to reach Behring Sea from points along the West coast of this island and considerable time in which to pick up Indian crews and to otherwise prepare for their northern cruises, the sealers in port, which are to be sent out to hunt this fall, have but a short while to spend in port. A number of the fleet are now pretty well in readiness, but others have to be overhauled before starting. The Libbie and Otto are on the ways in Turpel's shipyard being overhauled, and as soon as they are launched will be followed by others on the blocks. The Sadie Turpel, Captain Mohrhouse, and the C. D. Rand will probably get away this week, and it is possible that all will get away next week. The Victoria Sealing Company purpose sending from sixteen to eighteen vessels to Behring Sea. This fleet will be almost the same as went out in the spring, and will be manned by pretty much the same crews as were then in charge. The Ocean Rover, one of the coast fleet, will be replaced by the Ida Etta, a large schooner, which will have better chances of getting an Indian crew than the craft first named. The Borealis and Vera will not be going out. They carried white hunters in the early part of the year, and as these are not adapted to the winter months, they will not be taken from their moorings. All the fleet going to Behring Sea are to carry Indian hunters, and as these have to be picked up on the coast, the vessels are being hurried away. The experience of past years having proved that much time of necessity has to be wasted in settling the natives together on the coast, the vessels respectively before entering Behring Sea on August 1st will be made on the 1st of July or as near that date as possible. In the sea the fleet will be joined by the schooners now on the coast. The fleet of eleven of these, six having gone to Cooper Island after hunting on this coast. They all carry white crews and use guns, these weapons being allowed in Behring Sea, and the fleet will consist of the 180th mark of demarkation.

EXCURSION TO VICTORIA. An excursion to Victoria on Thursday of next week on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fine new steamer Spokane has been arranged by the Women's Guild of St. Mark's church of Seattle. The Spokane will reach Seattle on Tuesday from San Francisco, where she has just been completed and prepared for the tourist trade which will begin in the coming summer. The ladies of the guild have secured the use of the vessel for the day, and in aid of the fund with which the St. Mark's edifice will be enlarged will conduct the excursion. Though the boat will carry many more passengers, for the comfort of those making the trip to Victoria but 250 tickets will be sold, and the passenger list will be limited to that number. At 7:30 on the morning of June 12th the Spokane will leave the port of Main street, Seattle, and by shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon it is hoped to be in Victoria, as the vessel makes 17 1/2 knots an hour without difficulty. The excursionists are to reach home by 11:30 o'clock.

Arrangements for the care of the guests on the trip will be complete—state-room privileges will be given, and because of the comparatively limited number who will have an opportunity to go the dining tables and deck will not be overcrowded. The ladies of St. Mark's church have assumed the task of completing a fund for the enlargement of the building, and believe that the excursion will be a material assistance in accomplishing their object.

The steamer Spokane has been built especially for the Alaska run during the summer, to take through the inland passage tourists who wish to see the magnificent scenery. Consequently her equipment is something unsurpassed in Northern waters. Each summer she will come north for this special duty.

The Spokane will be here again on Saturday afternoon with her first Alaska excursion, and will leave here for the north at 3 P. M.

THE COAL TRADE. The following is the report of the San Francisco coal market for the week ending May 21st, issued by J. W. Harrison, the coal and metal broker. During the week there have been three arrivals of coal from British Columbia, 13,530 tons; two from Oregon, 560 tons; one from Washington, 3,500 tons; two from Australia, 6,000 tons; total, 29,690 tons. The quantity delivered here this week is fully equal to any demand that may spring up in the next few weeks. The complaint from domestic and foreign importers is very general; that is, that it is difficult to buy at covering prices. Services of steamers and sailors for coal carrying are being very freely offered by owners at very generous rates, lower than heretofore known for years, still at the reduced rates, very few engagements are being made. Freight from Australia in this direction are exceedingly low, in consequence of the comparatively large quantity of the grain crops throughout the colonies on arrival here owners will find very little remuneration for their property in the present schedule of outward grain freights. The coal strike in the West only affects this market, as far as hard coals are concerned, of which but very little is now being used here. Fuel oil continues to be the favorite fuel with steam producers. It is both effective and economical. The unpleasant weather so far this spring has helped to increase the sale of coal for household purposes.

QUARANTINE OFFICER.

Dr. Arthur G. Hopkins has recently been appointed to represent the veterinary branch of the Dominion department of agriculture in Great Britain; with headquarters at Glasgow. His official duties will be to represent the Dominion Office for Canada, and he will assume the duties performed last season by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, now chief veterinary adviser to the department of agriculture. Dr. Hopkins is a white still young man, has had a wide experience, not only as a practical veterinarian, but also in the varied duties of lecturer, author and editor. He was graduated from Toronto Veterinary College in 1891 with the degree of V. S. In 1895, he obtained his diploma in agricultural at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He is also the degree of D. V. M. from Iowa, Agricultural College, of D. V. M. from the veterinary department of the Iowa State College and of M. D. V. (post grad.) from McGill College, Chicago.

For several years Dr. Hopkins has followed his profession in Manitoba, and was at a later date appointed instructor in animal husbandry at the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin. This position he held until he became associated with the Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg, Man., with which paper he remained until called to his present duties. Dr. Hopkins is also the author of "Veterinary Hygiene," a well known text book for farmers and agricultural students, which has been accorded high praise by leading authorities as a treatise of great value to every man who has stock under his care. Dr. Hopkins has also been in charge of Great Britain in order to be prepared for the season's importations of live stock. His address until the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence will be 22 Exchange Square, Glasgow, Scotland. The certificates issued by him will be accepted by the United States authorities in the same way as were those issued by Dr. Rutherford last season.

THE GREATEST OF AMERICA'S SANITARIUMS.

The principal remedy he relies upon in such cases is Peruna, which every woman should have, who has any affection of this kind. In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some kind of female disease, and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned gynecologist, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as may make application to him during the summer months without charge. The treatment will be conducted by correspondence. The doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores. This offer will prevail during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangement to him, and he will give her a list of the medicines to be used.

All cases of female diseases, including menstrual irregularities, displacements, ulcerations, inflammations, discharges, irritation of the ovaries, tumors and dropsy of the abdomen, should apply at once and become registered as regular patients. All correspondence will be held strictly confidential. No testimonials of cures will be given to the public except by the express wish of the patient, by the express wish of the patient, by the express wish of the patient.

No one knows better than Dr. Hartman how much the women suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex. No one knows better than he does how many of them suffer with such diseases. Patiently, hopefully, wearily, and often silently, they eke out a miserable existence year after year. A woman confined to the house several years with a chronic female derangement, and yet unable to find any relief, and yet unable to find any relief, and yet unable to find any relief.

Picking up the paper one day she happened to read an item which contained the news that Dr. Hartman would treat such cases free of charge by letter. She immediately wrote the doctor, describing her case, and giving him all her symptoms. She soon received a letter telling her exactly what to do and what medicines and appliances to get. She began the treatment (the principal remedy being Peruna) at once, and in a few weeks was well and strong again and able to do her own work.

Another woman who used Peruna without becoming one of Dr. Hartman's regular patients had the following experience. Miss Ida Green writes from Baldwinville, Ga.: "Peruna is wonderful and good, and a certain cure for female weakness. I have been ill and have been taking doctor's medicine for several years, and found that none did me any good. "Every day it was a worry. I was always sick. I had come to the conclusion to give up, and not use any more medicine. I was still there for the past two years. Just before I began to take Peruna I was very weak, besides I was bilious and constipated. "I had pains in my back and side and falling of the womb, with bearing down pains. "One day while reading my newspaper, I came across an ad. read of the book for women entitled, "Health and Beauty," and sent for it. Then I began to use Peruna. After using several bottles I am now thoroughly cured." MISS IDA GREEN.

Mrs. Theresa Keller, of Fremont, Wash., writes: "Peruna not only cured me of female trouble but prevents me from getting cold, and as long as I have a bottle in the house my family needs no doctor." Mrs. Theresa Keller. Send for free book entitled, "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

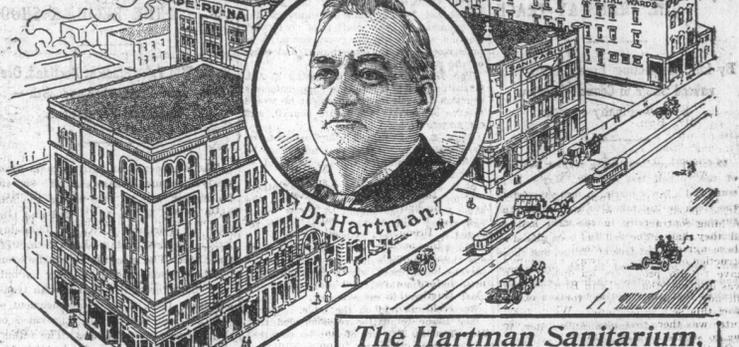
stinks with remarkable rapidity to the bottom, even in this dry mixture, when it is stirred. If it is desired to use the poison as a wet application, more water can be added, and it is of about the same consistency as porridge; but if the dry bran must be stirred in until the mixture will run through the "fingers" easily. This poison may then be applied to the insects either round or between plants, which are to be protected, or a row of it may be run close to the drills of crops planted in this manner.

The best remedies for the squash bug, which infests squash, pumpkins and cucumbers, is to hand-pick early in the morning. It is claimed to be the most practical remedy. But the young bugs can be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap. To make kerosene emulsion take two gallons of kerosene, a pound of soap, and one gallon of water. Dissolve the soap in water by boiling; transfer from the fire, and while hot, turn in the kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. Before using dilute with nine parts of water. To prepare whale oil soap, add one pound of the soap to five gallons of water.

For tomato leaf blight, as soon as the disease is discovered use Bordeaux mixture, the formula for which is given in the remedy for flea beetle in potatoes, and apply it every week. When the June beetle or June grub fruit trees spray the foliage with stramonium. Take, for instance, one pound of white arsenic and dissolve it in about two gallons of water. Use this solution to slake two pounds of kerosene, and add enough water to make two gallons of this stock mixture. Thoroughly stir the material before using. This mixture can be applied in large quantities without injury to the foliage, hence it is very useful against beetles and similar insects that are hard to poison; it also adheres to the foliage a long time.

There are three important fungus diseases of the sugar-beet which remedies have been found. They are root-rot, leaf-spot, and beet-seed. The first can be remedied by putting fifty to seventy bushels of alkali lime to the acre; the second, by the use of Bordeaux mixture; and the third, by avoiding the growth of weeds and grass which during several years previous, have produced seamy beets.

The Home of Peruna



As is well known, Dr. Hartman is the President of the Hartman Sanitarium, an institution which has a department devoted exclusively to the treatment of female diseases. He is thus brought to see thousands of such cases every year, the most of whom return to their homes to be treated by correspondents. The doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores. This offer will prevail during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangement to him, and he will give her a list of the medicines to be used.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Illustration of a child and a bottle of Castoria.

WORK WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY MORNING

RAILS NOW HERE FOR THE TRAMWAY TRACK

By-Law Respecting Free Library Advanced Stage in Council—Curfew By-Law Finally Passes.

Before proceeding to the regular business of the council last evening, Mayor Hayward had a few remarks to make regarding the steps he had taken to arrange for the thanksgiving service in the drill hall on Sunday night. The hall had been placed at the city's disposal free of charge, and those who had participated in the programme had generously offered their assistance. He desired that public notice be taken of this fact.

In the order of communications, Rev. W. Leslie Gray wrote forwarding a resolution of the Ministerial Association requesting that the city pass the by-law providing for the prevention of the sale of cigars and tobacco on the Sabbath. Laid on the table pending the receipt of legal advice on the council's powers in the matter.

Dr. J. C. Davis and Messrs. Roberts and Taylor wrote stating their willingness to pay their share of the cost of laying a concrete sidewalk in front of their offices on Langley street.

The city engineer said that he could not give the exact cost of the work, but considered that the work should be done.

On motion of Ald. McCandless, the sidewalk will be laid on the west side of the street from Bastion to Fort streets.

J. P. Walls complained of injuries Mrs. West, a client, had received through a defective sidewalk on South Park street. Referred to city solicitor for report.

Ald. Worthington wanted a similar course pursued in regard to Mr. Richards, hurt some time ago, but was reminded that he would have to introduce the matter in the ordinary way.

Geo. Powell, on behalf of Andrew Gray, proprietor of the marine railway, sought the consent of the council to the application for the building of a marine railway for the foreshore. Received and referred to a committee previously appointed on such subjects.

E. C. Bagshaw asked for a share of the city fire insurance.

Ald. Grahame said in this connection that the two companies represented were not strong financially. On motion of Ald. Yates, however, each company will be given a fair share of the city's patronage.

The city clerk reported the receipt of the following contributions for the building of the southeast corner of Fenwick and Centre roads.

Ald. Cameron's motion providing for a concrete sidewalk with granite curbs on the east side of Wharf street between Bastion and Yates streets, the same to be done by city labor, next came up, and carried unanimously.

Ald. Worthington's motion respecting the supply of sawdust for the electric lighting station for the balance of the year was next brought up, and was carried. According to a term of the contract proposed the company shall keep the city supplied with sawdust during any break down or stoppage of its mill.

Ald. Cameron's by-law respecting the purchase of a free library site was put through its first and second readings and considered in committee, which, on rising, reported progress.

The curfew by-law was then passed and the council adjourned.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL TOURNEY

FULL PROGRAMME OF THE REGULAR SHOOT

Event will Take Place at Portland, Ore., on June 26th, 27th and 28th—Rules and Regulations.

The eighteenth annual tournament of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest will be held under the auspices of the M. A. A. C. Rod and Gun Club at Portland, Ore., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 26th, 27th and 28th.

The programme for the event has been issued and deals fully not only with the different events, but with transportation, time of the commencement of shooting and the facilities provided on the grounds for practicing. The officers of the association are also published.

Shooting will commence each day at 8.30 a. m., and the grounds will be open for practice on Wednesday, June 25th. Three sets of fine expert traps with electric pulls will be used.

The association announces that arrangements have been made with the railroads entering Portland for a fare and one-third rate.

The rules to be enforced during the shooting are as follows: All shooting will be class, except ties for trophies, which will be shot for at the original number of targets.

American shooting association rules for handicap target shooting will govern all contests. Five seconds will be charged for targets, and will be deducted from purse.

No entries in any event after one o'clock has shot out.

All shooting will be in squads regardless of sex, except pairs and expert rules. No gun larger than 12 gauge will be allowed. Blank powder barred.

The highest score will be kept on a score sheet in plain view of the shooter. It will be the duty of the shooter to watch the score board and see to it that the right score is recorded. In case of error it must be corrected at once as the referee will be allowed to alter the score after the shooter has left and passed on to the next set of traps.

The programme of events is as follows: Thursday. Event No. 1—500 added; 10 targets; unknown angles. Entrance \$1.50; divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

Event No. 2—350 added; 15 targets; unknown angles. Entrance \$1.75; divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 3—400 added; 20 targets; unknown angles. Entrance \$2; divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 4—500 added; 25 targets; unknown angles, reversed. Entrance \$2.50; divided 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 5—Multinomial medal; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 6—400 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 7—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 8—Three men team trophy (does not count in general average); 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 9—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 10—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 11—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 12—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

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Event No. 15—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 16—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 17—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

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Event No. 23—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Event No. 24—500 added; 20 targets; unknown angles, reversed; 50 per cent. of purse goes to present holder, balance divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

NAVIGATION OPENED THROUGH TO DAWSON

Lake La Barge Has Been Cleared of Ice—Communication Direct With White Horse.

Navigation is now open from White Horse to Dawson, J. H. Green, local agent of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, has received word to this effect from Skagway. The message was sent from Skagway yesterday, and it is altogether probable that some of the steamers had reached White Horse then or possibly the day before.

Last year navigation opened about the same time, but this is ten days earlier than in 1901. The river has been virtually clear for quite a while, and several steamers, including the Clifford Sifton, Bailey, Zealandia, Hootalinqua and Jaska have reached the Klondike metropolis, running from La Barge.

Quite a quantity of freight had accumulated at White Horse, a large proportion of which is probably now on route to Dawson. Among this is included the large shipments made some days ago by J. Piercy & Co., and other local merchants, arriving simultaneously with the clearing of Lake La Barge of the obstacles to navigation.

PHIL PORTY FEET. Lineman Lost Head While Working on Quadra Street Pole.

Another telephone pole accident occurred yesterday afternoon. While C. K. Bogart, a lineman, employed by the telephone company, was working on a fifty-foot pole at the corner of Quadra and Pioneer streets, he lost his hold and fell about forty feet, striking a wire in falling and landing on his back. Dr. Ernest Hall was at once summoned, and after examination the injured man was removed to the Jubilee hospital. It was found that his right hip was broken, while he also sustained a number of bruises. His injuries, unless there be serious internal ones, are not fatal, and Dr. Bogart was doing nicely.

It is probable Bogart's belt had not been securely fastened around the pole, and in the case of the unfortunate lineman who dropped from the Yates street pole, when his weight bore on it, the strap slipped and he fell. Bogart's parents reside in Rossland.

The Japanese fishermen have again organized for the coming season, and have elected committee. It is said that there will not be within 50 per cent. as many Japanese and whites on the Fraser river this year as last.

APOLI & STEEL REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEENDING BITTER APPLE, PIL COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$50 from APOLI & STEEL, 1770, Market street, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 1111 Broadway, England, or P. O. Box 260, Victoria, B. C.

MINERAL ACT. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Penton Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, where located: On the 14th, South Stanchion.

Take notice that I, Thomas Graham, Free Miner's Certificate No. 100770, intend, for the purpose of obtaining a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim, under section 37, must be commenced before the expiration of such Certificate of Improvements.

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

MINERAL ACT. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Banner Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemalusa District, where located, on Mount Brewster, adjoining the Susan Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, S. F. Eno, free miner's certificate No. 40448, 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 expiration of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 5th day of May, A. D. 1902.

MINERAL ACT. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Prince No. 8 and Prince No. 10 Mineral Claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division of Clayoquot District, where located, Sidney Inlet.

Take notice that Thomas Rymer, Free Miner's Certificate No. 100773, intends, 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 expiration of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1902.

MINERAL ACT. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rentfrew District, commencing at a point on the south bank of the Puganoo River, about 6 chains south of its confluence with the Gordon River, thence 100 chains west, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement, thence north to point of commencement.

FRANK V. HOBBS. May 12th, 1902.

MINERAL ACT. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following lands: The north half of Section 2, Township 10, and the south half of Section 7, Township 14, Rentfrew District, B. C.

W. M. KIRKPATRICK. May 12th, 1902.

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VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Baku, Russia, June 4.—The Goguryan, a mud volcano near the village of Kobi, Caucasus, has been erupting for some time, and has been reported. A few fatalities have been reported, and some flocks of sheep destroyed.

SUMMER ENERGY AND ACTIVITY.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS, DEPRESSED, SLEEPLESS, IRRITABLE OR OUT-OF-SORTS IN JUNE.

Paine's Celery Compound FRESH ENERGY, VIGOR AND NEW HEALTH.

June should be the banner month of the year for the enjoyment of nature and life. If men and women are not physically capable of enjoying the good things of nature and home life, it is usually provided by an All-White Creator, the fault is their own in the majority of cases.

Our nervousness, insomnia, despondency and irritable temper are common and forcible reminders of ill health and disease. Their continuance in June means unhappiness and misery; their banishment by the use of Paine's Celery Compound means energy, activity, vigor and the blessing of health, home and nature will be your portion if you wisely use the great medicine this month. It truly makes people well.

TO PROPAGATE TROUT.

Government Will Restock Rivers and Lakes of Vancouver Island—New Regulations.

It is understood that the Ottawa government has favorably received most of the suggestions made by the Tourists' Association in regard to the fisheries on this island. In respect to restocking the streams and lakes the department will now undertake not only to continue the planting of sockeye, pink, bass, steelhead and Coho salmon, but have promised to begin the hatching of rainbow and Dollie Vardon trout, the latter to be placed in the rivers and lakes of Vancouver Island as soon as possible.

They have also promised to prohibit the use of nets inside Victoria harbor, change the close season for trout from November 1st to March 31st, and prohibit netting inside Cowichan Bay, except by Indians for food.

The department also approves the fixing of the minimum size limit of trout to eight inches.

The whole question of Indian weirs on Cowichan and other rivers stands in abeyance for the present, some difficulty being apprehended if the tradition rights of the Indians in fish by this means is summarily interfered with. The question will be gone into by the Indian agent at Victoria, the inspector of fisheries, and Senator Templeman this summer.

Eight carloads of rails for E. C. Hawkins's Klondike Creek railway are now on their way to the coast from Toronto, and will probably be shipped north on the Princess Mary, which leaves here for Vancouver to-night.

IF YOU COULD LOOK INTO THE FUTURE AND SEE THE CONDITION TO WHICH YOUR COUGH, IF NEGLECTED, WILL BRING YOU, YOU WOULD TAKE IT AT ONCE—AND THAT NATURALLY WOULD BE THROUGH SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. Price 75c. Write to A. C. Wills & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood.

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Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood.

THE SUBJECTIVELY RELEGISLATURED HAWTHORN P. FOR NAR.

In the House of Commons, following resolution: "Whereas certain upon government the present Esquimaux land belt have cases their land, but because minerals are there."

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legislation now that attention has been drawn to it. I have heard the honorable member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin) protest against special legislation, but this is the worst sort of special legislation I have ever heard of. It is not only special legislation for the benefit of certain people, but special and vicious legislation for the purpose of depriving certain unfortunate settlers out of rights which they had acquired, and which they were entitled to possess under the land laws of the province.

Now the contention is made that this land is a townsite, and not for agricultural purposes. The honorable member for the settlers in question, Mr. Waddington, had, in 1870, purchased twelve acres of that land. He improved it fully, and subsequently applied for 123 acres of the same land. He has since then been in possession of that land, and he has at the present time a very considerable dairy farm right in the centre of this so-called Newcastle townsite, as the Attorney General has said this House to believe. In the conveyance of this tract sold to Mr. Waddington the railway company themselves have described it as lot 1, section 4, Nanaimo district, which is very material evidence.

I want to point out here again that Mr. Charles Pooley, acting secretary for the company, wrote to the honorable member for the settlers on the 3rd of June, 1884, asking with regard to permission to set aside this proposed townsite, to which a reply was written by Mr. George W. Burbridge, deputy minister of justice, which I have already quoted, in which he says in conclusion:

I find nothing in the agreement or in the act which authorizes the government to consent to any of the rights reserved for townsites, and without such authority I am of opinion that the government has no right to give such consent. GEORGE W. BURBRIDGE, D. M. J. A. P. Bradley, Secretary.

In 1886 the special committee of the House, which I have mentioned, was appointed to inquire into this matter, and Mr. Burbridge was waiting for a reply from that committee, or for the evidence of the settlers, before he decided to set aside this proposed townsite, to which a reply was written by Mr. George W. Burbridge, deputy minister of justice, which I have already quoted, in which he says in conclusion:

These settlers complain that whereas Mr. Gordon was allowed to go before that commission and make certain statements with regard to this reserve (which he afterwards repudiated before the court because there was no reserve) the opportunity of attending the commission to refute those statements was denied to them. The result of this was that when the Attorney General presented the evidence before the deputy minister of justice he decided, as he was bound to decide, that the settlers had not the right to settle on the alleged townsite. But the honorable member for the settlers had been allowed the opportunity to show it, that was not a portion of the Newcastle townsite, but was really a portion of the Nanaimo district, and the fact is that at that time covered all the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway belt, and if this evidence had been taken, there is not the slightest doubt that the deputy minister of justice would have decided as he did in the first instance. Here was a special committee, appointed by this House, to enquire into the grievances of these men at a most important stage of the government's proceedings, and the very settlers whose rights were affected were never asked to be present to state their views on the case. This has been the history of the case from beginning to end, which is a disgrace to the province of British Columbia.

Some four commissions have been appointed to inquire into these matters, two being select committees of the House, one a royal commission, issued by the Dominion government in 1897, and another enquiry by Judge Harrison in 1900. With regard to Judge Harrison's commission, I would like to compliment the learned judge upon the ability shown in his report, and to inform the honorable member for the settlers that a number of settlers complain that they have never received their evidence, and have therefore not been able to see the evidence in person. Further, I may say that copies of that evidence have been promised to this House, which have not yet been presented. I have referred to this commission as being a royal commission, and certainly it seems strange that the evidence is not brought down. In connection with this commission I may say that the honorable member for the House, Mr. Hogan, complains that the commissioner refused to allow him to give full evidence on his own behalf, and that with evidence which was materially affected his case, and further, that when Hogan presented certain documentary evidence he was refused permission to further testify on his own behalf. Most certainly the influence of such an enquiry is vitiated or destroyed if those whose grievances are under consideration are debarred from giving evidence as fully and freely as possible. Again, these settlers complain that those of them who were allowed to give evidence were not unsperringly cross-questioned that the object of eliciting the truth was lost sight of in the confusion of interrogation calculated to perplex rather than elucidate the subject in mind. With regard to the reasons for this Hon. I wish to take exception. I cannot conceive how he reached the conclusion he did in this matter. He says that the settlers have no claim to the land because they had not obtained pre-emption records. Well, we all know that these records were refused these men, although they had no claim to the land for them, and had resided on the land and complied with the law in every respect. These records were refused them because they had no claim to the land, and the fact is that the honorable member for the settlers has no claim to the land because they had not obtained pre-emption records. Well, we all know that these records were refused these men, although they had no claim to the land for them, and had resided on the land and complied with the law in every respect. These records were refused them because they had no claim to the land, and the fact is that the honorable member for the settlers has no claim to the land because they had not obtained pre-emption records.

and the other is still less credible. I do not see what ground the learned judge has for the conclusions he draws in the case. He further says that the settlers were not aware that there was any claim on the land. I have already pointed out that they were, in fact that some of them actually mined for coal.

The learned judge comes to the conclusion that these men have accepted the land, and therefore that they have no further claim. I do not want to say that this is absurd, because I am only a layman and am not supposed to properly understand the matters as well as some other honorable gentlemen in the House, but it seems that such is actually the case, and the statement is absurd, because under that very Settlement Act of 1858 the rights of these settlers were fully protected; and further, it was provided that the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company should have lands in lieu of those alienated by the crown, and that the settlers should be allowed to settle on the land. But, when it came to a settlement of this case, the settlers were not given free rights, but were obliged to accept deeds of the land, and the government was open for settlement by any person who might wish to take them up. These settlers, nearly two hundred in number, had resided on the lands in question in some instances as long as twenty-five years, and naturally had effected many improvements upon their places; and were given twenty-five days' notice that if they did not accept the deeds of the land they would be subject to pre-emption by anybody else who cared or agreed to take possession of them. Even under present conditions as to postal arrangements and means of communication, it will be evident that, in many instances, the settlers did not receive the number of days' notice; in fact, some of them did not receive more than five days' notice. Under such circumstances the settlers took the deeds pro tem, hoping that justice would eventually be done in their case, sooner or later. The next public inquiry into this question was by a select committee of the House in 1888, on which were Mr. Neill, Mr. Ralph Smith, and Mr. Helgeson. These gentlemen brought in a lengthy and valuable report, finally concluding that the government of British Columbia had neglected its duty in withholding its full protection. The signatures of the other members of that committee are also on the report. I will not say as briefly as possible from the findings of this committee:

Your committee submit that whereas Mr. Gordon was allowed to go before that commission and make certain statements with regard to this reserve (which he afterwards repudiated before the court because there was no reserve) the opportunity of attending the commission to refute those statements was denied to them. The result of this was that when the Attorney General presented the evidence before the deputy minister of justice he decided, as he was bound to decide, that the settlers had not the right to settle on the alleged townsite. But the honorable member for the settlers had been allowed the opportunity to show it, that was not a portion of the Newcastle townsite, but was really a portion of the Nanaimo district, and the fact is that at that time covered all the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway belt, and if this evidence had been taken, there is not the slightest doubt that the deputy minister of justice would have decided as he did in the first instance. Here was a special committee, appointed by this House, to enquire into the grievances of these men at a most important stage of the government's proceedings, and the very settlers whose rights were affected were never asked to be present to state their views on the case. This has been the history of the case from beginning to end, which is a disgrace to the province of British Columbia.

This is the finding which the special committee appointed in 1898 brought in. They have gone further, and say that the honorable member for the settlers, Mr. T. G. Rothwell in the case of Mr. D. Hogan, was also investigated in connection with certain charges in writing have been forwarded to the government, such charges directed to accuse two of the government officials of perjury, we consider in justice that the settlers should not be asked to lose by the government in having a thorough investigation into the same.

I have not personally looked fully into this point. But, sir, the settlers complain that they have never received their evidence, and have therefore not been able to see the evidence in person. Further, I may say that copies of that evidence have been promised to this House, which have not yet been presented. I have referred to this commission as being a royal commission, and certainly it seems strange that the evidence is not brought down. In connection with this commission I may say that the honorable member for the House, Mr. Hogan, complains that the commissioner refused to allow him to give full evidence on his own behalf, and that with evidence which was materially affected his case, and further, that when Hogan presented certain documentary evidence he was refused permission to further testify on his own behalf. Most certainly the influence of such an enquiry is vitiated or destroyed if those whose grievances are under consideration are debarred from giving evidence as fully and freely as possible. Again, these settlers complain that those of them who were allowed to give evidence were not unsperringly cross-questioned that the object of eliciting the truth was lost sight of in the confusion of interrogation calculated to perplex rather than elucidate the subject in mind. With regard to the reasons for this Hon. I wish to take exception. I cannot conceive how he reached the conclusion he did in this matter. He says that the settlers have no claim to the land because they had not obtained pre-emption records. Well, we all know that these records were refused these men, although they had no claim to the land for them, and had resided on the land and complied with the law in every respect. These records were refused them because they had no claim to the land, and the fact is that the honorable member for the settlers has no claim to the land because they had not obtained pre-emption records.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—The honorable gentleman need not be abusive.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite—I do not think it should be considered abuse to deplore the ignorance of a member of the government upon a matter in which the settlers are specially interested, and which it is his particular duty to be familiar with. To return to the subject. The Dominion government at last paid some attention to the grievances of these settlers, and the present Premier while in opposition took up their case and fought hard to have a commission appointed in the province to thoroughly investigate the matter. As soon as the government was returned to power, he issued a commission to Mr. T. G. Rothwell to conduct an enquiry. The report of this commission is one of the most valuable that we have, and it would be interesting to the House to study its pages, which I will quote here briefly:

"The only material action which seems to have been taken with regard to the claims of the settlers was the order of the 2nd February, 1884, for report to the Honorable Joseph Trutch, then resident agent for Canada in British Columbia. Mr. Gore (Sir Joseph Trutch simply acknowledged the receipt of the reference and stated that the claims set forth in the petition had been fully dealt with by the act, chapter 14, before referred to. The manner in which the claims had been 'fully dealt with' will be made clear to any one who will first read the petition of the settlers above quoted, and then read section 27 of the act, chapter 14, which relates to a grant of the surface rights only, on the lands they claimed. It is very difficult to pass without severe criticism, the 'cold-blooded indifference' of the provincial government and authorities in their treatment of these poor settlers, and has called upon the government to take cognizance of their grievances and inaugurate some remedial measures.

On the 30th of June, 1873, the provincial government gave notice that these lands were reserved in accordance with the provisions of the terms of union, and twenty-five days later, on the 25th of July, 1873, an order-in-council was issued, under which the lands were restricted that notice. This order-in-council confirming for some reason unknown to me, has been kept back from any evidence put forward in connection with this case. There was absolutely nothing in these proceedings or instruments to prevent the settlers from obtaining their full rights in the lands.

The Land Act of 1870 and 1875 absolutely contained no provision whatever to prevent settlers who had pre-empted land from obtaining the coal and mineral rights. The Clements' Act of 1882 and the Settlement Act of 12th March and 10th December, 1883, expressly provide that the Crown did not except any of those settlers who had gone on those lands and pre-empted their rights. This is clearly shown in clauses 5 and 6 of the Settlement Act of December, 1883. There is not the slightest doubt that these men have undoubtedly rights in the coal and minerals on these lands and also to the timber and surface rights.

I appeal to this House on behalf of these men, because while it is possible to reflect on the rights of the settlers, through the courts of the country might yet obtain justice, it is right or fair that these poor men should be put to the burdensome expense and hardship of going into the courts to obtain rights which it is undoubtedly the duty of this House to protect them in?

One class of these settlers—those who came to the province in 1858, under the Settlement Act (though they have undoubtedly rights, apart from these Settlement Acts)—put their case into court, and were defeated, on grounds which I have already mentioned. In the case of Mulock, Mr. Mills, Mr. Davies, and a number of other gentlemen, who are to-day occupying the government benches, he effected a very proper and successful appeal in parliament and strongly urged that something should be done to bring about a just and equitable settlement of their claims.

Now the people who settled on these lands, settled on the well known conditions of common law and statute law, which existed in British Columbia as well as in all the other provinces, and which were fully and fairly protected. If, as to settlement, and as to certain payments, they could obtain the right of the mining community, and the right of ownership implies, that is to say, not only the right of the surface, but the right to the minerals also, with the exception of the precious metals, gold and silver, which are always reserved to the crown.

Further on he said, and this is a very important point, that a settler goes on his land, makes his entry, or squats with the intention of becoming a settler within the meaning of the act, he becomes the owner from the moment of his entry, not from the time the letters patent are granted to him. The letters patent are only an evidence of his right; but his right to the surface commences and takes effect from the moment he commences to operate and conform to the provisions of the act. If this construction of the act is right, all the lands which are now held from Canada, and which have been held from Canada, did belong to the settler."

Now that is the opinion of the Premier of Canada, and is surely worthy of consideration. It is a very important principle of the House who profess Liberal principles and look to that gentleman as their chief spokesman. He has said in the speeches of other gentlemen, Mr. Mills, Mr. Davies, and others, but I do not wish to weary the House. These speeches are to be found in the annals of the Dominion.

that he first took up his land in 1870, when he made a written application to Mr. Prior for it; that Mr. Prior told him he could not record his entry, but that he could leave his application and when the lands were thrown open to entry he would get the first chance; that neither Mr. Prior nor any one else objected to his going on the land, but that they encouraged the settlers to go on the land, they thought it would be safe to stay on the lands and when there was a settlement we would get our rights.

It is now 6 o'clock. Mr. Speaker, I shall move the adjournment of the debate. When my remarks were interrupted by adjournment, I was referring to the report of Mr. Rothwell to the government to investigate the settlers' claims. Mr. Rothwell took a very strong stand in their behalf and pointed out that they were entitled to the surface rights, which had been overlooked by the provincial government. He showed that these men had been induced to settle on the lands by the government officials, and that the parliamentary representatives of the different districts; and having been so induced that the government had neglected to protect them in their rights.

Mr. Rothwell's finding in regard to the points at issue, and will simply quote a few words in which his conclusions are summed up, he says: "The British Columbia rich in her mines, her fisheries, her timber and other natural stores, gave bountifully of her most valuable lands to the holders of the letters patent. It was the duty of that province, the duty of those who were charged with the conduct of her public affairs, to make proper and sufficient provision for safeguarding the rights of all settlers who went into occupation of any of such lands, under the circumstances which have been stated in this report. Such a provision was made, however, but, on the contrary, provisions which legalized the injustice against which the settlers had protested, but expressly observed their rights. This is clearly shown in clauses 5 and 6 of the Settlement Act of December, 1883. There is not the slightest doubt that these men have undoubtedly rights in the coal and minerals on these lands and also to the timber and surface rights.

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of the day, and also by parliamentary representatives of the time, without having proper protection extended to them, is fully borne out by a speech of the late Mr. Gordon in the Dominion House. With your permission I will briefly refer to that. Mr. Gordon says:

"The commissioners would take the slip of paper upon which his application was written and put it on file, so that, when the lands were dealt with according to the laws of the province for the time being, it was supposed that he would get the first opportunity of purchasing that land. At the time the Settlement Act was being passed, I felt assured that a great many of these settlers would feel it a hardship in this way—and it is this point to which I wish to call the attention of the House. I wish to draw attention to the fact that these men, instead of going on this land with a view of grabbing it away from the crown, they were induced by local representatives to go there by the assurance that when the lands were dealt with according to the laws of the province, they would take their chances, and when the land came into the market they would have the first opportunity. In this way many of them were led to believe that they would obtain the rights as well as the surface rights, and many were thus induced to settle on lands that otherwise would have been left unsettled."

Now I would like briefly to review the evidence I have put before this House. I have proved that these men were induced to settle on the lands by the representations of government officials, and that they had an undoubted right to go there according to the express provision of clause 11 of the terms of union of July, 1873, which provided that these lands should be reserved except by way of pre-emption to settlers.

On the 30th of June, 1873, the provincial government gave notice that these lands were reserved in accordance with the provisions of the terms of union, and twenty-five days later, on the 25th of July, 1873, an order-in-council was issued, under which the lands were restricted that notice. This order-in-council confirming for some reason unknown to me, has been kept back from any evidence put forward in connection with this case. There was absolutely nothing in these proceedings or instruments to prevent the settlers from obtaining their full rights in the lands.

The Land Act of 1870 and 1875 absolutely contained no provision whatever to prevent settlers who had pre-empted land from obtaining the coal and mineral rights. The Clements' Act of 1882 and the Settlement Act of 12th March and 10th December, 1883, expressly provide that the Crown did not except any of those settlers who had gone on those lands and pre-empted their rights. This is clearly shown in clauses 5 and 6 of the Settlement Act of December, 1883. There is not the slightest doubt that these men have undoubtedly rights in the coal and minerals on these lands and also to the timber and surface rights.

I appeal to this House on behalf of these men, because while it is possible to reflect on the rights of the settlers, through the courts of the country might yet obtain justice, it is right or fair that these poor men should be put to the burdensome expense and hardship of going into the courts to obtain rights which it is undoubtedly the duty of this House to protect them in?

One class of these settlers—those who came to the province in 1858, under the Settlement Act (though they have undoubtedly rights, apart from these Settlement Acts)—put their case into court, and were defeated, on grounds which I have already mentioned. In the case of Mulock, Mr. Mills, Mr. Davies, and a number of other gentlemen, who are to-day occupying the government benches, he effected a very proper and successful appeal in parliament and strongly urged that something should be done to bring about a just and equitable settlement of their claims.

Now the people who settled on these lands, settled on the well known conditions of common law and statute law, which existed in British Columbia as well as in all the other provinces, and which were fully and fairly protected. If, as to settlement, and as to certain payments, they could obtain the right of the mining community, and the right of ownership implies, that is to say, not only the right of the surface, but the right to the minerals also, with the exception of the precious metals, gold and silver, which are always reserved to the crown.

Further on he said, and this is a very important point, that a settler goes on his land, makes his entry, or squats with the intention of becoming a settler within the meaning of the act, he becomes the owner from the moment of his entry, not from the time the letters patent are granted to him. The letters patent are only an evidence of his right; but his right to the surface commences and takes effect from the moment he commences to operate and conform to the provisions of the act. If this construction of the act is right, all the lands which are now held from Canada, and which have been held from Canada, did belong to the settler."

will, and substitute for those merciless creeds those incontestable laws the nobler and truer one—that of "doing unto others as you would be done by." But, sir, these unfortunate settlers have not been treated upon any such broad principle. They have been subjected rather to the treatment contemned by those inexcusable laws and merciless creeds to which I have referred. They were weak and defenceless, and a strong and mighty corporation was permitted to deprive them of their rights, and to do so, I regret to say, by the power conferred upon them by the legislature of the province. This is the situation, as it stands, upon this House, which should be considered in dealing with this question.

Consider what these settlers have done? They came here, as it were, in the infancy of the province; went into the woods and endeavored to build homes for themselves and their dear ones. They had to endure all the hardships consequent upon first settlement in a new country. They overcame the obstacles of the wilderness, and by their endeavors largely owing the progress that has since been effected. They made the country what it is to-day. And now consider the treatment that has been meted out to them by the Legislative Assembly of the province.

A short time ago I read a story by Capt. W. W. W. entitled "The Broken Brigade," appealing for sympathy to a certain class, on behalf of one of that class, who had endeavored to build up a home on Vancouver Island, and in a dismal swamp near Shawigan Lake. The story is well written and pathetic, and will appeal to the sympathy of some, more especially to the class to which the man belonged.

Now I am appealing to you and to this House for sympathy on behalf of a class whom all should be able to sympathize with, men from every rank and grade of life, the miner, farmer, engineer or clerk, for such were the men who sought to build for themselves homes within the E. & N. railway belt. I appeal, sir, on behalf of these men, the pioneers of this island, who have been "broken brigades"—a fast disappearing brigade. Broken by toil and by hardships, broken by exposure and suffering, broken by weighty burdens, and by their efforts to build in the dense pine forests of our island homes for themselves and their dear ones; broken also, I may say, emphatically broken, by an appeal which will be a great relief to the suffering in this House, wrongs such as people of British blood have never yet suffered, under similar conditions, in any of the British colonies. I have referred to that province, the duty of those who were charged with the conduct of her public affairs, to make proper and sufficient provision for safeguarding the rights of all settlers who went into occupation of any of such lands, under the circumstances which have been stated in this report. Such a provision was made, however, but, on the contrary, provisions which legalized the injustice against which the settlers had protested, but expressly observed their rights. This is clearly shown in clauses 5 and 6 of the Settlement Act of December, 1883. There is not the slightest doubt that these men have undoubtedly rights in the coal and minerals on these lands and also to the timber and surface rights.

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that he first took up his land in 1870, when he made a written application to Mr. Prior for it; that Mr. Prior told him he could not record his entry, but that he could leave his application and when the lands were thrown open to entry he would get the first chance; that neither Mr. Prior nor any one else objected to his going on the land, but that they encouraged the settlers to go on the land, they thought it would be safe to stay on the lands and when there was a settlement we would get our rights.

ince for justice on behalf of these settlers that certain extent the incorporation of which he is the controlling power, of which he is the virtual head, and principal beneficiary, is responsible, almost entirely, for the wrongs that have been inflicted upon these poor men.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is commonly known that the father of the Premier, the late Hon. Robert Hunsmyr, perceived the injustice that had been done, and recognized that wrongs had been inflicted upon these men. I am satisfied, Mr. Speaker, and these settlers are satisfied, that with his intention, before he died, to do right and justice by these men. There is particular reason to believe this, because, before he died, he had made over to these settlers, which they rejected, because the rights, which they knew were justly theirs, were not reasonably satisfied. But, sir, six weeks before his death, he sent to these men, with the deed of partition, as they call every reason to believe, of arranging a full and fair settlement of their claims.

Now I appeal to the Premier of this province, while it is in his time and while he still possesses the power, to see that justice is done.

We understand that the Premier is going to be present at the coronation of King Edward VII. and that he wishes to receive a great and distinguished honor at the hands of the sovereign of our great Empire.

Now I would say to the Hon. Premier, which is to be conferred upon him, he will feel more worthy, if, before he receives the magic stars that will henceforth make him knight and gentleman, he has seen that the look asked for by these poor men has been granted, that justice, long delayed, has been done at last.

PROGRAMME ARRANGED FOR CORONATION DAY

Including Societies' Demonstration and Baseball Matches the Celebration Will Last Three Days.

A meeting of the committee appointed at the general session a few nights ago to arrange for a celebration on Coronation Day was held yesterday afternoon at the city hall. A programme was drafted which practically covers three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The great feature of the celebration is to be provided by the army and navy, and will consist of a grand naval and military review at Macaulay Point. This will be held in front of the parliament buildings, in which state and civic officials, army and navy officers will participate. In the evening there will be general illumination and band concert in front of the parliament buildings.

Friday will be societies' reunion day, and the various fraternal organizations are arranging for a big celebration on Saturday. The morning of the day the band concerts will be given in the evening. On the morning of the coronation day the band will meet the Victorias at Oak Bay. A second game will be played on Saturday morning.

The naval and military review, societies' celebration and baseball matches are outside the province of the committee, so all the citizens will have to attend the review, the societies' reunion, decoration and illumination. The programme complete 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—Band 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 at the corner of Government and Johnson streets.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite gave notice yesterday of the following resolution: "Whereas, in regard to the explosion occurred in No. 2 shaft of the coal mines at Fernie, resulting in an appalling loss of life, and whereas, similar disasters have been alarmingly numerous in the coal mines of British Columbia; and whereas, the report of the inspection of mines for Fernie district would appear to show that the mines were: 1st, free from gas; 2nd, free from dry coal dust; 3rd, that the air circulated was an excess of quantity required by law or necessity; 4th, that men employed in said mines were compelled to use safety lamps; 5th, that the mines were in first-class order, and the management effective; and whereas, the conditions of the mine and its management had been set forth in said report and statement, no such disaster could have occurred.

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Riot and bloodshed marked the progress of the teamsters' strike at Chicago yesterday. There were numerous fights between the police and the strikers and their sympathizers. Street car traffic was stopped while the fighting went on.

TWICE-A
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VOL. 33.

CONGRATULATE
TROOPS

GOVERNMENT M
TO LOE

Report That Boer De
Will Be De
Conduct

London, June 6.—The
congratulations
on the energy, skill
which he conducted
in South Africa, and
communicate to the
men's profound sense
endurance, bravery a
also of their humanit
the trying period.
Lord Kitchener rep
the army in South A
sincere thanks for the
the government, which
troops would receive
fection.

London, June 6.—The
clerk Secretary Cham
ingham Post, says t
count of his age and i
tish government has w
the acknowledgement
British sovereignty ov
and has guaranteed to
gates in Europe a safe
homes in South Africa
Gladiators.

Hamilton, Bermuda
Boer officers who had
for prison camps on
Paris, have been re
parole. Several of th
here to-day, and were
Charles Cronje, Wesels
and other Boer leaders
they were glad the w
would be delighted to
homes. It is understo
that the Boers have
ashore in batches, and
have been invited to a
Government House to
Col. Lynch.

London, June 6.—Acc
agency, Col. Arthur Ly
with the Boers in South
was elected in Novem
sent Galway in the Ho
and who, it was annou
a dispatch to the Assoc
Paris, had been in the
next week and attempt
in the House, will no
carry out his intention
ately after landing in
watch is being kept for
if he reaches Westmins
strately.

PROVINCIAL POL
Charge of Oreilly to
John Alexander

In the Provincial Pol
afternoon the hon. M
against John Alexander
credity to a team of
Esquimalt road on Fri
sunday.

The case had been
Tuesday in order to aff
M., an opportunity of
evidence from Dr. Han
myr's son, Mr. H
acted the prosecution.
Dr. Hamilton stated t
grey horse, one of the
He believed that the ho
animal. He saw both
day morning—the day
legged ill-treatment—and
any marks made by
Some time ago the
abused, and when the
warm the old marks
show up. Both animals
sore.

Cross-examined by Se
witness said that there
welts on the animal cau
on Friday, which would
ed on Saturday morning
Mr. Higgins, address
claimed that it had been
cused had no knowledge
of the case, and he had
them up that day, and
charge had not been up
dence.
Mr. Hall dismissed the
ground or incompetency
of the prosecution.

BIG PROBLEMS AT
Toronto, June 6.—The
the pavilion in the hort
which the boards of
was held on Friday m
this morning, destroying
ting and causing a loss
of \$75,000 and \$100,0
was the result of the
sent to the city by the
Macpherson, valued at ov