

OFF FOR BISLEY.

British Columbia's Representative on the Canadian Team.

Gunner George Turnbull of the Westminster battery of the C. B. C. A., having on a place on the Canadian team to Bisley this year, left last night for Montreal, where he will join the team leaving by the Allan steamer on the 22nd instant. The team will be in charge of Major Abbottson, with Lieutenant Fitzpatrick of Toronto as adjutant, and is said to be one of the strongest teams so far representing the Dominion at the meeting of the national rifle association of Great Britain. Gunner Turnbull is the winner of the N. R. A. silver medal fired for under the auspices of the provincial association, which will enable him to compete in the Prince of Wales match, restricted to holders of this medal. Gunner Turnbull has been assiduously practicing at the Westminster range, and he made some remarkably good scores, and will no doubt give a good account of himself at Bisley.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

A Satisfactory Showing for the Month of May.

At the regular meeting of the Jubilee hospital board held last night, Chairman Hayward presiding, Treasurer Chudley presented the financial report for the month. The total expenses were \$1290.88, a considerable decrease. The doctor's report stated that the number of patients in the hospital May 1 was 39; the number of patients admitted was 49; total number of patients treated, 84; total number of patients discharged, 34; number died, 6; number remaining June 1, 44; daily average, 45.91; total days' stay, 1490; cost of maintaining patients per day, \$1.2; cost of feeding each patient per day, thirty cents.

Steward Jenkinson reported supplies received from Messrs. Hall, Ross & Co., Victoria Rice Mills, 200 pounds of rice and 187 pounds of wheat for the children; Mr. Elford, lumber, and H. Saunders, plants for beautifying the grounds. Received with a vote of thanks.

A special committee consisting of Messrs. Hayward, Holmeken, Gregory and Yates was appointed to confer with the government and city on the matter of bringing the hospital amendment act into force.

FORTUNE MAKING IS SLOW.

So Reports a Miner From the Gold Fields of Alaska.

S. B. Robbins and E. F. Shoemaker were in Seattle a few days ago on their way from Alaska, where they have been for the past six years. Mr. Robbins has carefully studied the varied elements of the gold mining industry in the far north. He is now in San Francisco, and during the course of an interview he said he would not advise any man to go into that country expecting to make a fortune in short order.

"Last year was a very hard one," said Mr. Robbins, "particularly on those who went up there with barely enough to live on. Over 400 men crossed into the Yukon basin, some equipped only with a single blanket and food enough to last them a few days. The wages are a half ounce—about \$5—per day, but there are two men for every job in sight.

Every man who goes into the Yukon country should have at least \$350 to \$400. That is enough to carry him through for a year. He can then winter in the basin and be at once prepared to commence work when the spring opens. The best ore fields during the past season cleared up \$90,000, but their luck was exceptional.

The mine in which Mr. Robbins and his partners were interested is located at Holcomb's Bay. This was formerly known as Summit Bay, and is located about 50 miles southeast of Juneau. According to Mr. Robbins, the coast mines are very rich. There are over twenty miles of coast line which is practically unworked. The coast mines can be operated all the year round if the mills are near the shore.

"The great Treadwell mine," said Mr. Robbins, "runs every day in the year except two. Fourth of July and Christmas. It is now down 200 feet and is getting richer every foot it goes down. There was some talk last year of putting in 100 additional stamps in order to keep up with the ore output. There are many mines along the coast that are equally as rich as the Treadwell, but the coast line is so rough and the vegetation so rank that prospecting is very slow work.

"There are hundreds of men up there who have claims staked out, on which they are barely able to keep up their assessment work. They have made the same mistake which hundreds of others have gone up there as they would to a mine where the base of supplies is distant the journey of a day or two. The past season was very severe. The snow was frequently six feet deep where it usually averages only a foot.

"There is room for 100,000 men in Alaska, but they must get up there prepared to spend at least four months of the year in idleness. If they strike the coast wages steady employment. I would caution all intending to go there to think well of what they may be called upon to encounter."—Seattle Telegraph.

WHAT WAS DONE

By the Grand Lodge of K. of P. Now in Session.

At the session of the grand lodge of K. of P. last night a committee consisting of G. S. Russell, J. B. Kennedy and Thomas Deane was appointed to visit the steamer Kingston, and on behalf of the grand lodge bid farewell to the supreme chancellor. On motion the Pythian Sentinel was accepted as the official organ of the grand lodge of British Columbia. A motion to disburse with the per diem and mileage allowance to past grand chancellors was laid over for one year.

This morning's session was taken up with the discussion of several proposed amendments to the constitution. It was decided to change the constitution to permit notice of amendment being sent two months prior to the meeting of the grand lodge instead of giving practically a year's notice, as the constitution now requires.

The following were elected officers for the current year: Grand chancellor, J. O. Byrne, or Far West lodge, No. 1; grand vice-chancellor, T. Ackerman, of Royal lodge, No. 6;

TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Proceedings of Association—A Paper on Professional Honor.

The regular monthly meeting of the teachers' association was held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. hall. The president, Miss A. D. Cameron, occupied the chair. Duncan Ross read a paper on "What Constitutes Professional Honor." It was followed by a discussion in which Messrs. McNeill and Tait and Misses Munro and Cameron took part. Miss Cameron also read a paper entitled "The Relation Between Parents and Teachers," not read, however, by Messrs. Netherby, McNeill and Ross, Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Lawson. The association decided to ask the city papers to publish both papers.

The officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows: A. B. McNeill, president; E. B. Paul, M. A., vice-president; Miss E. G. Lawson, re-elected secretary-treasurer. Executive committee, Miss Williams and Miss Cameron, and Messrs. Russell and Tait.

Below is Mr. Ross's paper in full: When I was asked by the executive of the association, to read a paper at the meeting of the association, I stated I would read a paper on "What Constitutes Professional Honor." The questioner suggested that I should read a paper on "The Relation Between Parents and Teachers," but at the last meeting of this association the question was asked, "What constitutes professional honor?" It was answered in a few words and passed over without discussion. The questioner of professional honor is, to my mind, so important that I felt impelled to give it my attention. We can best find the answer by examining the actions of a teacher who is not a teacher, but a professional man, his pupils, the public and himself.

We have not, as in some other professions, a written code of ethics, but there should be, and there is, for every honorable teacher, a code of ethics. It is the golden rule laid down by Confucius and quoted by our Savior: "Do unto another what you would he should do unto you, and do not unto another what he would not have you do unto him." That is truly for you a code of ethics in a nutshell; an ocean of morals in a drop.

In the race for position, for promotion, some teachers—fortunately their number is small—forget this rule and endeavor to secure an advantage at the expense of their fellow-teachers. If we wish to act honorably at all times we should strictly obey this golden rule, but we unquestionably owe it to the profession that we should not forget this rule and endeavor to secure an advantage at the expense of their fellow-teachers. If we wish to act honorably at all times we should strictly obey this golden rule, but we unquestionably owe it to the profession that we should not forget this rule and endeavor to secure an advantage at the expense of their fellow-teachers.

Professional morals are an important part in a teacher's education and it is in his duty to secure new positions. It is unprofessional and contemptible to speak disparagingly of the work of a predecessor or to criticize the kind of instruction received by pupils under another teacher. To make such a mean advantage, besides being altogether wrong, is dangerous to the teacher who attempts it. A teacher will have a successor himself who will probably treat him as he treated others and he may be pursuing such a course and not know it. A teacher who would watch with malignant eye and sting fiercely when opportunity offered. Courtesy, truth and justice should mark every step of a teacher. If he is ever to be respected by his pupils he should do so by his own conduct. He should be a man of honor, and his conduct should be such that he can do so by his own instructions and all his laws. He shows his true character by his conduct towards his fellow teachers, and it is not such as should be imitated. A teacher who is without a conscience, he must have the poignant regret of knowing that he has been leading astray those whose youth has led them implicitly to trust in him or what is more probable endure the contempt of those whose more matured moral judgment has maintained them in their integrity against the influence of his example.

It is scarcely necessary for me to point out the extent of the teacher's duty to the profession, that his public and private life should be above reproach. His conduct towards pupils and others should be such as would redound to his credit and the credit of the profession. Teachers are a body who should be unimpeachable in every respect. It is unprofessional to say anything in a teacher's conduct that would tend to lower the standard of the profession. I have attempted to point out some of the duties of the teacher to the profession. Professional honor is included in the performance of those duties. When after one has secured a diploma to teach, whether from a provincial high school or a normal school, from a university or an "English school," it matters not, whenever one starts, one should above all else start right. Let us determine to do our duty to the best of our ability, and let us stand the strongest sunlight and the severest scrutiny, nothing that we cannot approve of with the hand upon the heart and the face upwards. Let us be firm in our determination to steer clear of everything that would injure a fellow-teacher. Let us not shirk the responsibilities of the profession. Let us do our duty to our fellow teachers, our pupils and our school. Let us be unimpeachable in every respect. "What Constitutes Professional Honor?"

HONOR THEIR HEAD.

An Address to Dr. Oronohyatekia, Supreme Chief Ranger I. O. F.

The formation of a high court of the Independent Order of Foresters by compiling the provisions of British Columbia and the State of Washington, has been temporarily abandoned. When Supreme Chief Oronohyatekia was here the question was considered with prominent members of the local courts, and this was the result. Dr. Oronohyatekia had to cut short his stay in British Columbia and the local Foresters were not able to tender him a reception. An address has been drawn up, and it will be engrossed and forwarded to him. It reads:

To Dr. Oronohyatekia, Supreme Chief Ranger, Independent Order of Foresters, Victoria, B. C.: The members of the I. O. F. of your visit to the capital of this province, we the members of the I. O. F. of Victoria, embrace this opportunity of extending to you a hearty and cordial welcome to our city, and assure you of our unwavering loyalty to the Supreme Court and its officers.

Doubtless you will observe many proofs of the progress of our city since you, with the other loyal Foresters, planted the banner of our Supreme Court at Ottawa in 1861 and since your last visit to Victoria. We realize that the I. O. F. has advanced beyond even at that time the possibilities of imagination. But it is not only in the progress and challenges comparison the whole world over for its equal or superior. In view of the fact that you are a member with a membership of nearly 60,000 and a surplus fund of \$91,520.98, and that you are able to disburse to the sick and distressed of our members, and to the widows and orphans of departed Foresters, the magnificent sum of \$2,234,424.19, is one surely to be proud in view of the fact that you are an ordinary prospector granted to the work of a prospector. It is not only in the progress and challenges comparison the whole world over for its equal or superior. In view of the fact that you are a member with a membership of nearly 60,000 and a surplus fund of \$91,520.98, and that you are able to disburse to the sick and distressed of our members, and to the widows and orphans of departed Foresters, the magnificent sum of \$2,234,424.19, is one surely to be proud in view of the fact that you are an ordinary prospector granted to the work of a prospector.

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Yours in L. B. and Concord, W. L. J. PREVOST.

Central American War

New York, June 6.—The Herald's Liberator dispatch says that Ezeta's flight from the country is not known to his forces, which are now massed near San Salvador. La Libertad is practically in control of American sailors, who were landed from the U. S. S. Bennington to protect their American consulate and justify their American flag. Ezeta arrived here yesterday and, with ten companions, immediately went on board the steamer Valeria, and sailed for Panama.

Sad and Romantic.

La Libertad, San Salvador, June 8.—There is a particularly sad romance connected with the Salvadoran republic and General Ezeta's death. General Ezeta's fiancée, a Miss Wright, was in this city some days ago. She spoke hopefully of her lover's success and announced her intention of returning to La Libertad when "General Ezeta has conquered." Miss Wright is an American lady, a native of Georgia. She resided in San Salvador during 1893.

DRIVEN ON THE ROCKS.

Ship Benmore Went Ashore at Macaulay Point During Last Night's Gale.

The ship Benmore was driven on the rocks at Macaulay Point last night during the gale and was towed to Esquimalt looking badly. She is being docked today for a survey and repairs. She was making water at the rate of five inches an hour, but her pumps were manned through the night and early part of the day by a party of seamen from the Royal Arthur and Hyacinth.

Who is to blame for the accident is hard to say, but it is the opinion of many men consulted on the matter that the vessel should never have been taken out of the harbor. The barometer had been falling for some time and the first gusts of the coming gale were felt from the south as she left port. Then again the tugs engaged were not sufficiently powerful.

The Benmore was lying at Sayward's mill and it was decided to transfer her to Esquimalt to finish taking cargo. Capt. Scott was not aboard, being in St. Joseph's Hospital. He had two ribs broken by falling through the hatchway the day before yesterday. The first mate was in charge of the ship and Captain Buckman was taken on as pilot. The tugs Velos and Hope came alongside and took her in tow about seven o'clock. Everything went well at first, but the vessel seemed to go dangerously close to Hospital Point. She did not get the full force of the gale until the red buoy at the mouth of the harbor was cleared. Then began a struggle. The two tugs did their best, but could not get her head to the wind. Every resource of good seamanship was tried unavailingly. The vessel finally drifted toward Macaulay Point and approached the shore stern on.

The tugs' machinery at this moment became disabled and she was useless. The Benmore's crew let go the bow anchors, but too late to save her and she struck. There was by this time a terrible sea running and the wind had increased in velocity. Rockets were sent up from the Benmore calling for more assistance.

Mr. Jensen of the Dallas Hotel went off to the ship in a small boat. He learned the danger the vessel was in, quickly retraced and sent word for the Islander. The latter vessel, after some delay in getting a crew, steamed outside. The sea was now very high and it was some time before the Islander could get in a safe position to back down to the stranded vessel. A line was finally passed aboard, and the struggle was renewed. The tug Lorne came alongside shortly afterwards and the towing contract was relinquished by the Islander. The Lorne succeeded at 11 o'clock in getting the vessel in motion, and after a hard pull she was safely taken to a sheltered position in Esquimalt. The efforts to save the Benmore were watched by large crowds. The shooting rockets attracted many, and the news was soon known in the city. The tug Velos, after the larger boats arrived, ran for the outer wharf and made fast.

The exact damage to the Benmore could not be ascertained, but she began making water with great rapidity, and as stated the officers sent to the wharves for assistance to man the pumps. It was readily given and a party of seamen were sent aboard. This morning the dry dock was prepared and at noon the tug Sadie towed the vessel in. The dock will be pumped out this afternoon and a survey made. The vessel is damaged and it is believed several days are in prospect before she will be ready to start. The vessel will have to be discharged before the vessel can be repaired, but that will depend upon the vessel's condition. It is said the night's work, including towing and repairs, will cost the owners at least \$5000.

Public opinion is the creator, the source and the sustainer of all progress. The teacher who seeks to change public opinion by belittling the work of a fellow-teacher, by falsehoods, by cowardly innuendoes, by detouring interests such as a body of his own, or by using his position and his influence to injure a teacher has not the first characteristics of a true teacher. He must exhibit in his own person the virtues which he teaches and if his life be a worthy example to his pupils he does more to form their characters than he can do by all his instructions and all his laws. He shows his true character by his conduct towards his fellow teachers, and it is not such as should be imitated. A teacher who is without a conscience, he must have the poignant regret of knowing that he has been leading astray those whose youth has led them implicitly to trust in him or what is more probable endure the contempt of those whose more matured moral judgment has maintained them in their integrity against the influence of his example.

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OUR OWN PRO.

The London Times on the British Columbia's Resources.

Following is the eighth issue of the London Times on the British Columbia's resources, the sub being British Columbia's Resources. To look on the price of pay for confederation to pay from ocean to ocean must climb by rail up to Rocky Mountains to the Horse pass, and the defiles and the State range across the mountains and Thompson rivers, the Pacific. He must be seen to pass the range at a hundred points, as seen from the Pacific. He must be seen to pass the range at a hundred points, as seen from the Pacific. He must be seen to pass the range at a hundred points, as seen from the Pacific.

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DRIVEN ON THE ROCKS.

Ship Benmore Went Ashore at Macaulay Point During Last Night's Gale.

The ship Benmore was driven on the rocks at Macaulay Point last night during the gale and was towed to Esquimalt looking badly. She is being docked today for a survey and repairs. She was making water at the rate of five inches an hour, but her pumps were manned through the night and early part of the day by a party of seamen from the Royal Arthur and Hyacinth.

Who is to blame for the accident is hard to say, but it is the opinion of many men consulted on the matter that the vessel should never have been taken out of the harbor. The barometer had been falling for some time and the first gusts of the coming gale were felt from the south as she left port. Then again the tugs engaged were not sufficiently powerful.

The Benmore was lying at Sayward's mill and it was decided to transfer her to Esquimalt to finish taking cargo. Capt. Scott was not aboard, being in St. Joseph's Hospital. He had two ribs broken by falling through the hatchway the day before yesterday. The first mate was in charge of the ship and Captain Buckman was taken on as pilot. The tugs Velos and Hope came alongside and took her in tow about seven o'clock. Everything went well at first, but the vessel seemed to go dangerously close to Hospital Point. She did not get the full force of the gale until the red buoy at the mouth of the harbor was cleared. Then began a struggle. The two tugs did their best, but could not get her head to the wind. Every resource of good seamanship was tried unavailingly. The vessel finally drifted toward Macaulay Point and approached the shore stern on.

The tugs' machinery at this moment became disabled and she was useless. The Benmore's crew let go the bow anchors, but too late to save her and she struck. There was by this time a terrible sea running and the wind had increased in velocity. Rockets were sent up from the Benmore calling for more assistance.

Mr. Jensen of the Dallas Hotel went off to the ship in a small boat. He learned the danger the vessel was in, quickly retraced and sent word for the Islander. The latter vessel, after some delay in getting a crew, steamed outside. The sea was now very high and it was some time before the Islander could get in a safe position to back down to the stranded vessel. A line was finally passed aboard, and the struggle was renewed. The tug Lorne came alongside shortly afterwards and the towing contract was relinquished by the Islander. The Lorne succeeded at 11 o'clock in getting the vessel in motion, and after a hard pull she was safely taken to a sheltered position in Esquimalt. The efforts to save the Benmore were watched by large crowds. The shooting rockets attracted many, and the news was soon known in the city. The tug Velos, after the larger boats arrived, ran for the outer wharf and made fast.

The exact damage to the Benmore could not be ascertained, but she began making water with great rapidity, and as stated the officers sent to the wharves for assistance to man the pumps. It was readily given and a party of seamen were sent aboard. This morning the dry dock was prepared and at noon the tug Sadie towed the vessel in. The dock will be pumped out this afternoon and a survey made. The vessel is damaged and it is believed several days are in prospect before she will be ready to start. The vessel will have to be discharged before the vessel can be repaired, but that will depend upon the vessel's condition. It is said the night's work, including towing and repairs, will cost the owners at least \$5000.

Public opinion is the creator, the source and the sustainer of all progress. The teacher who seeks to change public opinion by belittling the work of a fellow-teacher, by falsehoods, by cowardly innuendoes, by detouring interests such as a body of his own, or by using his position and his influence to injure a teacher has not the first characteristics of a true teacher. He must exhibit in his own person the virtues which he teaches and if his life be a worthy example to his pupils he does more to form their characters than he can do by all his instructions and all his laws. He shows his true character by his conduct towards his fellow teachers, and it is not such as should be imitated. A teacher who is