## WENT AGAINST THE PASTOR

St .Andrew's Congregation Vote to Sever the Pastoral Tie.

THREATENED WITH FORECLOSURE

At a Meeting Held Last Night Congregation Through Session Memoralize Presbytery to Remove Rev Mr.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, was one of the first to arrive at the special meeting held in the church last night. He took his seat at the chairman's table and sat with his hands clasped, steadily looking at the door as in twos and threes the members and adherents of the congregation entered. He was calm and composed.

The meeting had been called to consider the financial standing of the church, and other business. This was ncement made from the pulpit by Rev. Mr. Macleod himself. To members of the congregation it was thrown out that the "other business." though second in the announcement was first in interest. The other business was consideration of Mr. Macleod's relations

with the congregation. At 8:30 about 200 persons had entered the church. Quite a number were neither members nor adherents. A few minutes after the hour Mr. Macleod, as chairman, called the meeting to order, prayers were offered and the meeting was de clared properly opened. The chairman asked that a secretary be appointed. Five or six names were proposed, and the appointed gentlemen declined to act.

At last J. B. McKillican consented. Then Dr. Milne stepped forward to the chairman's desk and read the following resolution:-

'Whereas the spiritual and financial condition of this congregation is now, and has been for some time past, in an unsatisfactory condition, and whereas the relation existing between the pastor and congregation does not tend towards spiritual advancement: and whereas at the meeting of the Presbytery held in March last for the purpose of hearing the statements of certain members of congregation contained in a petition then placed before the Presbytery, and the pastor's reply thereto, the finding of the Presbytery was accepted by the pastor in the following language:-'I acquiesce in the finding of the Presbytery on my own behalf and on behalf of the session of St. Andrew's church. I further gladly put myself in the hands of the session as to what my future course shall be in the interests of the church.' Therefore be it resolved on motion of Dr. G. L. Milne, seconded by J. T. Bethune, that this congregation at this meeting express its firm conviction that it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of preserving the congregation's existence that the pastoral tie be severed at the earliest possible date. That the session of this congregation be reqested to memorialize the Presbytery in accordance with this resolution and that a copy hereof be sent to the clerk of the session and the clerk of the Presbytery of Vancouver Island."

Dr. Milne, after reading the resolution said that he was a friend of Mr. Maclead, and had stood by him, but that surveving the field of the dispute he did not think that anyone who was the friend of Mr. Macleod would advise his continuance in the pastorate. Dr. Milne turned to Mr. Macleod and said that he was sorry if these remarks hurt him, but they expressed his firm personal conviction, and notwithstanding which he had been the pastor's friend and would always be his friend.

Mr. Bethune in seconding the resolution said that the individual members of the session advised Mr. Macleod to resign, and would have passed a resolution in session, but Mr. Macleod objected. There was no possibility of carrying on the congregation if the pastoral tie was not severed. The Presbytery had been written asking them to convene at as early a date as possible, as the church was in imminent financial and spiritual

Mr Macleod asked who had written Mr. Bethune replied that Mr. Sinclair and he had written, and Mr. Macleod added, "Without a meeting of the session?" to which query there was no re-

J. M. Henderson read a letter received from Drake, Jackson and Helmeken, solicitors for the Bank of British Columbia estate: "As solicitors for the Bank of British Columbia we are instructed to apply to you for payment of on the mortgage of the church property from the trustees to the late Hon. from this date, our further instructions are to foreclose and sell, under the powers in the mortgage deed contained." This letter was dated July 10th.

The only way out of the difficulty, Mr. Henderson said, was to act up to the resolution. A personal guarantee for the members of the congregation as long as Mr. McLeod was pastor. The yeas and nays were then taken,

and resulted in 51 voting in favor of the resolution and 22 against. Mr. Henderson then moved, by Chas. Rattray, "In view of the fore-

going resolution, it is hereby moved that the moderator of Vancouver Island be rifle pointed directly at them. requested to call a meeting of the Presbytery immediately to take into consideration the expression of the congregation as contained in said resolution.' This resolution was carried.

Mr. Henderson then asked the congregation if they had any instructions to the shelter of the tree. give the board of management in re-

The management would be

glad to receive advice. The question was discussed, and as a take such action as in their wisdom they mortgage on the church property until submited and carried at this meeting has steamer. been ascertained."

A question then arose of electing trustees to replace those who had resigned within the past few days. Eight out of The matter the sixteen had resigned. was left over. It was said that the nday collections had fallen from \$100 to \$60 and that the fall had been \$10 a Sabbath the last two Sabbaths.

Mr. Robinson rose to speak but was interrupted by Mr. Macleod, who said that had a letter in his pocket in which Mr. Robinson renounced his connection with Presbyterianism in British Colum-He did not see how Mr. Robinson could address the meeting.

Mr. Robinson thanked Mr. Macleod very much for his interest, but he had never ceased to be an adherent of St. Andrew's church, but since Mr. Macleod did not wish him to speak he would re-

The sale of the old church property was also brought up by a question asked. The answer by one of the trustees was that certain stipulations had not yet been complied with.

There were a few minutes of silence and Mr. Macleod rose. It was no use was sorry that there was not a larger representation present. He would say all that he had to say to the presbytery and he would not anticipate anything in his remarks before the congregation. He felt deeply sensible of the position of the church, and he did not think that it might be to the best financial interests of the congregation to change pastors at this He reminded them that the old adage and warned them against changing horses in the middle of the stream. He had counted 292 active members of the congregation outside of the gentlemen who had been so faithful in their persistent opposition to him. He did not see why the church should fall because a few withdrew. The general financial distress might in a measure account for the fall ling off of the Sabbath contributions. Also the fact that many of the contribu tions had dropped altogether. But he sup posed that the congregation had consider ed all these matters and had acted ac cording to their belief as if in the sight of God. He was not anxious for his own welfare. He would leave his future in the hands of the Almighty, but before sitting down he would draw their attention to the fact that whereas only 73 votes were cast, he had already received 100 negative answers to the query asked at the conclusion of his private circular, "Do you wish me to tender my res-

church? Mr Hogarth then asked Mr. Macleod if he considered the meeting representa-

ignation as pastor of St. Andrew's

Mr. Macleod replied that there was no necessity for him to answer. Every man could judge for himself.

There was a little further discussion en the subject and the meeting was gradually beginning to drift into old rievances when Dr. Milne asked what application they had to the question. The meeting thought none, had no more business, and bowed in reverence and received the benediction from the pastor they had just discharged.

KENNEDY'S CAPTURE.

Diet of Dog and Constant Watching Induce Him to Surrender.

The capture of Kennedy, the murderer of O'Conor, was effected mainly by the process known as "starving him But for the failure of his comout." missariat department it is quite probable that he would still be free. The captors of the notorious outlaw are glad it is over and tell the following: Superintendent Hussey and party made their way north as best they could until they joined Chief Stewart's party, whose operations against Kennedy at Ramsay Arm are well known. Kennedy was still on the mountains across the Arm, and they divided their forces into three parties, placing them at different points, to cut off his escape. A night patrol along the shore in charge of Chief Stewart prevented any boats landing.

After a day's searching they concluded Kennedy had crossed the mountains towards Bute Inlet. On Tuesday Superintendent Hussey sent several persons by the steamer along the farther side of the mountains, and while on the principal and interest monies owing their way to their station they saw far up the mountain the smoke of a small · Superintendent Hussey, camp fire. John Robson, and now held by the Constables McKinnon and Anderson and bank. If not paid within three days three specials proceeded to investigate, and reaching the place surrounded and entered it, there being no signs of Ken-They found he had fled, leavnedy. ing the skin of a deer on which he had camped and some venison hanging over the fire, which was burning brightly. They commenced the search with vigor. Superintendent Hussey and Constable McKinnon going down the thickly wooded hill, affording plenty of hiding places and so steep as to be difficult to travel. After proceeding some distance they turned and looked around and saw Kennedy above them about thirty yards off behind a cedar tree with a Winchester

They stood looking at him a momen and concluded if they made the slightest movement to use their arms he would fire. They therefore left and went a little further down and around so as to get behind him that he might not have

Kennedy saw this, but was unable to gard to the financial status of the fire, as they kept behind boulders and

trees. Kennedy fled towards his camp men, and finding they had taken possesresult of the general discussion the following resolution, moved by E. G. Balwithout food five days, except his dog, lantyne, seconded by E. J. Soule, was which he had killed and eaten during carried that the trustees be requested to that time, as he afterwards stated, and seeing also that they were bound to have may deem proper to effect a stay in the him, he surrendered, throwing up his egal proceedings for foreclosure of the hands and walking back to the policemen at the camp, where he was taken such time as the result of the resolution into custody and marched down to the

## LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

Sealskins for London. A carload of sealskins, consisting 48 casks, was shipped to London this morning via the C. P. R. by Robt. Ward Co., Ltd. They were consigned to Culverwell, Brooks & Co.

Several hundred people were up the Arm last evening to listen to the open air concert given by the Arion club. The selections which won favor for the club at the concert in Institute Hall were repeated and enjoyed. The Arm was crowded with boats and canoes.

Baseball at Seattle.

Those who go to Seattle with the K. of P. excursion on Saturday will have the opportunity of witnessing the ball for him to say anything with regard to and Multnomah athletic clubs. The the action of the congregation, but he players on the two teams are nearly all old eastern college men, and were students when the game was down in the course of study along with Latin, Greek and football. They have fixed the hour for the game at 3:30, so the Victorians will have plenty of time to get to the game.

The O'Brien's Long Voyage.

The American ship Edward O'Brien has arrived in London. The Edward O'Brien, commanded by Capt. Taylor, sailed from Vancouver December 10. and was given up for lost. Capt. Taylor is an old timer on the Sound, where he is well known. His ship arrived in London July 7. She made a fairly good trip around Cape Horn and all went well until she was in the neighborhood of the equator in the Atlantic, when she enuntered heavy weather. For fully ninety days the ship experienced gale after gale, and she was hove to nearly all the time and made little or no headway. After crossing the line not a single vessel of any kind was sighted, and her, owners and consignees feared she had foundered. A few days before she arrived in port 85 per cent. was offered and refused to re-insure ship and cargo, and now the underwriters are "kicking themselves.

## THE MARKETS.

A Short Summary Covering Articles Pro duced by the Farmer.

	Ogilvie's (Hungarian) 6
	Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 6
	Premier 6
3	Three Star 5
	Victoria 5
d	Lion 5
	Royal 6
	Wheat, per ton30 00@40
1	Oats, per ton32 00@35
	Barley, per ton32 00@35
	Mariey, per ton
į	Middings, per to32 00035
	Bran, per ton
9	Ground Feed, per ton30 00@35
1	Corn, whole
1	" cracked 50
	Corn, whole. 45
1	Oatmeal, per 10 lb
d	Rolled (1919 per In
1	New Potatoes, per bag 2
1	Cabbage3@3
1	New Potatoes, per bag. 2 Cabbage
1	Asparugus
1	Green Peas per th
1	Hay haled per ton 18 00@20
1	Strow nor hole
Į	Oniona now th
1	Caulinowers, per doz.  Asparugus  Green Peas, per lb.  Hay, baled, per ton.  Straw, per bale.  10@12  Straw, per bale.  1 Onions, per lb.  Eggs, Island, per dozen.  Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs).  "Creamery ner 3 lbs.
I	Puttor Taland roll (9 tha)
I	" Charman non 2 tha
1	
l	Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail  "American, per lb
١	American, per 102000
ı	Hams, American, per Ib20@
ł	" Canadian, per lb
ı	Bacon, American, per Ib200
ł	" Rolled, per 10
l	Canadian, per 15
I	Shoulders, per ID
İ	Lard, per 1018@
Į	Golden Cottolene, per Ib
ł	Meats-Beer, per ID10@
I	Sides, per 1b
ł	Mutton, per lb. 126 Pork, fresh, per lb. 126 Chickens, per pair. 1 75@2
I	Pork, fresh, per ID
١	Chickens, per pair
ł	Turkeys, per Ib
١	Turkeys, per lb
l	Fish-Salmon (Spring), per 1010@
I	Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb. 10@ Salmon (Smoked), per lb. 8@ Halibut 10@
ı	Halibut10@
	Cod. per Ib
I	Cod, per lb
١	Small fish

melts, per ID Fruits—Apples, per fb.....

Oranges (Navel), per doz...

(Riverside), per doz...

(Australian)

Lemons, California, per doz...

(Australian) "Sicily, per doz...
Bananas, per doz... Rhubarb, per Ib..... Peaches, per Ib
Pears, per Ib
Currants (red) per Ib
Pine apples (apiece)
Plums, per Ib
Water melons Currants, per lb Pears, per Ib... Peaches, per 1b

General American Dispatches.

New York, July 13.-Captain Carton, of the balloon corps of the French army, made an ascension from Manhattan field this afternoon. When last seen he was moving rapidly toward the sound. A southeasterly wind was blowing and the balloon was carried rapidly over Westchester county. It ascended at 5:13 and was visible until 5:30. The captain expects to descend before night fall. Up to midnight, however, his whereabouts is unknown.

San Francisco, July 13.—The check for \$10,000 received from Mrs. Leland Stanford by the executive committee of the Midwinter fair was not genuine. Mrs. Stanford says, however, she is interested in the fair and in due time will act in a generous manner.

Maxwell, Cal., July 13.—The business portion of Maxwell is in ashes; the fire started at 11:30 this morning. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$35,000.

EXCITED INDIANS

An Incident on the Nass Which Nearly Caused Serious Trouble.

(Correspondence of the Times.) Naas River, July 7 .- During the past week there has been considerable excitement on the Naas, consequent upon an affray between the Indians and one of the "boss" (white) fishermen, On Wednesday, the 28th ult., a number of boats belonging to the Federation Canning Co., being late in turning out of camp, and even then showing some hesitation about it, were discharged by the station boss. Mr. J. Fraser. The dismissed crews returned to the cannery at Naas Harbor. and were engaged in offering their explanation of the hitch to the manager when Fraser arrived in what the Indians considered to be a great temper. Their explanations conflicted, and some heat was generated on both sides, but nothing more serious appeared likely 'to

About half an hour after, however, one of the Indians. James Quoksho by name, who had been specially indicted by Fraser, accosted the latter on the wharf, and, it appears, gave him the lie. This practically "clinched" them, and after Fraser had sustained the loss of his shirt sleeves Quoksho went down. Regaining his feet he came on again, but went down as before, and then, the Indian witnesses declare, Fraser kicked game between the clubs of the Seattle him in the face; but this Fraser denies to have been intentional. At any rate, when Quoksho stood up again the blood was flowing down his face, and the sight so enraged the crowd of Indians, by this time assembled, that had not Fraser's brother Frank pulled him quickly into the carpenter's shop would most likely have been killed. As it was, the door was battered with huge billets of cordwood, but fortunately all the efforts made to force it failed, and

the Indians retired. Quoksho was taken to his cabin, where he lay groaning, and, to all appearance, dying, while Fraser returned unmolested to his station. Everything seemed quiet at the Harbor when the white constable arrived on the scene, and as there was no information laid before

the magistrate no arrests were made. Quoksho's tribe, the Kincoliths, were vorking at the B. C. Canning Co., on the other side of the river, where late in the evening the news reached them that their tribesman had been "brutally murdered" by Fraser, and that neither the magistrate nor the constable had taken any notice of the occurrence. The excitement aroused by this report was intense, and a canoe full of Indians set out for Fraser's station to take vengeance. Seeing this the native constables of Kincolith, six or seven in number, hurried also into a canoe with handcuffs and batons, and, reaching the station first, had Fraser handcuffed before he knew where he was. This they did with considerable violence, and one of the crowd laid open the prisoner's temple with a large stone. They took him to Kincolith, where they kept him in custody until the following day.

On Friday, June 30th, the case when the evidence all went to show on the wharf. Quoksho was in court, around his head, appeared hearty enough, while Fraser, with a bloody bandage also had been pretty hardly used. He was, this did not satisfy the Indians, wno thought he ought to be fined \$100. They also fancied that partiality had been shown to the white man, and thus worked themselves up into an "ugly" state of mind, which found expression in threats of retaliation by a united strike

of all the fishermen on the river. Fraser had a strong case against the Kincolith constables and they knew it. Some of them declared they would neither obey summons or warrant, and all the Indians on the river stood by them. They, however, wisely visited the Indian agent without delay, and Mr. Todd at once came up to the Naas on his steamer the Vigilant, accompanied by Mr. Wiliscraft and Mr. Alexander, two justices of the peace. In addition to the agent we had, therefore, three mag-

istrates on the bench The court sat on Wednesday, the 5th, for preliminary inquiry, the native constables with one exception voluntarily appearing before it. But owing to the absence of one nothing could be done but issue summonses for the following These summonses were served during the afternoon, but it appeared

improbable that they would be attended The missionaries, however, used all their influence towards bringing about a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and a few of the Indians also had the good sense to advise submission. Fraser meanwhile wished to withdraw the charge, but it was considered better to let the case come forward.

On the 6th, therefore, the court sat again and all the Indians implicated answered to their names, pleaded guilty, presented a petition in which they urged the plea that it was to save Fraser from being murdered that they arrested him and detained him in custody, and wound up by throwing themselves on the mercy of the court. Archdeacon Collison, who acted as interpreter, made a very effective speech in their favor, and Mr. Todd, who did not sit on the bench, also spoke in their behalf.

The court, while insisting on the serious nature of the offence, severely reprimanded them and fined each \$5 and \$2.50 costs. The fines were at once paid and the utmost satisfaction evinced all around at the result. Mr. Frederick Allen, a member of the Kincolith council, was then permitted to address the council, and made a speech which would have made its mark in the English house of commons. The court was then closed, and Fraser and the Indians shook hands, calling each other good men and true; and thus happily terminated a very serious affair, which at one time promised to upset the work of the Naas canneries and bring the white community into conflict with the Indians.

The thanks of the whole province are due to Mr. Todd, the Indian agent, and also to Messrs. Williscraft, Alexander and Woods for the prompt and prudent way in which they dealt with the case; and if everything might be told which could be told, the missionaries would perhaps come in for a large slice of the cake.

OBSERVER

THE NEW SCHOOLS.

Sites and Plans for the New Edifices

At a regular meeting of the school board last night a letter from T. B. Norgate re drawing classes and a letter from E. T. O'Sullivan, principal of the Business College, offering to instruct public school scholars in the practical branches for a salary of \$125 per month. were tabled for further consideration. The resignation of Miss A. E. Carmichael as senior monitor of James Bay

school was accepted. Letters from D. Grahame re teaching and from Mr. St. Clair re athletic instruction, were tabled.

The question of promotions from the Central School annex was discussed. An ppinion prevailed that there was somehing not quite right and it was decided to bring the matter to the notice of the superintendent of education. Applications for positions as teachers

were tabled. Miss Cameron was granted an extension of holiday. Monthly reports showed average daily attendance of 1552.26; average actual at-

tendance, 1529.43; pupils actually attending, 1793 The committee of the whole on ward school sites and plans reported as fol-

lows Your committee beg to report that they have considered these subjects at meetings held on June 26, July 3, July 7, 8, and 12, and beg to report in reference to the plans as follows:

1. The committee selected nine of the designs and submitted them to Mr. Fripp, architect, of Vancouver, for his report thereon. 2. The report of that gentleman is as

Report on designs submitted in compe

tition for the two schools to be erected in Victoria for the Victoria school trus-Having examined the whole of the de-

signs submitted in this competition, I nsider that the trustees have selected the best two sets of drawings for final consideration, and that those rejected have failed to keep within the conditions or to fulfill the requirements; one of those rejected designs, No. 14, shows a simple and effective plan, but the stairs are of insufficient width, a second staircase should have been provided: unfor tunately the author sends no basement plan, and as this floor contains boys' and girls' playrooms, lavatories, latrines and heating, this omission is fatal, and the trustees are quite justified in rejecting the design.

The two remaining sets of plans. though varying much in character, are fairly level in merit, only one being distinctly superior to the others, and after a careful comparison I consider that No. 11. No. 5 B and No. 8 most nearly meet the requirements, and suggest that they be awarded first, second and third plans respectively in the order named.

No. 11-The best and most complete set of plans submitted. The class rooms are approached through wide and light corridors, with separate stairs for boys and girls, and a central stair for teachers. visitors and extra means of exit in case of fire or panic, the safety of the children having been thoughtfully provided for Cloak rooms for each class room near the stairs, rooms for reception, recitation Quoksho vs. Fraser was brought before and the accommodation of the principal the resident magistrate, R. I. Woods, are also conveniently arranged; the basement shows ample latrine and lavatory that there would have been no disturb- accommodation, play rooms, etc., the laance had not Quoksho accosted Fraser | trine being approached through open air passages or covered ways; the assembly and, with the exception of a bandage room is on the third floor, with a central and two side stairways, affording most necessary means of exit, a detail too around his head, looked like a man who much neglected by the other competitors; the elevations are in good proportion and however, fined \$5 and \$2.50 costs, but the perspective is the strongest drawing shown in the competition.

No. 5. B-This author has adopted a system of central rotunda octagon on plan: stairs and class rooms radiating as from a centre, a convenient arrangement; the stairs are well lighted, and book stores, cloak rooms, recitation and principal's rooms are also provided; lavatories, etc., and play rooms are in the basement.

I would urge that provision be made for a second stair to the assembly room

in the attic. The elevations are well balanced and pleasing. I would suggest that the author's proposition of finishing the central bay with a tower, as shown in his perspective, be adopted.

No. 8.—Gives us a simple arrangement of class rooms very similar in some respects to No. 14, but with assembly room on ground floor, with ceiling on level of first floor ceiling. The plan is a good one, but the elevations are weak and poorly drawn. The design, beyond the plan, is uninteresting.

No. 3, B.—Thin, unfinished drawings, the plans are not fully considered: the front elevation is weak; a considerable portion of the vestibule is occupied with waiting room, lighted only by borrowed lights.

No. 3, C.-Somewhat similar front elevation, with a more pronounced tower, but the central corridor is awkwardly divided into two by a partition; in the basement the lavatories, etc., are apparently separated from playrooms by this partition; neither of these plans convey much information, and are distinctly inferior to the others reserved for final consideration.

No. 5, A.-Pleasing elevation, plans similar but inferior to No. 5, B, by same author, as the rotunda and stairs would be dark. No. 7.-Good elevation and perspect-

The class rooms in some cases are bady cut off from the stairs, which is very risky, and might have fatal results in case of fire; and stairs are all in one corridor and are really no better than one large staircase except for the separating of the sexes: fire in one end of the corridor would probably render both stairs unsafe. The stairs to girls' lavatory, etc., would be dark.

The arrangement of the lavatories, w.

c.'c, etc., is good. The class rooms are well planned except for the wardrobes (or cloak rooms) above mentioned, and the teachers'

rooms are small and irregular. No. 10.-Very similar in plan to No. 7, but the class rooms are even more dangerously mixed up with the wardrobes, which absolutely fences the stairs off. The assembly room in this, as in No. 7, has but one stairway.

No. 13.—This design shows a central octagonal rotunda, with class rooms and stairs disposed round same, a sound and economical arrangement. The assembly hall is an irregular and illplaced apartment in the attic, the platform is placed near the main stairs and in the most lighted part of the room; altogether the attic is not made the most of, much space being lost in useless lofts. There are, however, two staircases in the assembly room. The elevations and perspective are thinly and rather feebly drawn and scarcely do justice to the design.

It is to be observed that many of the competitors advise the heating and sanitation of the building by the Smead-Dowd system. One report (No. 7) is accompanied by a printed report cut from a Winnipeg paper endeavoring to prove the superiority of the S. D. sysem. I would, with all respect to the competitors, point out that where the health of children is concerned, especially so in places where they are to congregate in large numbers, no system that is not absolutely above all suspicion should be used. In this case theres city drainage provided, rendering unecessary the great feature of the S. D. system; secondly, many eminent hygienic authorities condemn the use of hot air absolutely for schools, asylums and hospitals; thirdly, the climate of Victoria is so much milder than that of the Eastern cities where the S. D. system has been chiefly in use that a less violent means of heating is required; fourthly, no whisper of suspicion has been heard against warming by hot water. Is it wise, therefore, where the health of children is concerned, to use a system about which there is any serious conflict of expert testimony?

R. McKAY TRIPP, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

3. After consideration of the above report the committee resolved that the order of merit of the plans should be: 1-No. 11.

20-No. 8. 3-No. 5 B. 4-No. 7.

5-No. 10. 6-No. 13. 7-No. 5 A 8 and 9-No. 3 B and C.

4. It was resolved that the buildings hould be erected by different architects. and that in the event of the building in accordance with any plan selected not being able to be erected for the sum nam ed in the conditions, that plan should be thrown out and the choice shall pass to the next in order of merit.

It was resolved that plans 11 and S be accepted as the two best plans for the school buildings submitted to the board, and it was further resolved that plans No. 5 B and 7 be the alternative plans, in the order named, in the event that either of the buildings according to the first named plans could not be erected for the sum named in the conditions. In selecting these plans the committee has not considered the relative merits of s systems of heating, leaving that for the board to determine. reference to sites, the committee beg to report having offered Mr. Erb \$7000 for the lot offered by him, being lot 12, containing two acres, on Douglas street, and that the offer had been accepted by Mr. Erb, subject to the payment of \$100 to the present tenant for immediate possession, the payment of which has been agreed to by the committee. The committee also beg to report having offered \$7000 for lots 1, 2 and 3, of city lots 1754-5-6, containing seven-tenths of an acre, with building on it, situate on the corner of Park road and Michigan street, and that no reply has yet been received to this offer, though one is expect-

ed at an early date. Trustee Marchant moved the adoption of the report. His own judgment had been to adopt plans other than those He did not think in accord with the committee on the James Bay school site, but would support the

Trustee Yates did not favor the report. He stated that it was not intended to take plan No. 8 as it was, but to change the elevation. Why not change any of the other plans and adopt them? Trustee Saunders repretted that Mr.

Yates had not heard Mr. Tripp's opinion on Saturday evening that No. 8 had the best arrangement. Plans Nos. 11 and 8 were then accept-

No 11 was that of Soule & Day, and No. 8 of W. Ridgway Wilson. The other competitors were: 1.-E. J. Hewlings.

2.-A. Maxwell Muir. 3.—E. Mallandaine, Jr. 4.-William Farmer. 5.-S. M. Goddard.

6.-Frank Freer. 7.—Thos. Hooper. 9.-S. Maclure. 10.—Thos. Hooper.

12.-(No envelope accompanied plans.) 13.—Shroeder & Enoch. 14.—(No envelope accompanied plan.) Specifications were instructed to be

lrawn up for repairs to the city schools. Trustee Marchant reported re application for a school at Oakland, that the number of pupils in the neighborhood entitled the petitioners to a school, and that the matter be considered when the funds permitted.

Trustees Marchant and Wilson were appointed to inquire into the question of specialists and report. Board adjourned at 10:20 o'clock.

-Long vacation in the law courts will be gin on August 1 and last for two monfas.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

OL. 8-NO. 52. WHOLE NUMBER, 44

Rev. Alfred Ream of the Habeas C

CHIEF REFORE

California and Ca Abdu

The Chief Justice Ren Expert Evidence of fornia and Instru Not Handed Over -A Remand of Th Rev. Alfred Ream

jailor from the provin the court house exac pointed for the appe o'clock was the hour minutes elapsed befo Chief Justice Begbie, meanwhile was pacing first floor of the cour attired as usual in black tie. He spoke jail saying that it w and better than he he suggested that there more variety. The with every considerarules permitted. He in jail but was putting ably by reading. He in Victoria, but not it in prison. Reams paper man about the He was glad to hear was well, and did n that he might be ta of Sheriff Warfield

The court assemb Mr. Taylor and M Reams and Mr. L cuted. The case brought tice was an appeal Justice Drake. Th it had not been pr was a crime in the and that this was

taken down to Calif

mittal was illegal been proved. Mr. Taylor conte been proved that against California The evidence tak asked to be put in

The court consen Mr. Taylor quot that it was necessar offence for which a dicted was an off which it was come tice but to Californ of California was r not be assumed tha Canadian courts w look at foreign stat law by experts. prove by American the facts of Americ The Chief Justice to the American t not be given up un proved against the tries, the place of place from which question was wh ment overrode the mentary to it. the United State

the American tre Mr. Taylor con country might as charging murder. ered. Murder wa But it would be i he had committed try from which l he could be charg extradited, and country from whi prosecuted on ano not an offence in • he was a fugitive the ends of the Ex

Geary Act was con

fact that it was

of California. for the arrest of in evidence. The court aske rant and said th It charged Ream that was all. Mr. Crease pl tradition act it proving of the only necessary t

Mr. Crease said

essary to produce

crime in Canada. The court aske be a crime if a girl of 20 years ed 18 years in had taken refuge Mr. Crease sta duty of the mag the law. The court agree ded that it was uting attorney t Mr. Crease the would be done to found guilty.

Justice Begbie uting attorney, right to interfere man. Mr. Jus Reams, guilty he law of Cana found about the fornia. When nterfered with to be proved. not obliged to p Mr. Crease

The court told Mr. Taylor cl vas wrongly iss The court said wrongly issu uire into the a

of surrender si

ustice.

Mr. Taylor the he extradition

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