Along the Waterfront

Aorangi Sails This Morning For Australia—Ship Florence Arrives.

Steamer Rosalie Bumps Against the E. & N. Bridge—Forester In Port.

The waterfront had a less animated appearance yesterday than is its wont. The steamer Rosalie caused some excitement in the morning by her collision with the E. & N. railway swing bridge, but the inner harbor was quiet otherwise. At the Outer wharf the steamer City of Puebla sailed for San Francisco, after loading her local freight and embarking passengers, and the freight for the outward bound Australian liner Aorangi was placed in the shed in readiness for her sailing this morning, she having been delayed in sailing from Vancouver owing to the tardy arrival of the Pacific express. The Aorangi left Vancouver last night, and will sail from the Outer wharf this morning. She has a good cargo of machinery, and general merchandise, and will have one of the largest mails ever carried from this port by the liners bound to the Antipodes. At the Victoria Postoffice there are about 200 bags of United States mails made up at Seattle for shipment by her to Australasian points. This is the second shipment of United States mails made from the Victoria postoffice, the practice having been commenced on the sailing of the last outbound steamer. In addition to the large consignment of United States mails there is a good-sized local mail. The parcel post mail is still made up in Vancouver, however, and Victorians are obliged to send their parcels for shipment to Honolulu, and the Antipodes to Vancouver one day in advance of the sailing of the steamer, in order to catch the mail steamers. The parcels cannot be sent through the local post office on the date of the sailing of the steamer from this port, which is a great disadvantage. The passengers who sail from here by the steamer are J. H. Philpot and wife, and the Misses Philpots, bound to Sydney; J. Geary, of Woodstock, for Brisbane; Mrs. Davidson and Miss O. Davidson, Mrs. Pistolesi, Mrs. P. and Miss C. Blackman, and Master Blackman, all for Honolulu.

The collision between the steamer Rosalie and the swing bridge occurred yesterday morning as the Rosalie was steaming through into the upper harbor. It seems that there was a drift log across the steamer's bows, and in sheering to avoid the log, the signals from the bridge failed to work correctly, and the steamer struck the piles on which the bridge rests when open, with her starboard bow, and sheering off went over and struck the iron pillar nearest the upper harbor, on which the bridge rests when closed, and knocking the cement filled iron pillar out of plumb, she caused the breaking of the two iron cross pieces and some of the lateral rods. The steamer's bow was also injured, and some stanchions carried away. The bridge could not be closed as a result of the injuries received, and workmen are busy repairing the damages. The steamer returned to Seattle on time.

The steamer City of Puebla, which sailed last night from the Outer wharf for San Francisco, had a small-sized cargo, and an average number of passengers. From Victoria she took a small freight, including a consignment of hair seals for San Francisco. The passengers who embarked here were as follows: Mrs. P. L. Vucanovich, Mrs. J. Poly, L. Vucanovich, Mrs. S. J. Garrison, Misses K. and D. Deane, Miss Ora Sweeny, Mrs. H. M. Davis, W. McGregor and C. L. Vucanovich.

The only arrival from the sea yesterday was the ship Florence, which passed up to Comox from San Francisco, after calling at William Head. The Florence left San Francisco on March 19, and had a fair passage up from the Golden Gate, making the voyage in 10 days. The bark Senator, which passed into the Straits on Thursday from Greenock, with a cargo of general merchandise for Seattle, was towed up yesterday, and a report from Carmanah says there is another bark, too far away to distinguish whether it is loaded or not, in the Straits.

MARINE NOTES.

The schooner Forester arrived in port last night from San Francisco. The Forester is one of the schooners chartered to carry mining props from the nearby islands to Santa Rosalia for use in the mines there. She had a comparatively good passage up from San Francisco, and leaves today for Denman island to load her cargo of props in tow of the tug Albion.

A despatch from San Francisco says news of the loss of the whaling bark Kathleen, of New Bedford, by a collision with a whale off the coast of Brazil, on March 17, has been received at the Merchants' Exchange.

Neah Bay Indians, returning from the coast south of Cape Flattery, report the beach strewn in places with a large amount of wreckage, consisting of pieces of boats, oars, spars and rigging from vessels. They say that since their recollection they never saw such a large amount of wreckage. At Quillayute, in a pile of wreckage, a life buoy was found with the name "Matteawan" on it.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR McMILLAN.

Governor of Manitoba Visiting Relatives in the City.

Among Thursday's arrivals from the Mainland were Lt.-Col. the Hon. David H. McMillan, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and Miss McMillan, who are guests of His Honor's sister, Mrs. Ben Gordon, Fairfield. Governor McMillan has visited the city on several former occasions and is well known to many Victorians, who hold him in the highest esteem.

He is one of the pioneers of Manitoba, having served under Col. Garnet Wolseley in the Red River Expedition of 1870. After completing his military service he established himself in the milling business in Winnipeg, and in 1879 was elected to represent a city constituency in the provincial legislature. He entered the Greenway cabinet as minister of finance in 1889, and continued in office until 1899, when the government was defeated. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of his adopted province in 1900, the choice being universally approved. He saw active service again in 1885, in the Northwest rebellion, in which he served as major in the 95th Manitoba Grenadiers.

The Governor and Miss McMillan will remain in the city for a short time before returning to Winnipeg.

A DAUGHTER'S CRUEL JOKE.

Palmerston Reporter.

A story is being told of a young lady not many miles from Tara, who found a package of love letters that had been written to her mother by her father before they were married. The daughter saw that she could have a little sport, and read them to her mother, substituting her own name for that of her mother and a fine young man for that of her father. The mother jumped up and down in her chair, shifted her feet, and seemed terribly disgusted and forbade her daughter to have anything to do with a young man who would write such sickening and nonsensical stuff to a girl. When the young girl handed the letters to her mother to read the house became so still that one could hear the grass growing in the back yard.

PLEASURES OF TRAVEL.

How the Trains Were Stalled in North Dakota Blizzards.

St. Paul, April 2.—Passengers arriving today on a Great Northern train due last Friday, tell of being snowbound for four days and five nights on the prairies of North Dakota, in the worst blizzard the Northwest has seen in many years, with only food enough for two frugal meals a day, and with such a small amount of fuel that the ladies had to wrap themselves in blankets and the men had to wear their overcoats day and night, to keep from freezing. Late Thursday afternoon the train crawled out of Williston in the hope of being able to reach Minot, some 14 miles east, before night. About midway at a place called Ray, where there is only a siding, a water tank and a coal shed stood, the train stalled. The engineer started the engine back to Williston for aid, taking the conductor along, but the engine got stuck in a drift in a cut near town and had to be abandoned.

This left the train of eight coaches and about 250 passengers alone on the siding, with all communication cut off.

There was an incipient riot on the first day. Second-class passengers insisted that they must have as much or more food than others, and as they were in larger numbers and had more ravenous appetites, it was difficult to confine them to their quota.

The first-class passengers insisted that the women and children should be fed and taken care of first, and, after some argument, the second-class passengers were prevailed upon to subside.

Monday evening Prof. Colgrove, of the University of Washington, who had been despondent, cut his throat with a razor. There was a physician on the train, but he had no instruments, and it became absolutely necessary to get communication with one of the neighboring towns. The passengers desperately broke open everything in the train chest. In the conductor's box they found a telegraph instrument. A young electrician faced the blizzard, tapped one of the wires and attached the instrument, notifying the operators at both Minto and Williston of what had occurred.

A snow plow was started from each place in front of an engine, bearing a surgeon. The one from Minto, after a hard night's work, reached the scene early the following morning, and the wounded man was removed on the first train to St. Paul, where he was cared for at the city hospital. The almost famished passengers, who had suffered from the cold and exposure, were given food and warm berths in the first train pushed through the drifts. The rotary plow made one trip through the drift between Ray and Minto, but the snow piled in so rapidly that it was necessary for the rotary to pass through again and then precede the passenger through the cuts. Prof. Colgrove's jugular vein is partially severed. It is not believed he can recover. He had been ill and had decided to spend a month with friends and relations at Hamilton, N.Y.

The Fraser River Bridge

Mr. Waddell Gives a Few Interesting Details Regarding New Structure.

A Remarkable Example of Bridge Engineering—Very Difficult Work.

Mr. J. A. L. Waddell, consulting engineer and designer of the New Westminster bridge, left for his home at Kansas City last night. Speaking to a Colonist reporter yesterday, Mr. Waddell expressed himself as well satisfied with all that had been done up to the present in connection with the bridge. He was convinced that the contractors for the sub-structure, Messrs. Armstrong, Morrison and Balfour, are in every way capable of performing the work, possessing all the knowledge and experience necessary to carry it to successful completion. He had gone into every detail of the work with the contractors, discussing every difficulty, and found them in every instance prepared to cope with every possible contingency. The work of putting in the sub-structure will be one if not the greatest feats in bridge construction on the continent of America, but all the difficulties have been minimized by precautions taken in advance and the scientific methods which have been adopted.

The greatest difficulties to be overcome are the great depth of water and the strong current of the Fraser, but provision has been made to overcome these and permit of the work being carried on at any stage of water. An idea of the extreme difficulty of the work may be gleaned from the fact that one of the piers will have its foundation 50 feet below the bed of the river, which is 70 feet deep at high water at that point. The pier will be 130 feet high, only 10 feet short of the tallest pier which has been built under Mr. Waddell's supervision.

Some entirely new features will be introduced in the structure, among which a wedge-shaped span is a novel departure and unique in the history of bridge building. Mr. Waddell's plans have been so perfected that as soon as the substructure is completed the super-structure may be placed without trouble at any stage of water.

Mr. Waddell has designed and superintended the building of three bridges over the Missouri river, those at Sioux City, East Omaha and Jefferson City, and he says the Fraser river bridge is a far greater work than any of them. He has also built many bridges in Mexico and in Ohio, Texas, Louisiana and other states of the union, but from the way he spoke of the New Westminster structure, he evidently considers that it will prove one of the most creditable of all the great works which stand as monuments to his skill.

The contract calls for the completion of the bridge by July 15, 1903, and it will keep the contractors busy to fulfil their engagement.

FOR ART'S SAKE.

Mr. Boughton, the English artist, while sketching in the Alps, was one day in search of a suitable background of dark pines for a picture he had planned. He found at last the precise situation he was seeking, and best of all, says Tit-Bits, there happened to be a pretty detail in the figure of an old woman in the foreground. "I asked the old lady," say Boughton, "to remain seated until I had made a sketch of her. She assented, but in a few minutes asked me how long I should be. 'Only about a quarter of an hour,' I answered, reassuringly.

"Three minutes or so later she again asked me—this time with manifest anxiety—if I should be much longer.

"'Oh, not long,' I answered. "But why do you ask so anxiously?"

"'Oh, it's nothing,' she sadly answered, 'only I'm sitting on an ant-hill.'"

Teacher—For what is the city of Lynn noted?

Small Boy—For its great amount of seed.

Teacher—Oh, no.

Small Boy—Then where does linseed come from?—Boys of the Empire.

Mrs. Muggins—My husband is a perfect crank.

Mrs. Buggins—All husbands are, my dear.

Mrs. Muggins—But fancy a man who complains that my mustard plasters are not as strong as those his mother used to make!—Philadelphia Record.

Convention Aftermath

Sectional Work Done By the Teachers Institute on Thursday.

Miss Macfarlane Of Vancouver's Suggestions For Decorating Class Rooms

The following report of the sectional work of the Teachers' institute on Thursday morning was held over from yesterday's issue of the Colonist for lack of space:

JUNIOR GRADE SECTION.

At the Kingston street school yesterday morning Mr. Cowperthwaite's rebukes of the former day were found to bear much fruit. On that occasion many of the teachers had arrived considerably after the hour (when it had been but 10 o'clock), and by straggling in had very much interrupted the proceedings, and tended to disturb the discipline of the class. For that they had been somewhat rebuked, but yesterday, though the hour was earlier, the sixty or more teachers taking special interest in primary work, were all on time. After calling the room to order, Mr. Cowperthwaite introduced Miss Lawson, who was to take the first lesson, in a few complimentary words, saying that her work was well known to many of those present as well as to himself. He called attention to the pretty and artistic features of the room as well as to the work that covered the blackboards, which, he said, to him, with over 20 years' experience in the school room, spoke well of the quality of the work done in the school. This same feature had been very noticeable to him at the Spring Ridge school on the preceding day, as also in several others of the Victoria city schools. All, of course, could not but have their attention attracted by this work, and he trusted that his references to it would but lead the more to its marking and learning and subsequent application.

Miss Lawson, before proceeding to the subject of her lesson, which was "Language and Reading," as mentioned in the programme, showed some kindergarten methods as practised in her school. These motion songs were very well executed and were thoroughly appreciated by those present. A morning hymn was first reverently given by the class, other songs following, which were sung by the children in a way which testified to their hearty enjoyment of the exercise as well as to the care taken by Miss Lawson in training them.

The reading of the lesson entitled "The Two Kind Goats," followed, in which the teacher very cleverly led the children to read the story for themselves, first finding out all the new and difficult words. By their expressive manner of reading the pupils showed how thoroughly they understood the lesson and were interested in it.

Miss Machin, in opening the discussion, expressed her appreciation of the manner in which the lesson had been given. Much of it had depended upon the energy directed by the teacher, and it was upon just this energy that successful work depended. It was one of the great secrets of success. She differed from Miss Lawson on the matter of having simultaneous reading and some other minor points, but agreed with the rest of the gathering in finding it a most helpful lesson and carrying with it many useful suggestions.

Mr. Cowperthwaite also complimented Miss Lawson upon her work, and called attention to several little things in its course that had attracted his notice, and words of praise were also added by Miss Russell and Mr. Knupp.

Miss Macfarlane, of Vancouver, not being able to be in attendance, her paper on "School Decoration" was read by Miss Sloan, of Nanaimo.

SCHOOL DECORATION.

If we desire to have our nation a cultured one, we must begin by surrounding the children from their earliest youth with objects that will develop a love of beauty, in its best form. In this particular this nation has long been behind most others of the world. Our beautiful landscapes are disfigured by hideous constructions which have no architectural value at all. Inside our houses and public buildings we have placed many objects, that would distort any natural love of beauty that a child might be possessed of.

Ruskin, in his lectures, speaks thus: "Note the unhappy notion which has grown up in the modern English mind, that wholesome and necessary delight in what is pleasant to the eye is artistic affectation. You have the exponent of it all in the central and mighty affectation of the British Houses of Parliament. A number of English gentlemen get together to talk; they have no delight whatever in any kind of beauty; but they have a vague notion that the appointed place for their conversation should be dignified and ornamental, and they build over their combined heads the sturdiest and emptiest piece of filagree, and, as it were, eternal foolscap in freestone, which ever human beings disgraced their posterity by."

To most of us, with our ideas of architecture, undeveloped and untrained, this building seems a magnificent structure. So it is in all forms of art. If we would really understand it, we must early study the language. To Canadians, especially, most forms of art are a sealed book. We lack the opportunities that other countries enjoy in art galleries, collections of statuary, large libraries, etc. In other countries, different ages are represented by corresponding forms of building, and so architecture is naturally more impressed on the youthful mind.

To us, as teachers, is given an opportunity to counteract to a certain degree this existing state of affairs. We can at least open the eyes of those entrusted to our care to many of the forms of beauty within our reach. Let us strive to place a high standard in art and literature before our pupils, so that inartistic forms will not satisfy their minds. Historically viewed, the office of art has always been to educate the perception of beauty. The value of which is, in the greatest sense, an aid to development of the finer qualities of mind and heart. So long as we give our children nothing better to look at at school than bare walls and blackboards, and are content with imparting abstract knowledge of works of art, so long will they derive little benefit from our teaching along that line.

It is a sad fact that in the majority of homes, the attempt at art culture is almost nothing, the object of most people being to cover up the walls, never thinking of the effect of hideous combinations on the minds of the young around them. Children are very susceptible to color, form, music and beauty in nature. Every effort of art culture on our part as teachers is a step in the right direction, and will benefit not only the children, but ourselves as well. To be of any real lasting value, all knowledge of this sort must be given to the pupils in concrete form. Within the last few years an awakening to the necessity of this has taken place. No one is surprised nowadays at the suggestion of beautifying the schoolroom.

And now for ways and means. A great many difficulties beset the beginner in this direction. The wherewithal to provide material is the first and greatest. Is there no way of interesting the parents and school trustees in this work in our own province? So many ladies, in clubs and individually, contribute handsomely to hospitals, homes, and even jails, to alleviate human suffering and sin, which might, to a great extent be lessened if more was done for the children in the beginning of life; help of this kind having been given to schools in Toronto, California and other places. Are people in British Columbia less interested and intelligent than in these places? No one could fail to see that the providing of these materials must not be left altogether to the teachers. At the same time, what do any of us do to interest the public in these matters?

Flowers have always been the first and most important helps in decoration. By flowers, I mean well grown, healthy-looking plants, in good pots, and well arranged bouquets of beauty. Beautiful prints of flowers that do not grow here are also of great value, not only for decoration, but in our geography and plant lessons. Then reproductions of the great masters, and many more modern artists, may be obtained at a very moderate price. Very pretty plaster casts are also to be had at small cost. There is no lack of material, if only the desire for this improvement could be awakened.

The following are suggestions for a model room: To begin with, the entrance to our school rooms might be made, with good effect, something more than a passageway. Entering the room the eye rests on softly tinted walls and harmonious ceiling, instead of the trying glare of whitewash. The light is further softened, but not at all obscured, by dainty sash curtains, and blinds properly adjusted. The darkness of the blackboard is relieved by a frieze of colored pictures of birds and animals, providing illustrations for all our natural history lessons. This frieze is made by pasting heavy cartridge paper of desired shade, and width, along the walls, and mounting on it the pictures.

Occupying a prominent place on the front wall is a good portrait of our sovereign, and around it is artistically draped a large-sized silk Union Jack. Small flags of other nations are disposed above the doorways, in groups, which represent the countries of the different continents. This device, for interesting the primary grades in other lands, has been found successful. Some half dozen or more large pictures, representing important historical events in the history of our great Empire are hung in good lights on the front and right walls. These had been presented by the city, and great care had been taken to select themes within the grasp of the children of this grade. Between these are hung groups of the five-cent Perry Pictures, a series of the most noted paintings in the world. These are taken down from time to time, and exchanged with the teachers of other grades, thus giving the children a wider knowledge of the world's artists. On the right hand of the windows of the back room the space is occupied by portraits of famous statesmen and generals. On the left hand side we find the poets' corner, with many pictures of authors, whose writings are found in the school books, and also a few illustrations from their most celebrated works. Below these windows small book shelves hold the childrens' story books for use on rainy days. Between the windows on the left side of the room were brackets supporting plaster casts. Several plants in flower added the finishing touches to this homelike room.

Innumerable variations could be carried out with these and similar materials; and no one could doubt that any child would be more kindly and courteous, and altogether more refined, in a room of this description. If parents and trustees could only be found to look into this phase of child development, and to co-operate with the teachers, what a revolution would take place in the character of our young people! Surely if this matter were properly represented, the trivial expense entailed would not be allowed to stand in the way of the child's best interest. What a community would spend in one First of July decoration would make our public schools things of beauty and a joy forever.

The discussion of this paper was opened by Miss Mabel Fraser, of Vancouver, who spoke of the difficulty of procuring good pictures, etc., for the purpose, and suggested that a good deal could be done by means of seasonable drawings upon the blackboard.

After a few words by the chairman, Miss Lawson spoke at some length of the simplicity of decorations and advised that use be made of the commonest things at hand, provided that they were pretty. She considered that nothing should be rejected because it had no frame, for instance, or was even somewhat plain.

Misses Whelan and Machin and Mr. Knapp all spoke briefly to the question, and the proceedings were brought to an end by a few words from Mr. Cowperthwaite, who pointed out how important it was to have the children take an interest in the looks of the room. They should be induced, if possible, to do something themselves towards beautifying it by way of contributions, and their own work. He also expressed his great appreciation of the interest that so many had shown in the proceedings of the junior section, and after thanking the teachers for the co-operation and courtesies that they had extended to him as chairman, the meeting was dismissed.

INTERMEDIATE SECTION.

The intermediate section, over which Mr. J. D. Buchanan again presided, began its programme on Thursday morning at 9:30, in order to complete the work left over from the preceding day. This section, covering as it did, so large a part of the school work, was again attended by a very considerable proportion of the teachers, so that many of them were obliged to stand, the overflow at times stretching out into the corridors.

Mr. G. H. Knowlton's subject, "Composition and Reading," was the first one taken up. This took the form of a model lesson on reading, Mr. Knowlton taking a selection from the Third Reader, "The Gentian," for the lesson, and the assembled teachers for the class. He taught by reading and questioning and succeeded in bringing out a great deal of the meaning of the piece in a most masterly and interesting way.

A brief discussion followed, in which Mr. Knowlton came in for a good deal of praise, the chairman also pointing out how easy it was to overreach the vantage point of the class, and thus attempt senior methods in teaching intermediates.

An excellent paper on "Oral History" was then read by Miss C. P. Grenfell.

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Mr. A. M. Harper, a recent graduate of Queen's university, Kingston, then read an admirable paper on "Frontenac."

Mr. J. K. Green began the discussion and contrasted the present methods of teaching with those prevailing but a few years ago. Then the lesson, often abounding in long words, was drilled into the pupils in a most arbitrary way, with the result that odd phrases perhaps stuck in the mind, but the general trend of an article or lesson was frequently passed over.

J. A. Coates pointed out how useful this sort of work was from the teacher's standpoint. Its value to them consisted of the training given in its preparation, and also in the developing of the faculty of rehearsing a narrative. Messrs. McDonough, of Delta, and Dougan, of Vancouver, also added their tributes to the excellence of Mr. Harper's work.

"McLellan and Ames' Arithmetic" was the next topic to be reached. It was in the hands of H. B. King, of New Westminster, who gave a most interesting quarter of an hour of blackboard work. Mr. King pointed out that the system of the book was based upon the psychological theory of number elaborated in "The Psychology of Number" by McLellan and Dewey. This theory is that number is a product of the way in which the mind deals with objects in the process of making a vague whole definite. Number thus is the result of measurement, some unit being employed, the times of repetition of which constitute number. Numerical ideas, in consequence, should be developed and numerical relations learned by actual measurements. Further advantages of the book lie in the way in which the essential similarity of all forms of reduction is shown; the identity of ratio, fractions, decimals and percentage; the use made of intuitions in arithmetical processes; the use of the metric system, both for its practical value and as leading to decimal notation; and, not least of all, its complete harmony with the general ideas of algebra.

In the discussion which followed, and related chiefly to the text book, which is the one at present used by this grade in the schools, Leonard Tait called attention to many of the new features of the book, while Mr. Hand criticized very freely the method adopted in this book for teaching addition and subtraction.

SENIOR SECTION.

In this section the work of the preceding day was resumed by Mr. Hindle's continuing the discussion upon Mr. Pattison's paper on "History."

Principal Burns added the suggestion that a greater prominence might be given in this grade to the lives of great men whose acts filled so many of the pages historical. He did not consider that these classes required much instruction upon the philosophy of history. That was quite abstract and the pupils of the public schools required instruction in the concrete, rather than philosophies.

Mr. Clarke, of Duncaus, suggested several excellent methods of teaching this subject, while Mr. Cairns, of Chilliwack, offered some remarks upon the effect of the study of this subject in "making people wise."

The programme for the day was then commenced by a paper by Miss A. E. Fraser. "The Teaching of English: Should It Be Analytic or Synthetic?" was its theme, and the first assistant of the South Park school handled it exceedingly well. English, Miss Fraser held, included the subjects of literature, grammar, composition and history. Its study should give culture and the correct use of language. Speech is an index of character. Literature is the storehouse of the best thoughts and ideas of the writers of the past. Its study appeals to the emotions and the feelings of the better side of life. "Reading maketh the full man." Some learn the use of good language by force of association; yet there must be a grammar, to furnish the court of appeal, and so comes this analysis of the sentence, showing the relation of its words, and also the synthesis in bringing the words and phrases together. The latter comes first. Thus it followed that the reading of good literature and the analysis of such, brought endless assistance to the composing of the theme. Technical grammar, too, was most useful and necessary for good work in compositions, and made provision for the proper arrangement of the results of the analysis. Her opinion that both were requisite and that neither method would produce the highest results when used exclusively, was well demonstrated, and met with the approval of most of those present.

In the subsequent discussion, in which Messrs. Miller, Hindle, Shelton, J. M. Campbell and Miss Cameron took part, the remarks drifted into the consideration of Longfellow's "Evangeline" as a good poem for a model of this sort.

Thos Leith, of Vancouver, followed with a paper on "Geography," which was well received.

An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In the High school section, Mr. Hunter of Nanaimo, presided and a paper by Mr. R. J. Clark on English subjects in the High school was read by Mr. R. G. Gordon and discussed very fully. This was followed by papers by Mr. Knowlton on the educational value of Natural Science, and "A Footnote to Botany," by Mr. Henry, both of which brought up interesting discussions.

SALE OF WORK AND PING PONG

St. James Entertainment Opens With Large Attendance and Exciting Sport.

The ping-pong tournament and sale of work under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. James' church, commenced yesterday afternoon and continued during the evening. St. James' Hall, where the entertainment is being held, is prettily decorated with flags and bunting; to the right and left of the entrance are pretty stalls, while the ping-pong tables are arranged in line in the main hall. The fancy work stalls are very pretty, and the skillful work of the ladies is displayed in a most tempting manner.

The left hand stall is in charge of Miss H. McKay and the Misses K. and F. Finlayson. This pretty stall is elegantly constructed of flags and bunting, an Irish flag being prominent. Delicious candy, choice flowers, and beautiful fancy work are offered for sale. Mrs. Byrn and Mrs. P. W. Thomas preside over the right hand stall, where fancy work and flowers find ready purchasers. The refreshment department is situated on the platform, where afternoon tea was served. The games in the ping-pong tournament were well contested, and the semi-finals and finals, which take place today are expected to prove very exciting. The results during yesterday afternoon and evening were as follows: Ladies singles—Miss Janion beat Miss E. Walbran, 6-1, 6-1; Miss B. Irving beat Miss N. Lugrin, 6-1, 6-0; Miss R. Smith beat Miss A. Russel by default; Miss F. Brown beat Mrs. Joule, 6-2, 6-4; Miss Russell beat Mrs. S. Spain by default; Mrs. Trunen beat Miss E. Lawson, 6-2, 6, 6-2; Miss Hildige beat Miss Miss Phipps by default; Miss Brown beat Miss A. Russell 6-0, 6-6; Miss Rickaby beat Mies Wollaston, 6-2, 6-2; Miss Drummond beat Miss Hardie 6-1, 5-6, 6-2; Miss Brown beat Miss B. Irving 5-6, 6-0, 6-4; Miss Drummond beat Miss H. Prevost 6-3, 5-6, 6-4; Miss L. Lugrin beat Miss E. Kains 6-0, 6-0; Miss C. Jay beat Miss E. Green, 6-1, 6, 6-2; Miss Spain beat Miss L. Nelson 6-3, 6-3; Miss B. Irving beat Miss R. Smith 6-2, 4-6, 6-1; Miss M. Wollaston beat Miss Sweet 6-0, 6-0; Miss M. Rickaby beat Miss M. Hall 6-0, 6-0; Miss Hardie beat Miss A. Shears 6-2, 6-3; Miss Brown is now in the semi-finals. The games between Miss Drummond and Miss H. Prevost, Miss Drummond and Miss Hardie, Miss Trimen and Miss E. Lawson were all very exciting and most keenly contested.

The following were the results in the gentlemen's singles: Master R. Bamford beat Dr. Garesche 6-1, 6-5; C. Vernon beat G. Goddard 6-1, 6-4; Mr. Carr Hilton beat Mr. Lawson by default; O. Cookson beat H. A. Taylor 6-0, 6-0; J. Leeming beat R. Janion 6-0, 6-0; S. J. Patton beat F. C. White 6-4, 6-1; G. A. Taylor beat H. Gartley 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; L. B. Trimen beat W. Goddard 6-1, 4-6, 6-4; V. Wolfenden beat Mr. Routh 6-2, 6-3; F. Burrell beat R. White 6-2, 5-6, 6-2; J. P. Falls beat Capt. Clarke by default; J. Cornwall beat C. Bunting by default; J. Hart beat J. D. Pemberton by default; W. Heath beat J. Cornwall 6-2, 6-2; W. York beat T. E. Wooldridge by default; J. Dennison beat B. Wilson 6-2, 2-6, 6-3; Master R. Bamford beat C. Vernon, 6-1, 9-2; J. Leeming beat S. J. Patton 6-5, 6-2; J. Cornwall beat J. P. Falls 6-2, 6-4; W. Yorke beat J. Dennison 6-2, 6-2; W. Yorke beat J. Hart 6-2, 6-3. Today Bamford plays Cookson, Leeming plays the winner of Taylor versus Trimen; J. Cornwall plays the winner of Burrell and Wolfenden and the winner of Cornwall and Burrell or Wolfenden plays Yorke. The winner of Bamford versus Cookson plays Leeming or the winner of Taylor versus Trimen. Some fine games were witnessed yesterday. Leeming and Patton were pretty well matched; Patton secured five games to his opponent's none in the first set, but by means of brilliant play, Leeming captured the set and the following one, thus winning the match. Leeming's backhanded cut was greatly admired. Little Bamford, one of the South Park school boys, beat Dr. Garesche by means of some splendid play. He will be a formidable opponent to the experts. The match between F. Burrell and R. White was a very long one. Mr. Burrell finally proved too steady for his opponent, and won with two sets to one.

Play starts tomorrow at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

A concert was given during the evening, when the following ladies and gentlemen contributed selections: Mrs. Young, Mrs. Belyea, Miss Wilson, Mr. W. York, Mr. Williams and Master Taylor.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

Extraordinary Yarn Published by a Pro-Boer Paper.

London, April 2.—The Morning Leader publishes the alleged story of the crimes which led to the court martial and execution of two Australian officers in South Africa. The Morning Leader asserts that several officers of this particular irregular corps shot natives like rats, and are even suspected of murdering men of their command against whom they had grudges. The incident which led to their court martial was the cold-blooded execution by those officers of 10 Boers, who were journeying to Peterburg with the object of surrender. It was supposed that these Boers had $20,000 with them. Actuated by cupidity, the Australians stopped the Boers, tried them by court martial, and ordered them to be shot. This was done by a squadron of the soldiers after some of the non-commissioned officers had refused to carry out the death sentence. The officer then ransacked the Boer wagon and were disgusted upon finding £20,000 was in Transvaal paper money.

The Morning Leader says further, that a German missionary a few miles distant from the scene of the execution, heard of the affair. Lieut. Hancock, one of the Australians concerned, fearing he would divulge his information, shot the missionary down. This shooting eventually led to complaint by the German consul to Lord Kitchener, who proceeded to court martial the Australians.

NEW LICENSE COMMISSIONERS

Appointments, Notices and Announcements From the B. C. Gazette.

Yesterday's issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains the following appointments, notices and announcements:

To be Licence Commissioners:

COMOX LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—Charles Henry Tarbell, of Cumberland; James A. Carthew, of Cumberland; Thomas Turnbull, of Comox.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable J. Thompson, of Cumberland.

COWICHAN LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—David Alexander, of Duncan; James Norcross, of Somenos; Donald McPherson, of Cobble Hill.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable A. H. Lomas, of Duncan.

ESQUIMALT LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—H. F. Bullen, of Oakdene, Esquimalt, J. P.; G. R. W. Stuart, of Hatley Park, Colwood; John Muir, of Sooke, J. P.

Chief Licence Inspector—Superintendent F. S. Hussey, of Victoria.

NORTH NANAIMO LICENCE

Licence Commissioners—Thomas Haggart, of Wellington; Richard Wallis, of Nanoose Bay, J. P.; Duncan A. McMillan, of Englishman's River.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable D. Stephenson, of Nanaimo.

SOUTH NANAIMO LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—James Gordon, of South Wellington; David J. Thomas, of Oyster Bay, J. P.; B. Swanton, of Extension.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable M. H. McIndoo, of Nanaimo.

NORTH VICTORIA LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—Arthur Walter, of Salt Spring Island, J. P.; William R. Armstrong, of North Saanich, J. P.; Washington Grimmer, of Pender Island.

(Acting) Chief Licence Inspector—Constable A. M. Ego, of Plumper Pass.

SOUTH VICTORIA LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—Edwin John, of South Saanich; John S. Shopland, of Victoria District, J. P.; John Sinclair, of Cadboro Bay.

Chief Licence Inspector—Sergeant Frank S. Murray, of Victoria.

CHILLIWACK LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—Joseph Ogle, of Sardis, J. P.; John L. Denholm, of Chilliwack; James S. Mercer, of Rosedale.

Chief Licence Inspector—Chief Constable R. B. Lister, of New Westminster.

DEWDNEY LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—George Alderson, of Coquitlam; J. B. Cade, of Mission; W. J. Harris, of Maple Ridge, J. P.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable A. W. Lane, of Mission.

RICHMOND LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—James Morton Drummond, of Moodyville, J. P.; John W. Weart, of Central Park, J. P.; William H. Rowling, of South Vancouver.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable Colin S. Campbll, of Vancouver.

NORTH YALE LICENCE DISTRICT

Licence Commissioners—M. P. Gordon, of Kamloops; John R. Michell, of Kamloops; John Clapperton, of Nicola.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable E. T. W. Pearse, of Kamloops.

NORTH-EAST YALE DISTRICT DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—T. J. Cummisky, of Vernon; Edwin Weddel, of Kelowna; Frederick Appleton, of Enderby.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable E. C. Simmons, of Vernon.

SOUTH-EAST YALE LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—Richard L. Cawston, of Keremeos, J. P.; A. Megrew, of Camp McKinnon, J. P.; W. Lytton Shatford, of Fairview.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable R. B. Venner, of Camp McKinney.

WEST YALE LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—Thomas Seward, of Lytton, J. P.; John Lyons, of North Bend, J. P.; John Lawrence, of Hope, J. P.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable J. F. Sayre, of Lytton.

WEST LILLOOET LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—John Marshall, of Lillooet; William Durban, of Lillooet; Robert D. Cumming, of Pavilion.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable R. A. Hume, of Lillooet.

REVELSTOKE LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—George T. Newman, of Arrowhead, J. P.; A. Olson, of Trout lake; E. A. Haggen, of Revelstoke.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable Reginald A. Upper, of Revelstoke.

SLOCAN LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners — Thomas Brown, of Sandon—A. B. O. Dockstender, of Sandon; Duncan J. Weir, of New Denver.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable J. T. Black, of New Denver.

AINSWORTH LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—Neil F. McKay, of Kaslo; E. F. Stephenson, of Kaslo; John D. Moore, of Kaslo.

Chief Licence Inspector—Chief Constable W. H. Bullock-Webster, of Nelson.

NELSON LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—A. R. M. Barrow, of Nelson; John Henry Matheson, of Nelson; James Arthur Gilker, of Nelson.

Chief Licence Inspector—Chief Constable W. H. Bullock-Webster, of Nelson.

BOUNDARY CREEK LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—E. Jacobs, of Greenwood; H. Cannon, of Grand Forks; W. B. Townsend, of Rossland, J. P.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable J. A. Dinsmore, of Grand Forks.

GOLDEN LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—G. B. McDermott, of Golden; Charles A. Warren, of Golden; Charles H. Parsons, of Golden.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable Stephen Redgrave, of Golden.

WINDERMERE LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—Samuel Beemer, of Fairmont, J. P.; Joseph Lalonde, of Athelmar; W. S. Santo, of Peterborough.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable Stephen Redgrave, of Golden.

150-MILE HOUSE LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—Robert Leland, of 150-Mile House; S. Thorne Hall, of 150-Mile House, John Barker, of Bullion.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable Fred. Rose, of 150-Mile House.

SODA CREEK LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners — W. Adams, of Soda creek; Chipman Smith, of Soda creek; Hugh P. Ross, of Chilcotin.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable Robert Pyper, of Chilcotin.

BARKERVILLE LICENCE DISTRICT.

Licence Commissioners—James Stone, of Barkerville, J. P.; James Innes, of Barkerville; William Albert Johnson, of Quesnel, J. P.

Chief Licence Inspector—Constable George Walker, of Barkerville.

George William Grant, of Victoria, has been appointed justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

George A. B. Hall, of the city of Nelson, M. D., is appointed medical officer of the provincial gaol at Nelson, vice Dr. G. H. H. Symonds, resigned.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the following:

The Ashnola Coal Co., Ltd., capital $1,000,000, in $1 shares.

The Bell Trading Co., Ltd