Weighty Problems At School Board

Motion to Alter Status of City Superintendent Eaton Is Withdrawn.

Serious Allegation Made Respecting Manner In Which Drawing Is Taught.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At a protracted meeting of the board of school trustees last evening the motion of Chairman Boggs, dealing with the separation of the offices of superintendent of city schools and secretary of the school board was withdrawn. The motion, which was considered in committee of the whole with Trustee Hall in the chair, was as follows:

"Whereas, the offices of superintendent of schools and secretary of the school board are now held by one officer; and

"Whereas, the superintendent of the city schools appears to be responsible only to the educational department, although appointed and paid by the school board;

"Whereas, the board, having been elected by and are responsible only to the electors of Victoria, should have as its secretary an officer free and independent of the educational department; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the two offices of superintendent of the city schools and secretary of the school board shall be separate and distinct from the first day of October, and that Mr. F. H. Eaton be informed that his services as secretary of the school board shall upon that date cease."

In introducing the motion Trustee Boggs said: "I have not asked any of the board to second my motion, but I believe it will not go wanting a seconder. The people of Victoria misunderstand the position of the school trustees, and if anything goes wrong always fly to the wrong people to make the complaint. When a business manager was appointed some time ago he was supposed to be responsible to the board, but at the present he is not; he is only advisory to the board. We have from time to time had small difficulties between the school trustees and the board of education, and tonight we have a very serious question to settle with them. Taking this into consideration, I contend that the superintendent of schools is not in an independent position, as he is one moment one thing and the next another. We have had differences and had requested that matters should be brought up. We passed resolutions stating that fire drill should be held in the schools and that the principals should notify us when the drill was held; but we have only received one report, and nothing further has been done. The board appointed S. M. Mulcahy, not for one year, but permanently, and the secretary has sent a communication to him notifying him that his services have been dispensed with, and that it will be brought up for discussion later.

Claims Task of Courtesy

"I think that out of courtesy to me as chairman he should have seen me and I would have called a special meeting to discuss the question, but he did not give me an opportunity to do so. In the new school act the 'duties of the superintendent' have been struck out. In the old act it gives the trustees power to appoint one. But it is not a necessity. The appointment of such an officer must be subject to the approval of the council of public instruction.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the board have from time to time found little things that have been passed over which should have been attended to by the secretary of the board. The work of the two offices of the board is too great and cannot be attended to. Therefore I think that it is absolutely necessary that the board should have an independent officer and move accordingly."

Trustee Mowat, in rising to second the motion, said: "It gives me great pleasure to second this motion, which I do simply that there may be a discussion on the question. Since I have been on the board I have always advocated that the offices separate and have only seen two members of the board who were opposed to the idea of having them separated."

The question then arose whether the board had jurisdiction to discuss the question after 11 o'clock, but it was finally settled by a motion that they proceed to discuss the subject.

Trustee Hall wished to know if the secretary was to be allowed to reply, or to save his reference for a later date, and it was decided to allow him the opportunity of replying at once.

Mr. Eaton's Explanation

Mr. Eaton, in opening his remarks, regarded the charges as vague and general, and thought that the resolution should have been in more specific terms. The trouble appeared to have grown out of an incident which concerned Chairman Boggs.

"I am very pleased that the question has been brought up," he said, "but would rather have had it without the preamble, as it appears that the reason for the separation of the offices is that I have not acted courteously to Chairman Boggs. I approached several of the trustees and asked them to introduce a motion to separate the offices. I have never held the two offices in a practical manner and would welcome a change. But the manner in which it is brought up at the present time appeared as a vote of want of confidence. In an interview with the press the chairman gave incidents to show why a separation would be asked for, one of which was that he did not receive an invitation to the exercises held at the Girls' Central school. The other was that I had written to S. M. Mulcahy notifying him to discontinue the drill at the Central and High schools. I did write to the Sergt.-Major, but only in the usual course of work, and if it was wrong it had not been done intentionally, but was an error in judgment. The instructor was ready to resume his duties at the commencement of the school term, and I thought that it would require a notice from the school board, and acted accordingly. I had consulted the finance committee, and they were of the same opinion as myself, and in the letter I informed him that his work last year had been highly satisfactory. It has been stated that he was on the regular staff of the school, but everything goes to show that he was not on the staff, and I acted only in the capacity of secretary of the board.

"I would like to know what the other incidents are to which the chairman refers to, as he does not do so in his motion. The words 'the superintendent is not responsible to the board' are new to me, and will be to anyone who understands the statutes. I would gladly wish to have the positions separate, for very good reason, but not that I have been disloyal to the board. If I have been discourteous to the chairman it was not intentional on my part, but I would gladly see the offices separated."

Move to Postpone

Trustee Mowat wished to postpone the discussion but it was decided to proceed.

Trustee Mrs. Jenkins thought that everything could be made right by taking out the preamble and introducing the motion separate.

Mr. Eaton thought that after the allegations had been made public it was impossible to withdraw the motion.

Chairman Boggs: In reference to the question of discourtesy, I am only following out the promises made when I was elected. I feel that as your chairman I should have been consulted. Ever since I have been chairman of the board there has been a lack of harmony between the secretary and myself. He would consult others, but not me. I do not consider myself of any more importance than others, but as your chairman I feel that I should have been consulted. It was not because I could not be seen, as I made a practice of calling at the office. I think that it was a plain act of discourtesy when he addressed the letter to the drill instructor, knowing that I was specially interested in the question of the drill. If the secretary states that he did not intend any act of discourtesy to me I am willing to withdraw the motion.

Trustee Huggett would like to see the question fairly settled and thought that the two subjects should be settled separately.

Trustee Boggs: I have said that I am perfectly willing to withdraw the motion, since I have the statement of the secretary that no discourtesy was intended.

Mr. Eaton: This I do say most emphatically: If at any time I acted in a discourteous manner toward you it was not my intention to do so.

Trustee Boggs then withdrew the motion. The committee rose and reported that the question had reached a satisfactory settlement.

South Park School

The following communication from Miss A. D. Cameron was dealt with:

Madam and Gentlemen—I wish to lay before your body a matter vitally concerning this school, and on behalf of pupils and teachers to appeal to you for protection and justice.

The half yearly departmental returns of June, 1905, gave the South Park High school entrance pupils a class percentage of 26 in drawing.

As under date of September, 1904, the report of the superintendent of education characterized the South Park drawing as "satisfactory throughout," and as this year the same book has been taught in the same way by the same teacher, I wrote to the department, asking the reason for our extraordinary marks.

The superintendent's reply was that the bookwork of the South Park pupils (in the model drawing part of it) showed evidence of ruling, and so every book of the 29 candidates had been thrown out, no marks whatever being allowed to any South Park pupil for book work.

Miss Fraser, B. A. (who had taught the drawing), and I wrote to the superintendent of education and waited upon him, assuring him verbally and by letter that the lessons had been given, as heretofore, with punctilious care, according to Mr. Blair's instructions, and asking for justice for individual pupils. We received no satisfaction. I also appealed to the minister of education, immediately upon receiving the report of the superintendent of education, laid it before the city superintendent and asked him to relieve me of my position under your board until the matter was cleared up.

Since then, under date of August 21, Mr. Blair has issued a circular report, in which he says, "In the books from a number of schools cases of ruling were obvious enough, and there cases that had probably escaped the supervision of the teacher and such, upon investigation, will, I presume, prove to have been the case in our own school. But Mr. Blair goes on to specify four schools of which South Park is one, in which he charges that "ruling was done in every book and frequently in every drawing."

My contention is this, that pupils who have disregarded the instruction of the teacher should be penalized. That is just. But it is also just that pupils who have conscientiously carried out instructions and put in fair work should be exonerated from the charge of dishonesty, and of these South Park has an overwhelming majority.

In justice to these, I specifically ask one thing from your board. I ask that the last South Park entrance class be gathered together, that new No. 4 drawing books be given them, that the drawings in dispute (seven in number) be drawn again under Miss Fraser's tuition and my supervision; and as my word regarding the honesty of the class is not convincing to the department of education, I would ask for a committee of impeachable character to see that no ruling is done.

The finished drawings can then be compared with those already handed in and a conclusion arrived at.

These children range in age from 12 to 17; they come from truth-regarding homes; and the work thus submitted, coupled with their sworn affidavits, should be convincing.

AGNES DEANS CAMERON,
Principal of South Park School.

In discussing the question, Chairman Boggs said it was a very serious matter, and one that should be settled at once. The question was being asked, "What is the matter with South Park school? Was it true that they had been dishonest in trying for the entrance examination into the High school?" The accusation had been made by Mr. Blair and supported by his fellow-examiners that actual fraud had taken place in the South Park, and North Ward and other schools of the province with regard to the drawing examination. It was the duty of the board to demand from the principals an answer whether they had carried out their instructions properly, or the education department to prove the dishonesty. The board should know who is right and who is wrong. If the education department is wrong, they should be made clear of any mistake. If the teachers were to blame, they should be severely corrected.

Trustee Mowat—We should appoint a committee to investigate the matter, and if the teachers are in the wrong it will mean their resignation. We should have it understood that it means either exoneration or resignation.

Chairman Boggs—The statement has been made, and it is our duty to exonerate them if they are right, and dismiss them if they are wrong.

Trustee Hall—Is it a matter within jurisdiction? Did Mr. Eaton examine these books, and has he any other information to give us? It is "up to us" either to make the education department acknowledge their mistake or dismiss the teachers.

Trustee Mowat—The board should take it up in an unbiassed manner and go over and examine the drawings to the best of their ability.

Trustee Huggett thought that the committee should be composed of professional men, and thought that nothing should be said in the press regarding the question.

Trustee Hall did not see why the press should be throttled. He did not desire to say whether the drawing had been done with rules or not, and thought that architects should be secured to do the work.

Trustee Huggett moved that the board request three architects to examine the drawings under discussion, relative to Miss Cameron's communication, and report to the board, without cost to the board.

It was pointed out by Trustee Mowat that, although the drawing marks had all been withheld in the majority of cases, that in no way affected the entrance examinations to the High school, for with the total marks for drawing those who failed would not have been able to make the required number of marks.

Trustee Lewis—You will get a big bill to pay. When they have made their report they will send it in with a big bill.

The motion of Trustee Huggett was then passed.

Communications

A communication from W. H. Binns, stating that he was resuming his evening classes, was received and filed.

I. St. Clair informed the board that he had held the annual swimming events as required, and the medals were all ready for presentation. During the events 38 pupils qualified for certificates. Mr. St. Clair was given two weeks' vacation.

Architect Keith reported on a number of repairs needed in the schools, which were referred to the buildings and grounds committee.

The Imperial Oil Company, Vancouver, submitted prices and samples of floor oil.

W. Ridgway Wilson submitted a supplementary proposition with regard to the Victoria West school, showing where it would be possible to erect a frame school on the present premises for $15,990, which was referred to the buildings and grounds committee for report.

Miss M. W. Williams, of the Girls' Central school, complained of the action of the superintendent of schools in stopping singing in the school. After a good deal of discussion the matter was referred to the superintendent to adjust.

After transacting some other minor business, the board adjourned.

Baron Komura Threatened

Japanese Soshi Say They Will Take Heads of He and Count Katsura.

Threatened Rising In Shantung Against Germans—Unfortunate Koreans.

Advices from Tokio state that incendiary postcards are being received at the Tokio foreign office threatening that Baron Komura will be assassinated on his return from America. The Tokio Yumiuri publishes the text of one, which says: "Baron Komura, our plenipotentiary in America, fearing Russian bluff, has made concession on concession, so that the victor of the war is as the vanquished. If this is true, we shall take off the heads of Count Katsura and Baron Komura, and take suitable steps against their coadjutors."

Among the refugees from Sakhalien in Japan is Prof. Alexief Torigony, at one time of the University of Moscow, who was imprisoned for alleged complicity in the assassination of Alexander II. in 1881. He will go to America from Japan to become a United States citizen. He stated he was innocent of any part in the killing of the Czar. Dr. Torigony was serving a life sentence at Sakhalien.

Tientsin newspapers publish news of a widespread conspiracy in Shantung to rise against the Germans on September 16. L'Impartial says each family is to provide one fighting man whose equipment will be paid by public subscription. Several thousand men are said to be ready for the rising. The Universal Gazette, a vernacular paper, calls upon the Chinese government to stop the movement.

Attempt on Dowager Empress

The lunatic who was captured in the summer palace at Pekin and who was believed to have intended to kill the Empress Dowager, has been imprisoned for life. The guards responsible for his entry into the palace were beheaded. As it was prohibited for the guards to enter the Tai Ho hall, where the man was found, the guards fished for him with long poles with hooks on the end, and so dragged him out. The man captured three days later in the palace with alleged intend to kill the Empress was beheaded.

Korean newspapers tell of a serious riot at Seoul in protest against the expropriation of fifty square miles of riverside land, embracing ten villages and 15,000 houses, by the Japanese authorities on the score of military necessity. The villagers went en masse to Seoul to protest, and were attacked by Japanese gendarmes. A riot followed, in which one gendarme was killed and many Koreans were wounded. Subsequently a mixed force of Japanese soldiers and gendarmes went to the desired district and drove out the inhabitants. The dispossession of the villagers has caused considerable distress.

NEWS NOTES OF THE DOMINION

Motion to Secure Next Church of England Synod for British Columbia.

Quebec, Sept. 13.—At the general synod today Rev. Mr. Clinton of Vancouver gave notice that he would move that the next general synod be held at Vancouver. Archdeacon Young gave notice that he would move that the next meeting be held in London.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth Beall was burned to death in her house on Shannon street this morning. The woman got up at 4 o'clock to light a lamp. It is supposed that she went into an epileptic fit, to which she was subject, and dropped the lamp, which set fire to the bed-clothes. The house was very slightly damaged.

The car barns of the Mimico branch of the Metropolitan railway, located west of the city limits, were struck by lightning last night and completely destroyed. There were five cars in the barns, and these also were destroyed. The loss is between $25,000 and $30,000, fully covered by insurance.

During 1904 there arrived in Ontario from all countries 20,000 immigrants, 60 per cent. being from over seas and the vast majority British or English-speaking. Already this year the record of 1904 has been passed. The number of immigrants entering through Toronto up to Sept. 1 was 24,885.

Stayner, Sept. 13.—Fire yesterday did damage estimated at over $16,000 to the business section of this place. Insurance, about $10,000.

London, Sept. 13.—Tired of life, Robert Manley, 70 years of age, at one time a prosperous drygoods merchant of London, yesterday crawled under a moving train at the Grand Trunk station and was cut in two.

WORKING A BABY ELEPHANT.

From the White Elephant, by Cy. Warman.

The Hon. Fred. Peters was Premier of the sea-girt province of Prince Edward Island for ten long years, and when he tired he passed the "Crown" to his brother.

Fred is a Canadian by birth, a gentleman by nature, and a politician by force of circumstances.

Also, he is a good "Grit," if such a thing may be, which I very much doubt after reading the opposition papers for seven years, knows to half a hair's breadth the exact elevation at which one should take an English black cock on the wing or a Scotch high-ball on the "Limited."

Among the assets of the island when the versatile Premier took charge he found a government railway measuring 400 miles on an 80-mile island. He found, also, that at the moment of Confederation—an unguarded moment—the cost of the railway had been charged to the province. The saddest part of it all was that a "Conservative" government at Ottawa was running the line, and that the Premier of Prince Edward Island, being a Liberal, was a sweet bell out of tune.

By-and-by election day came round, and to the amazement and chagrin of the good Premier, the Conservative government officials ran all the Liberal employees out on specials or work-trains. To be sure there were not many Grits on the road by this time, but they were needed, and needed badly.

In spite of this, however, the Grits held the island, and when the local House of Parliament met, Mr. Peters, the Premier, brought down a bill disfranchising all officials and employees of the government railway. Despite the flow and overflow of righteous wrath from the Conservative benches, it came to pass, and was woven into the scheme of things, that car-hands employed on the government railway were barred from the polls.

By the time the faithful were called upon again to fall in and vote there were, of a truth, more Grits than Conservatives on the line, but they were not allowed to vote—not yet. Whether this Grit majority was brought about by religiously employing a Liberal when a Conservative was killed, or whether it came about through the reformation of the latter, the ex-Premier's friends failed to inform me, but it came about and it worked ultimately to the great advantage of the local government. Indeed, it stands out as about the only instance, so far as my observations reach, when a government railway was really a good thing. Try as they would, the Dominion government was utterly powerless to cope with the local politicians, and the Grits in the Island Province held on.

Now, it came to pass, in the general upheaval of 1896, that the Liberals landed heavily on the National Conservative body—it stiffened, stared stonily up at the silent, pitiless sky, and succumbed. The election judges counted it out.

Premier Peters, of Prince Edward Island, consulted himself, and concluded that he was suffering from ingrown conscience. He could not, try as he would, forget the arguments of the local Conservatives who fought hard, and to the last ditch, against the disfranchisement of the railway employees. "The burden of taxation" (the white man's burden) they contended, carried with it the right to vote. Like the foreign missionary and the merchant from the same country, they should go hand in hand, and the more Premier Peters pondered over this and the large Liberal majority reached on the pay-roll of the road, the more was he convinced that government railway employees were, and of a right ought to be, free, and he brought down a bill to that effect.

When speaking to the bill, and indirectly to the opposition, the Premier could scarce control his emotions, so overjoyed was he to find himself in full accord with the Conservatives side of the tent. He even went so far as to apologize for his stupidity in failing to see the wisdom of their argument at the time of the passage of this mischievous measure. Later, though it might seem to some, he was now ready to make amends, and he launched his little bill to repeal the bad law disfranchising the employees of the government railway.

Now, to the amazement of the politically virtuous Premier, he found that the Conservatives had also changed their minds. They hissed and stormed and stamped their feet, but the bill went through parliament like a cat-bird through a cataract, and in due course became a law.

When next election morning dawned, all the Conservative employees found themselves marked up for the road. Only a few Grits were out, just enough to mix things and see that none of the trains, regular or irregular, got back before the polls closed. And that is the way the Blue-nosed Brotherhood of Political Dissemblers worked the Baby Elephant down by the sobbing sea. When the employees voted wrong they took away their franchise, when they reformed they gave it back. And that's how it happened that the Honorable Fred. Peters was Premier of the sea-girt province of Prince Edward Island for ten long years.

B. C. COPPER IS ACTIVE.

Corporation Has Secured Bonds at Chesaw and Hedley.

A despatch from Phoenix says: The British Columbia Copper Company this year has been branching out not a little in the way of securing bonds on several different groups of properties, all of which can be made tributary to the large smelting plant which that corporation's officers are planning to erect at some point in the Boundary, in addition to the present smelter now in successful operation at Greenwood. For years the company's tonnage has been drawn from its own Mother Lode group of mines, in Deadwood camp, about three miles from the smelter; from the Emma mine, in Summit camp, and from such other custom ores as might be received.

In addition to these two groups being actively operated by the B. C. Copper Company, the company also has a bond on a majority interest in the well-known Sunset group in the Similkameen district, about nine miles from the town of Princeton. Here Foreman Morrison has 25 or 30 men at work on development, with results that are reported to be quite satisfactory to the management thus far.

Bond on Apex.

A month or two ago a bond was also taken on the Apex group, located not far from the Nickel Plate mine in Camp Hedley, at which place Superintendent Hall has started development as well.

The latest acquisition, however, is the taking of a bond on what is known as the Grant group of copper claims, located on Copper mountain, east of Chesaw, Wash. This deal was recently put through, the property comprising some eleven claims, and Captain Harry Johns, an old-time mining man of the Boundary, has been placed in charge of the work there, and has 15 or 20 men employed on opening up the property. The company is thus at this time opening up and operating five different groups of claims in different parts of the country, and is evidently preparing for a large ore tonnage for the new smelting works whenever the Great Northern shall have completed its line into the Similkameen country.

THE NAME KASLO.

Kaslo Kootenaian.

Mr. James White, geographer for the department of the interior, is sending circular letters to every village, town and city throughout the Dominion asking for information respecting the derivation of the name and other features of the vicinity. Mr. White asks for the derivation of the word "Kaslo," and in reply Mr. J. W. Cockle has sent the following:

"The name Kaslo, according to the evidence of an old Kootenay Indian named Sebastian—who claims that his grandfather told him the names of the stopping camps on Kootenay lake—is derived from the word 'Kasslooe,' which means a blackberry. The affix 'o' to this denotes a place where blackberries grow. This when modified by use results in the word 'Ah Kas-loe,' by which name the place was known to the Indians. 'Kaslo,' the place where blackberries grow.

THE WAY TO DO THINGS.

Success.

If there is that in your nature which demands the best and will take nothing less, and you do not demoralize this standard by the habit of deterioration in everything you do, you will achieve distinction in some line if you have the persistence and determination to follow your ideal.

But if you are satisfied with the cheap and shoddy, the blotched and slovenly, if you are not particular about quality in your work or in your environment or in your personal habits, then you must expect to take second place, to fall back into the rear of the procession.

People who have accomplished work worth while have had a very high sense of the way to do things. They have not been content with mediocrity. They have not confined themselves to the beaten tracks; they have never been satisfied to do things just as others do them, but always pushed things that came to their hands a little higher up, a little further on. It is this little higher up, this little further on, that counts in the quality of life's work. It is the constant effort to be first class in everything one attempts that conquers the heights of excellence.

Customs Detains The Acapulco

Collector Takes Charge of the Schooner's Papers and Will Investigate.

Port Townsend Tale of Secret Shipment of Pelts From the Vessel.

The papers of the schooner Acapulco, or as many of them as can be procured, have been seized by Collector of Customs J. C. Newbury, who has detained the schooner and continues to hold her catch of 365 pelts, pending a full investigation into the doings of Capt. McLean and the Acapulco. F. Wilson, of San Francisco, who met Capt. McLean on arrival and cautioned him not to speak regarding his doings, has power of attorney from R. de Smidt, a British subject residing at San Francisco, who is now claimed to be owner of the schooner. Mr. Wilson is transacting the affairs of the schooner. It will be remembered that Capt. H. J. Woodside came to Victoria to arrange for clearance of the schooner at Victoria, and later he, with Messrs. Woods, Tyson and De Smidt, were proceeded against by the United States government on a charge of conspiracy to engage in illicit sealing. Indictments were secured against the alleged owners of the schooner and Capt. McLean, who, not having come within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco court, was not arrested. Now it is stated that De Smidt, who was on board during the previous cruise of the schooner then known as the Carmencita, is the sole owner.

Capt. McLean is anxious to get the men now on board to leave the city. They have not been paid, but it is said they will leave for Seattle, their transportation being arranged. One of the hunters was charged with being drunk yesterday morning, and Capt. McLean is seeking to secure his release, so that he may accompany the others. Six hunters who arrived before the schooner are still seeking a lien on the skins or the schooner to ensure them of their wages.

Claims Mexican Citizenship

Capt. McLean entered the schooner as a Mexican vessel and signed himself as a Mexican citizen yesterday morning. It is still unwilling to talk regarding his voyage. It seems, though, from all accounts, both believable and unbelievable—and the captain and his crew tell some weirdly fantastic stories—the voyage has been far, from such a buccaneering affair as is made out. Rather it has been a failure. The owners expected to net big returns from the cruise, but they have lost money. The daring McLean was suspected of having raided Pribilof rookeries and cached many skins—but, other than to clear from Victoria for Acapulco under false representations and go sealing instead to his destination, the laws have been observed carefully. Meanwhile the collector of customs seeks an explanation—and holds the schooner, skins and papers of the vessel pending enquiry and explanation.

The following appeared in the San Francisco Examiner of Monday, dated from Port Townsend, on the 10th instant: A tugboat captain operating a small towing machine on the Sound, and who for obvious reasons does not want his name mentioned, has a report of the sensational developments surrounding the tramp schooner Carmenita become imbued with the belief that Captain Alex McLean will not be penniless, even though the threat of the British customs collector at Victoria is carried out and his vessel and 322 sealskins are confiscated.

Recently, while returning from the towing of a vessel to Cape Flattery, the tugboat man fell in with a small fishing schooner. The amount involved in such a towage was not large, but it was a clear coal, so a dicker was made for a tow to an up-sound port. While negotiations were being carried on the skipper, who was also the mate of the tug, exercising a habit born of long usage, stepped aboard the schooner to get a fine fish.

He peered into the hatch and was surprised to see that the fishermen with great care had their catch neatly boxed. Some of the covers were not fitting, however, and the mate returned to his vessel marveling over the fact that the halibut being caught these days were covered with a short, soft fur.

He mentioned the matter to the tug captain, who thought no more about it until news of the Carmencita began occupying the papers. There is little doubt that McLean raided some of the northern rookeries, and that having learned the real entanglement thrown around his vessel by the federal courts at San Francisco and the customs regulations at Victoria, he landed somewhere, securely boxed his big take of sealskins and transferred them to the innocent-appearing halibut schooner.

WILL MAKE CHANGES.

Gasoline May Drive Sailers From the Pacific Coast Trade.

"If experiments which are now being tried by owners of steam coasting vessels proves a success, then those of the sailing craft is sealed so far as coastwise business is concerned. The innovation also threatens those craft operated by steam and using either coal or oil for fuel."

Such was the statement made yesterday by W. J. Jones of the firm of Rothschild & Jones during a conversation concerning the lumber carrying interests of the Coast. "Owners of coastwise craft, sailing craft or sail, have been watching with interest the result of the first trip of the big gasoline schooner Argus, which has been fitted with gasoline machinery at San Francisco," continued Mr. Jones. "She has made one round trip to bar ports and was fairly successful, and if future trials develop the fact that the use of gasoline in a craft of her size is feasible there is little doubt that there will be many other coastwise schooners fitted up with gasoline engines.

"Whether gasoline is found to be feasible or not, however, I look to see the total elimination of sailing craft from the Coast trade within the next year or so. It has been proved that vessels using steam can make two extra round trips at the same expense as a sailing vessel for a like length of time, and owners of vessels with a capacity of from 500 to 1,000,000 feet of lumber are planning to equip them with engines of one kind or another."

MORE WHALES TAKEN.

Two Were Captured by the Orion on Monday and Towed to Sechart.

On the next trip of the steamer Queen City it is expected that one hundred tons of guano and 300 tons of whale oil will be received from the whaling station of Captain Balcom and associates at Sechart, in Barkley Sound. Captain S. Balcom returned to Victoria from the whaling station yesterday morning, and he said that two more whales had been taken by the Orion, making a total of four to date. The last captured was a big one, weighing 70 tons. The whales are plentiful, and when the station is ready to receive them, it is not anticipated that any delay will be experienced in keeping the workmen supplied with whales. Those captured to date were taken within a short distance of the station.

THE TEES RETURNS.

Brought Cargo of Salmon From Northern B. C. Ports.

Loaded with salmon, the C. P. R. steamer Tees, Captain Locke, reached port yesterday morning from the Nass and northern British Columbia ports. The steamer experienced pleasant weather while in the north and made a quick trip. Thirty first class passengers came south on the steamer, all of whom debarked at this port. The Tees brought down 10,000 cases of salmon from the various canneries in the north. The cargo was discharged at Vancouver.

Among the passengers were W. R. Lord, J. L. Hughes and wife, F. N. Brendt, Wm. Logan, G. Morrison, C. McDowell, Rev. W. E. Wescott and wife, J. Noble, A. C. Adair, Thomas Lawrence, J. D. Doherty, P. Hilton, D. Cook, ... Lloyd, H. E. Montgomery, Mrs. Wise, W. A. Adamson, Mrs. Collinson, J. A. Dair, R. A. Williams and wife, J. McLashin, G. McIrancke, James Dixon, Mrs. W. E. Curtis and son.

The Tees is scheduled to sail north again tomorrow.

WHERE IS YOUR INHALER?

You'll soon need it again, so remember that extra bottles of "Catarrhozone" liquid are sold everywhere for fifty cents. Remember also the doctor's prescription for Bronchitis, Catarrh and throat trouble—it's always "Catarrhozone."

ABANDON OIL WORKS.

English Companies at Baku Cease Operating.

London, Sept. 14.—The correspondent of the Times at Baku says that the English oil companies there have been forced to abandon work owing to threats made by the revolutionaries.

The two new provinces of the Northwest have each an area of about 250,000 square miles. To start with, for purposes of estimating the per capita subsidy from Ottawa, they are allowed a population of 250,000 inhabitants each. In other words there is, or will be very shortly, one person to each square mile of territory. That gives some idea of the possibilities of population in that country. When it has reached the same density as in Prince Edward Island, or fifty to the square mile, Alberta and Saskatchewan together will have 25,000,000 people.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat notations at the moment are somewhat uncertain and subject to variation, the winter supply from the Northwest being practically exhausted, threshing in the Territories being not yet completed. Supplies from that direction have meanwhile to be supplemented with American wheat from Washington.

Of hay and oats the crops this year are plentiful both locally and in the Northwest and the prices are low.

Flour shows a considerable decline, but whether prices will be maintained at the present level remains to be seen and depends largely upon the final crop returns and subsequent estimates.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

American wheat, per ton	$ 35.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	32.50
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	30.00
Oats, Island, per ton	30.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	28.00
Barley, Island, per ton	30.00
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal Household, per bbl	6.15
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods	6.15
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's	6.00
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl	$5.00
Bran, per ton	25.00
Shorts, per ton	26.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00
Chopped feed, per ton	30.00
Cracked corn, per ton	31.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$30 to $32.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	14.00
Hay, Island, per ton	14.50
FRUIT.	
Grape fruit, per box	$3.50
Valencia oranges (choice), per box	$4.75
Mediterranean sweet oranges (choice), per box	$4.00
Lemons (fancy), per box	$6.50
Lemons (choice), per box	$5.00
Peaches, freestone, per box	$1.15
Plums, per box ... 75c. to	$1.00
Prunes, per box	65c.
Bananas, per bunch	$3.00
Pineapples, per doz	$3.50
Apples (local) per box ... 75c. to	$1.25
Pears (local), per box	$1.50
Grapes (California), per crate $1.50 to	$1.0
Blackberries, per lb.	8c.
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Red onions, per sack	$1.50
Silver Skin onions, per sack	2¼
Cabbages, per lb.	1½
Turnips, per sack	85c.
Carrots, per sack	$1.00
Green peas, per lb.	3½
Tomatoes per lb.	10c.
Cucumbers, per doz	$1.00
MEAT AND POULTRY.	
Pork, live weight	6½
Pork, dressed	8½
Veal, live weight	7
Veal, dressed	10
Chickens, spring, per lb	12½
Chickens, old, per lb.	11

RETAIL MARKETS.

Oats, per ton	$30 to 32
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$30.00
Hay (Island), per ton	14.00
Hay (Fraser) per ton	$12.00
Straw per ton	$10.00
Potatoes (Island), new	$25.00
Corn, whole, per ton	$32.00
Corn cracked	$35.00
Corn, feed meal	$35.00
Oats, per ton	$35.00
Rolled oats, per 7 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, per 7-lb. sack	35
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.75
Hungarian, per sack	1.75
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.65
Three Star per bbl.	$6.00
Drifted Snow per sack	$1.50
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.60
Feed—	
Middlings, per ton	$30.00
Bran, per ton	$27.00
Ground Feed, per ton	$30.00
FRUIT.	
Apples, Island	5
Plums, per box	15
Prunes, per box	15
Peaches, per box	$1.75
Muskmellons, each	10
Cooking figs	10
Figs, per lb. ... 12½, 15, 20,	25
Valencia raisins	13
Lemons, California, per doz	35
Cocoanuts, each	15
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb.	05
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins ... 15, 25, 35,	50
Bananas, per dozen	35, 40
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 50
Apples (local), per box	$1.00 to $1.50
Pears (local), per box	75
Cranberries, per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Grapes, per basket	40 to 50
VEGETABLES.	
Peas, per lb.	4
Cabbage, per lb.	2½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Tomatoes	12½
Cucumbers	2
Onions, 8 lbs. for	25
Carrots, per lb.	1½ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.25
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz.	40
Manitoba, per doz.	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Best Ontario cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian cheese, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	35
Delta, per lb.	35
Fresh Island, per lb.	30
OIL.	
Coal oil (Pratt's), per can	$1.50
POULTRY, FISH AND GAME.	
Geese, dressed, per lb.	20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20
Spring chickens, dressed, per lb.	25
Fowls, dressed, per lb.	20
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	50
Hare, dressed, each	75
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Cod, fresh, per lb.	8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	8
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	15
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	12½
Salmon, salt, each	15
Salmon bellies, salt, per lb.	12½
Mackerel, salt, each	15
Cod, salt, per lb.	12½
Herring (Holland), salt, per keg	$1.50
Meats—	
Tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	10 to 15
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15

Riots Break Out In Yokohama

Mobs of Five Thousand Coolies and Laborers Attack Police.

The Hotels and Consulates are Placed Under Special Guards.

Tokio, Sept. 14.—(10 a. m.)—Advices from Yokohama say that a riot occurred there shortly after midnight Tuesday night. The mob was divided and composed of 5,500, mostly coolies, boatmen and outcasts. Eight police boxes were demolished and burned. The mob directed its attack against the police and the residences of the custom officers and the large commercial houses. Three hundred troops were sent from Tokio on a special train a little before dawn and soldiers are now guarding the consulates, the warehouses containing explosives and the oil tanks. The governor of the prefecture and the mayor of Yokohama have issued proclamations instructing the people to place confidence in the ability of the authorities to restore order.

Six hundred Russian prisoners of war from Garafuto, who were staying at the different hotels, have been placed under a special guard. During the riot the police drew swords, while the mob was armed with pistols and sword sticks. The casualties among the police were three severely wounded and 37 slightly injured. Ninety of the mob are under arrest. The mob set fire to the police boxes by soaking them in oil, firing them and throwing them at the object of attack.

Quiet has apparently been restored.

Troops Guard Consulates

The government yesterday ordered the suspension of three newspapers published respectively at Koto, Miguta and Otaru for criticizing the peace treaty.

The Mynichi this morning resents the statement in the Kokuma, a government organ, in classing the burning of churches at Tokio during the rioting with the action of the Boxer trouble. The Myniichi states that no anti-foreign movement such as was entertained by the Boxers exists.

There was no attempt at violence towards the guests of the Imperial hotel, who were permitted quietly to observe the disturbance in the streets. A slight injury suffered by an American citizen occurred in a street crowded with excited people. It was quite accidental.

The leader of the Myniichi bears evidence of having been written by Shimi Shaburo, a well-known politician and publicist, who belongs to the opposition party.

Newspapers Suspended

Yokohama, Sept. 13.—6 p. m.)—Troops of infantry are now guarding the foreign consulates, churches, convents and hotels, and cavalry are patrolling the streets. One hundred and nineteen arrests had been made up to noon. It is understood that the riot was incited by agitators from Tokio. Inflammatory placards were posted on the streets on Sunday and Wednesday and were torn down by the police. The mob carried many short iron bars and had other weapons ready, showing that there was some organization. It had threatened to burn all the police boxes tonight, which threat has been frustrated by the troops. The city is now quiet. No anti-foreign feeling exists and there is a growing awakening among the business class