

## THE VAGRANT FLEET.

What game is Russia playing with that wandering fleet of Rojstevsky's? Manifestly the admiral has no intention of giving battle to his adversaries. He has waited for an opening so long as to begot the suspicion that if a chance to strike were apparent he would shut his eyes and proceed in search of a place of refuge in some neutral haven. Is it possible that the Russian has been instructed by his vily mentors at headquarters to devote all his energies to the task of attempting to stir up strife between France and Great Britain, in the belief that the conflagration which would ensue might avert the humiliation threatening the nation. Possibly expert strategists may perceive other purposes in the outwardly meaningless meanderings of Rojstevsky. The admiral may be dallying on the outskirts of Japan's zone of activity in order that his men shall have a chance to get their sea legs and to comprehend the complicated machinery of modern fighting appliances. It may also be expected that reinforcements said to be on the way east will more than counterbalance the results of the Russian vessels of long absence from dry docks and repair shops. These are matters only within the ken of those familiar with the conditions that obtain in the Russian squadron. It must also be a somewhat costly business to maintain the fleet of coal and provision ships that is waiting upon the admiral for the purpose of supplying the food and fuel necessary to the efficiency of his squadron. We cannot but express the belief that if a sea captain admitted with the determination to strike and energized by the traditions of the sea were in command of that fleet he would have delivered some sort of a blow, or at least attempted to deliver it, long ago. Instead of driving at the enemy and endeavoring while racing for his stronghold at Vladivostok to inflict all the damage possible upon the victorious ships of Togo, Rojstevsky lingers purposely in neutrals waters, keeping all Europe in a state of nervous tension lest a breach of neutrality be committed which would involve other powers. On the surface it appears that the Russian has either lost his nerve as alleged or that his purpose in surprising all authorities by coming to the East at all was primarily to endeavor to create complications. Still there may be a serious strategic purpose in manœuvres which if continued threaten to carry the Russian admiral around the circumference of the earth. The world is notably impatient when a great battle has been hanging fire for months. If the Russian succeeds in deceiving the enemy respecting his intentions and in docking the majority of his efficient fighting ships safely at Vladivostok he will retrieve his reputation as a seaman.

## THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Methodist Conference which met recently in Vancouver condemned in emphatic terms the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bills. Let us consider for a moment the attitude of this assembly of Christian gentlemen. We must assume that they were all fully informed as to the purport of the clauses to which they objected, that they believed they were doing their meek and lowly Master service in the position they took, that they had considered the subject prayerfully as one of tremendous importance, and that they were not carried off their feet temporarily by the utterances of demagogues, clerical or lay.

The gentlemen of the Conference, then, knew that the separate schools which have been established by the government of the Territories, the schools the federal government proposes in the Autonomy Bills to continue, are in every sense of the word public schools. They are under the control of any church, either as to curriculum or as to teachers employed. The instructors must in every respect be fully qualified according to provincial regulations. The said regulations apply to every school in the districts. There may be localities in which Roman Catholics are in the majority. In such cases the majority may exercise such rights as all majorities possess in self-governing communities under the British flag, and employ Roman Catholic teachers, provided teachers professing that faith can be found who are fully qualified for the posts. In all schools, whether directed by Protestants or Catholics, religious instruction may be imparted for half an hour after the close of the regular sessions to such scholars as care to remain. Those who desire to do so may withdraw. There is now, and will be when the Territories are duly erected into provinces, absolutely no discrimination in favor of any religious denomination.

The people of the Territories evidently believe this is a very proper and desirable arrangement. They are so well pleased with it that they have kept the government that made it (headed by a Conservative Premier) in power for many years. The Roman Catholic ecclesiastics aver that it does not go to the extremes they desire, but the laity, who have to bear all the burdens, think it is a splendid arrangement, inasmuch as under it they are not forced into carrying two loads of taxation—the expense of maintaining private schools satisfactory to their church and the additional burden of state taxation for public schools.

Under the system outlined there are both Protestant and Catholic separate schools in the Northwest. That fact would appear to say a word in favor of the system and might even be considered

in its favor if the average opponent were in the mood to listen. But he isn't. He will not listen to reason. He simply follows where others, very often the least capable, lead.

But let us assume that none but Roman Catholics avail themselves of the right to impart religious instruction to scholars in the public schools of the Northwest after the regular scholastic work of the day has been concluded. Is the position of the gentlemen of the Methodist Conference that the instruction so given must be pernicious in its effect upon the character of youth, and therefore inimical to the welfare of the state in which such youth must in a short time become active citizens? It seems to us that is the only ground upon which logical objection can be taken. To oppose the arrangement in the Northwest because only one church is enteringprising enough to take advantage of its provisions for the purpose of maintaining or strengthening its hold upon or influence with the masses would surely not be altogether Christianlike. In fact, there is apparently only one logical reason for the jealousy of certain portions of the community of Canadians outside of the communities immediately concerned (although they do not exhibit any concern at all) for the rights of the Northwest. We hesitate to give that reason, because we believe there are very few, even among the chief agitators, who entertain it.

## YUKON COMMISSIONER.

The post of Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is no sinecure. We believe that is a proposition that will be accepted by all the estimable, able and energetic gentlemen who have occupied the position, from Major Walsh the soldier and disciplinarian down to Mr. Congdon the man of general affairs. Every individual intrusted with the onerous task of superintending in general the internal matters of administration of the gold-producing district has had his trials and his tribulations. William Ogilvie, of whom great things were expected because of his special knowledge and experience of the conditions of the country, did not escape criticism. It is not, we expected that the latest appointee, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, will not be subjected to the attacks of those who, from their peculiar form of training, seem to regard the principal representative of law and order as a special target for slander.

Nevertheless we predict for the new Commissioner a highly honorable and successful career in the post of great responsibility and difficulty to which he will shortly be called. We have the utmost confidence that he will administer the Territory to the satisfaction of all whom it is possible to satisfy, to the satisfaction of the government which appointed him and to the lasting benefit of the country.

Mr. McInnes is a well known figure in the public life of British Columbia and of Canada, notwithstanding that he has scarcely reached the period of life at which the average man begins to sit up and take notice of state affairs. When as a comparative stripling he entered the Dominion Parliament and with characteristic Western impetuosity charged down the gauntlet of controversy at the feet of the veteran Sir Charles Tupper, the East was just a trifle shocked. In our Dominion Parliament, as in the Mother of Parliaments, there are traditions that it is perhaps well for the novice to note down mentally. But the young man readily fulfilled the promise of youth. He has long been the foremost debater in our provincial legislature. As a platform speaker he had few superiors in Canada—none in Western Canada. His promotion will create a vacancy in the Legislature that will be difficult to fill. The Liberal party will feel his loss severely. But while we shall be compelled for a few years to speak in the past tense of Mr. McInnes as a politician, we look forward with confidence to his achieving a reputation for himself as an administrator and enhancing the reputation of Canada as a country in whose most remote parts honesty and integrity characterize the administration.

## STRANGERS TO TRUTH.

It is not the question of the rights or wrongs involved in the school controversy, the value for good or the effect for evil of the teachings after regular hours of instruction in the schools of the Northwest, that troubles the conscience of the agitators of the Conservative party at the present time. No; the spectre of racial bigotry is what harrows the soul of the patriots. The champion of racial bigotry and creed intolerance in this city, replying to a correspondent who is wiser in his generation than the agitators and foresees what the Tory party is preparing for itself in yielding to the clamors of its temporary leaders, says the Toronto News endeavored "not to prove that the majority of positions were held by French-Canadians, but that the superior positions were so held, a fact which is not disputed." Just so. A fact which is not disputed. Here are the facts of the "superior positions" and their occupants as certified by the civil service list. The late Commissioner was Frederick T. Congdon, with a salary of six thousand dollars. The Commissioner, E. C. Seiler, salary five thousand dollars. J. E. Girouard, Registrar, salary four thousand dollars. F. Gosselin, Assistant Gold Commissioner, salary four thousand dollars. J. T. Lithgow, Comptroller, salary three thousand dollars. W. W. Cory, Inspector, salary two thousand

four hundred dollars. There is a complete list of the superior positions. Are they all held by French-Canadians? How many of them are occupied by French-Canadians? How many names of French origin are on the list? This is a sample of the foundations upon which the general allegations of French dominance are laid.

We have already dealt with the original allegation of the News, printed in the Victoria exponent of liberality in national affairs. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, and to give our contemporary an opportunity of publishing facts, which we admit would look strange in its editorial columns, we repeat what we said respecting the official positions in the Yukon as shown in the auditor-general's report.

Out of a total of \$351,990 paid for salaries and expenses of the civil service in the Yukon, \$36,315, or about 10 per cent., went to French-Canadian officials. The population of the country is 35 per cent. French-Canadian. In the administration of justice their share was \$13,800 as against \$57,830 paid to English-speaking judges and officials. In the government proper there are 48 English speaking officials against 9 French-Canadians, and the aggregate salaries are \$139,000 to the former and \$31,700 to the latter.

## LONDON ELECTION.

It is intimated that the Conservatives have "a fighting chance" of defeating Hon. Charles Hyman in London. We are astonished at the moderation of this statement. Telegrams from Ottawa have caused us to believe that the Liberals had no chance at all in London. Ontario was reported as "in arms" against the government on account of the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill. Is it possible that Ontario is just as reasonable once it becomes seceded of the truth as any other portion of the Dominion? Mr. Hyman had only seventeen of a majority at the general election, so that a very insignificant turn of vote would accomplish his defeat. We are sorry to observe that the opposition appears to be losing its nerve. Mr. Borden should have gone into London with a loud hurrah and taken his colleague, Hon. George B. Foster, with him to explain the objectionable features of the Autonomy Bill, laying special emphasis upon the injustice to the new provinces of the educational clauses. But, unfortunately, Mr. Foster has a past. And even the leader of the opposition has a record upon this subject of education. The one was a member of the province of Manitoba before the province of Manitoba was ordered the province of schools which were entirely in the control of the church. The other was elected to support the government of which Mr. Foster was a prominent member on that very question of remedial legislation. The Conservative leader is a man with considerable regard for public opinion. Mr. Foster would perhaps have little hesitation in taking a place upon a platform and endeavoring to prove that the separate schools of Manitoba were established in the interests of good citizenship and public morality and were therefore worthy of being sustained by federal aid, but that the public schools established by the Tories were themselves with a provision for religious instruction for half an hour at the conclusion of the regular exercises, are a menace to right principles and sound morals. But Mr. Borden is a more scrupulous man. He will appear in London, but he will either choose to leave the school question out of the discussion or he will receive his dues from the candidate who is a fighter and never had any intention of running in any other constituency than the one he at present represents. The case of London will furnish a fairly accurate basis upon which to estimate the strength of the school agitation in Ontario. But if Mr. Hyman, by defeating the constituency which is normally Conservative, that would not indicate that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration has lost ground in the country as a whole.

A dispatch from Montreal to the Toronto Globe says the word of Mr. C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who all along maintained that once construction work begins upon the new line it will be rushed forward to completion, was backed to-day by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who arrived in Montreal from New York. Sir Rivers said: "The work will begin just as soon as specifications are accepted by the government, and, once begun, it will be pushed forward with all due speed, and no time will be lost in bringing it to completion. We now have all the money we require for this work, and there will be no delay in starting it." When asked if he thought the Grand Trunk Pacific would be remunerative from the beginning he replied: "I am not a prophet, of course, but just think the matter out. It is known how fertile the western country is; what brilliant prospects it has; how settlers are flocking in, and how immigrants always follow a railway. Look at the marvelous success which has attended the efforts of the C. P. R., and remember that we are entering that country under much more advantageous circumstances, for the C. P. R., when it first laid its rails in the West, was entering what was practically a vast wilderness. Besides all this, we will have the experiences of the latter road to profit by. You will see, and I also think I will live to see, the new road a success." As to the question of the Grand Trunk possessing its own fleet, as does the C. P. R., Sir Rivers said: "We have enough

on our hands, goodness knows, at present; but you may live to see a fleet established by the Grand Trunk."

Some of the Dutch newspapers of late have been advocating an alliance of Holland with Germany, as a means of guarding the former's Eastern colonies from interference by Russia and Japan. An eminent Amsterdam lawyer, in conversation with an English correspondent, said that what the Dutch fear most as the result of Japanese victories is the ultimate annexation, either by warlike means or as the outcome of diplomatic action, of their Eastern possessions. They are endeavoring to obtain the protection of one or another of the great maritime powers, and naturally turn either towards England or towards Germany. With the Germans, he remarked, the average Dutchman is not in close sympathy. On the other hand, it is, he said, certain that for years past, under the dominant influence of Leopold II., Belgium has been seeking a rapprochement with Holland. The two countries have common interests both in the Congo and in Eastern waters. The frequent visits of Dr. Krupner to Brussels, under the pretext of health, have undoubtedly, in his opinion, had a political object. It is probable that Holland will to a certain extent follow the lead of Belgium, and, he believes, that in the end England will find it to her advantage to draw into closer relations with both countries.

The committee appointed by the Imperial Technical Society to consider the capacity of Russian yards to build a new fleet has sent in its report. It says that the chief motives for building abroad are the desire to renew the fleet in a three years' term and distrust in the powers of the Russian yard. There is, it argues, no ground for a hurry, as the war with Japan is not likely to last long enough for the new fleet to have any influence on its result; while, if haste is rendered necessary by the danger of war with other powers, it must be remembered that such an eventuality would make the delivery of foreign-built ships impossible. The committee hears that the new naval programme includes ten first-class battleships, fifteen armored cruisers, twelve protected cruisers and twelve second-class cruisers. The Russian yards, it admits, cannot execute this immense programme in three years, but are capable of carrying out a yet larger order in ten years. The question of engines, boilers, torpedo armament, electric and signalling equipment presents no difficulty, but that of artillery is less simple, as neither the Obukhov nor the Motovilikhsk works can furnish facts as to their possible capacity. The most serious difficulty is armor, as the annual output of the government works will not suffice for more than two to three-and-a-half first-class battleships. Should the shipbuilding orders be placed in Russia, the report adds, several large firms would build new ships for ironclads on the Baltic shore, so that the whole programme could be completed in five years, on condition of a government guarantee of work for a stipulated period.

The once renowned John L. Sullivan and the equally celebrated Charles Mitchell have sounded their bugle horns and proclaimed their burning desire to "knock each other's blocks off." The language of the chivalry of the twentieth century may not be entirely comprehensible to the average newspaper reader; hence we hasten to explain that the Champion of Champions and the leading representations of England's "fawcety" are anxious to engage in a specified number of rounds to prove which has disipated the least amount of his vital energies. It is to prove an important point in a very momentous controversy that the challenge has been solemnly issued. Needless to say, London will hold its breath and classical Boston, U. S. A., the homes of the respective knights of the twentieth century, will hold their breath with the issue has been settled. We believe there is no vast amount of money involved in the controversy. A limited number of tickets will be sold at a good price to those who desire to visit the lists and see the champions at work. If the struggle should last more than one three-minute round we hope the precaution will be taken of having a medical man or two handy. There will assuredly be one case of acute heart failure calling for summary treatment.

Another new and wonderful gun has been invented in the United States. It is not equipped with ball bearings, but its missiles are said to be "accelerated" by some mysterious process. The factory of the company which will manufacture this new weapon is to be located on the Pacific Coast. Russian agents, we are told, have heard of and admitted the wonderful properties of this latest destructive machine and ordered an unlimited number for the armies of his Imperial Majesty the Czar.

In connection with the agitation anent the taking of young salmon which has shaken the frame of many a stout fisherman to the tips of his toes, it is asserted that thousands of fish are taken annually by means of nets and other devices which are not legitimate and salted down for outside markets. None are disposed of in Victoria for the simple reason that the practice is known to be against the law. If this be true it merely proves the necessity for a more efficient system of inspection.

Five divorces in thirty-five minutes is the record of a Washington court of justice. That is fairly fast going, although

we understand it is not the speediest that has been. The bonds of matrimony in some of the states are merely assumed experimentally.

The dog is neither a foreigner nor a Grit politician, therefore our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Captain Clive Philippe-Wolley (perhaps the captain will excuse the liberty) loves him and would save him from unnecessary pain. For further information read the Captain's letter printed in this issue of the Times.

## BOWELL MAY DROP HIS LEADERSHIP.

Vancover World.

We learn from one who is in intimate touch with the most prominent men of the Conservative party at Ottawa that Sir Mackenzie Bowell may not much longer fill the position of Conservative leader in the Senate. Although an octogenarian, his retirement will not be due to old age nor yet to mental or physical decrepitude. Sir Mackenzie, like Hon. R. W. Scott, is still vigorous, intellectually and bodily. But Sir Mackenzie is beginning to realize that the existence of a feud between prominent leaders of the party that he has so long faithfully served, is not conducive to party interests. His speaking denunciation, under great provocation, of the notorious disloyalty of Messrs. Haggart and Foster, created a still wider breach in the relations of the two factions of the Conservative party. Sir Mackenzie is above all things a Conservative and a strong party man. Although not a great man as politicians are measured, he is a clean man and an honest politician. In addition to his aversion to being the cause of a split in the party, he has a high sense of his own dignity and it is repugnant to him to be classed as one of the leaders in the councils of the party in which his former brethren hold responsible positions. For these reasons it is reported he will soon retire from the leadership, and when he does it is safe to predict that he will readily find a place as an independent critic of the government brought before the Senate. Who will be his successor? Senator Ferguson, of P. E. I., who was a cabinet minister without portfolio under the Conservative government, and who is at present Sir Mackenzie's chief lieutenant, will surely be the post. He is a very industrious and a fairly capable man, with lots of fight in him, but in consequence of his limited environment at home he is somewhat insular in his views and narrow in his prejudices. Senator Loughheed, of Calgary, is also a capable man, and has aspirations. He would lead the decimated ranks of Conservative Senators with discretion and ability, but the older claims and greater pertinacity of the little islander in advancing his own interests will probably defeat for a time the ambition of the Senator from the West.

A BOY'S VACATION TIME.

J. W. Foley in New York Times.

Hail, that long awaited day,  
When, the school books laid away,  
All the thoughts of merry youngsters turn  
From pages back to play!  
Done with lesson and with rule,  
Done with teacher and with school,  
Stray the vagrant hearts of childhood to  
The tempting wood and pool!

Who will tell in rhyme and rhyme  
Of the glory and the grime  
In the dusty lanes and byways of a boy's  
vacation time?  
Hark, the whistle and the cry  
That is piping shrill and high  
From the chorus of glad youngsters trooping  
riotously by!

Say, did sun e'er brightly shine  
As when, with his rod and line  
Tramped the turf-footed lad a-fishing, and the  
water clear and fine!  
Sweet the murmur of the trees,  
And what glory now he sees  
In the chatter of the wild birds and the  
buzz of humble bees!

Hear the green woods cry and call,  
Through the Summer to the Fall,  
"We are waiting, waiting, waiting, with a  
welcome for you all!"  
Hear the lads take up the cry,  
With an echo, shrill and high:  
"We are coming, coming, coming, for vacation  
time is nigh!"

How the skies are blue and fair,  
How the clover accents the air  
With a witchery of fragrance that is delicate  
and rare!  
How the blossoms bud and blow,  
And the great waves flood and flow  
In the ocean of boy-happiness, like billows,  
to and fro!

Ah, my heart goes back and sighs  
When the piping calls and cries  
From the hearts of merry youngsters like a  
song of triumph rise!  
And I would that rune and rhyme  
Might be splendid and sublime  
In my heart to tell the story of a boy's  
vacation time!

NO TIME TO CULTIVATE HEALTH.

Philadelphia Ledger.

A German professor of gymnastics says that "deep yawning" is one of the surest methods of keeping in perfect health. That does no good, for Americans have no time to yawn.

WHY DO BOYS HATE BATHS?

New-Stock Times.

"Boys," declares a metropolitan epigrammatist, "could be very fond of their parents if they did not make them take baths." There are a good many orphaned or half-orphaned pronouns in that statement, but a great truth can be dug out of it, nevertheless, and it opens up vast fields of anthropological, sociological and psychological inquiry. It is a fact well within common knowledge that boys, when worthy of the name, have an instinctive aversion, unconquerable by anything but force, to thorough washing of their hands and faces. They consider these rites unnecessary and uncomfortable, resent them as grotesque waste of boyhood's precious time, and avoid the performance of them as often and as long as they can. This peculiarity is easily enough explicable on the theory that the child passes through the developmental stages of his race, and while in the savage or barbarian stage, has the aptitudes and repugnances of savages and barbarians. But quite as much as the boy hates baths he loves to go in swimming, which by the olden time is also called bathing. That cracks the theory all to pieces and leaves the mystery right where it was before. Nobody has marked the hour when bathing, for the civilized human, ceases to be torture and becomes pleasure, but certainly it is well be-



Having carelessly promised to give specimen examples of some of the many forms into which tame poetry is compressed, I have to-day taken up the Villanelle, and have endeavored to set its rules to a time and rhyme conformable to its own definition.

The Villanelle—as the Ballade—the Rondeau and others—has its very definite rules and fixed measure of formation—few, other than amateurs, know how limiting these rules may be.

Even to-day in the most unsuspected quarters one may find suspects of verse entitled Sonnets and bearing the approval of eminent editors who are evidently ignorant that fourteen ten-syllabled lines, rhymed in careful and approved order, are among the first of the qualifications that distinguish the Sonnet from the Limerick.

And this is not saying that there is any reason why the poet should limit himself down to this or any other specially selected model. To those who care for song, there is little enough in these set pieces of fixed form and formal style.

Although established at an age and in a country where the art of rhyming stood above that of prospectus writing, and where wit was worthier than wealth, one wonders whether the fashion leaders were not blind incompetents playing on drums and checking the music of orchestras rather than creators of harmony.

Only this much may be admitted, that if you do set your song to any special measure and call it by that name, do so carefully and with decent awe of each syllable and

THE VILLANELLE.

The Villanelle is quaint and neat.  
The rhymes that run thereof are twain,  
Of bell like music, clear and sweet.

Three lines each stanza doth complete.  
Five times—the last doth four contain.  
The Villanelle is quaint and neat.

Alternately the thirds repeat.  
Soft echoing the twinned refrain  
Of bell like music, clear and sweet.

So verse on verse, with even feet,  
Swings easily and turns again—  
The Villanelle is quaint and neat.

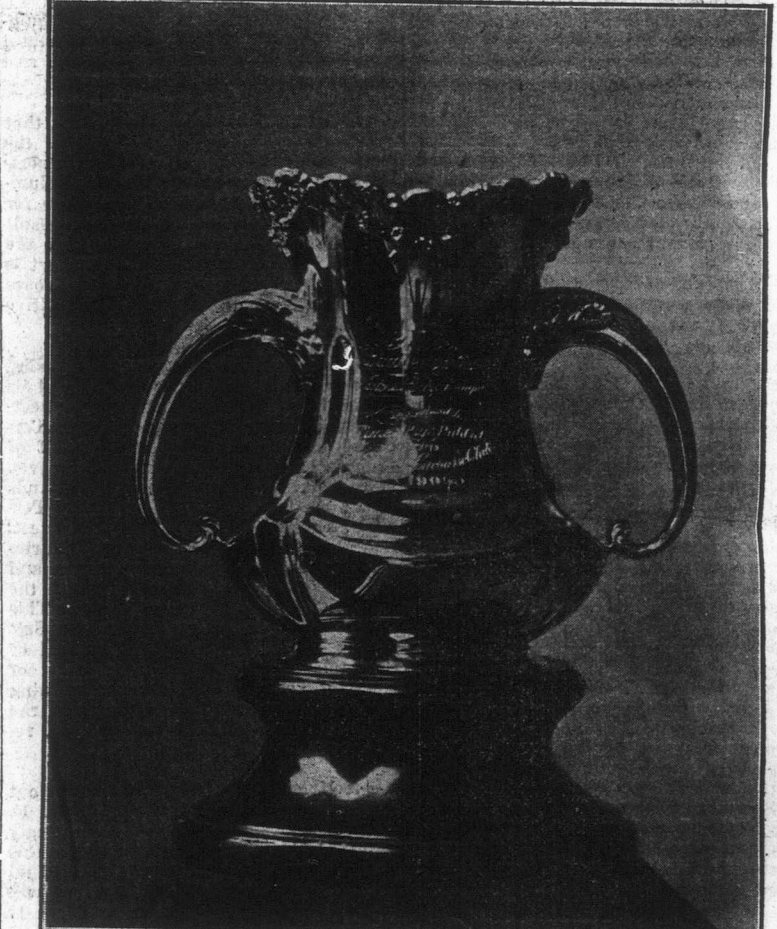
And those who love the French conceit  
Of rhyme, may learn without disdain  
Of bell like music, clear and sweet.

From fair Provence this old receipt  
Is here transcribed and written plain—  
The Villanelle is quaint and neat.  
Of bell like music, clear and sweet.

I have the greatest respect for Mr. C. P. W. and others who claim that those who follow the petrified footsteps of others are apt to "poor little better than skeleton poets" better themselves. But on the other hand, if poetry is not an utterance, one must, above that of prospectus writing, and where wit was worthier than wealth, one wonders whether the fashion leaders were not blind incompetents playing on drums and checking the music of orchestras rather than creators of harmony.

Only this much may be admitted, that if you do set your song to any special measure and call it by that name, do so carefully and with decent awe of each syllable and

## THE DENIZEN.



Presented by Times Printing & Publishing Company, to winners of the City Lacrosse League.

young boyhood. Still that hour is probably coming earlier and earlier as more and more boys are provided with the modern facilities for abatement. That too, is a question that should be looked into.

## JUDICIAL WIGS.

London Chronicle.

The abolition of judicial wigs in British Columbia may be the beginning of the end; but our home bench and bar will cling for some time yet to this relic of the seveneenth century. Professional men were loyal to the wig long after it became generally unfashionable. It was about 1783 that men of fashion began to wear their own hair again, doing it up, however, in wig-like form. But the security of flour in the Napoleonic wars and Pitt's powder tax struck a blow at powdered hair and wigs alike; and young men became "Bedford Crokes," after the example of the Duke of Bedford and his friends, who wore a wig, who solemnly renounced powder, and had their heads washed and cropped on the spot. Doctors, however, and clergymen dropped their wigs reluctantly. Blomfield, who became Bishop of Chester in 1824, was the first prelate to wear natural hair; and Archbishop Sumner wore a wig at the Princess Royal's wedding in 1858.

## FEARS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Chicago Chronicle.

Horses and cattle are believed to have an instinctive fear of wolves. On a recent afternoon the wolves in the London zoological gardens howled so ferociously that a horse's head was struck away was panic-stricken by it. The only two animals besides the wolf for which domesticated animals never seem able to conquer their aversion are the camel and the bear. It has been noticed that when the camels in travelling menagerie have been tethered at any particular spot horses will shy and refuse to go near it, even after the camels have gone on their way with the rest of the show to another town.

## CONSUMPTION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Portland Oregonian.

In voicing the opinion that the type of

tuberculosis prevalent upon the Pacific Coast is more rapid and more deadly in its progress than that which is known upon the Atlantic Coast, Dr. Woods Hutchinson presents a commonly accepted fact which has been commented upon in a less learned way in this section for many years. There have been many cases within the knowledge of all observant persons wherein those in ordinary health, with, perhaps, the physical tendency to consumption, but as yet without the infection, have been attacked by the disease, and died within a year after the first indications were noticeable.

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

To the Editor:—In your paper of Monday I read the frightful charge against public school teacher Wallace at Enderby. Two years ago a similar charge was laid against the same man while he occupied a position as teacher in the Central school at Victoria. He was not prosecuted, because parents naturally had an objection to bringing their children into court to testify in such a case. He resigned from the teaching staff, and it was stated that he had left the country. But in place of that he was allowed to keep his certificate and was appointed teacher at Enderby, where he is now again. He resumed his wicked work of degrading the children entrusted to his care.

## CITIZEN.

The Serbian ministry has resigned. The cabinet formed December 11th, 1904, under the premiership of M. Pasic, resigned February 6th last in consequence of court intrigues against the premier. King Peter requested the ministers to retain office until he had conferred with the politicians, and the cabinet resignation was withdrawn on February 6th.

Apart from habitants and Victoria men some of them of the city, offices and commodious being the St. and the Roy five church of B

one West a Jewish church (Pro construction Theatre B a hospital voluntary the legislation was Island are two Jo