HOTEL PROPRIETORS, GROCERS and all dealers in the LEADING BRANDS of Scotch and Canadian Whiskies, French and Rhine Wines, HAVANA CIGARS, Etc., Etc., are invited to mail us for our wholesale price list and best terms.

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COCOA
The Most Nutritious and Economical.

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COLLECTIONS

n house	$815,680.94
l revenue	175,477.37
Office (approximate)	57,000.00

shipyards, lumber mills, paint chemical works, cement works her manufacturing enterprises are g to their full capacity and the d for labor is greater than the This want of labor, notwithng the increased wages now paid ecially felt in agriculture, and growing and is assuming a serspect; nor is a solution of the n yet in sight. Mention must also de of the lack of domestic help. are very high and the suitable vailable is short of the demand. ns arisen from the exclusion of e by the $500 head tax and the uate supply of white labor. It is that a better understanding of natters will result in an influx of rom centres of population where ons are less favorable.

s been demonstrated that the per contributions of the people of Columbia to the revenue of the on are fully three times as large average contributions of the peothe Dominion, and there is no that this will continue to be the r many years to come. Whether the expenditures of the Dominion province bear a just relation to ontributions need not be here disbut the fact above mentioned, stify the contention that a judictlay of public money along lines ed to promote the development resources of the province and the ent influx of population, will erprove an excellent investment for ntry from a revenue standpoint. example, by the expenditure of siderable sum of money such an could be given to the settlement couver Island, and the exploitaits unsurpassed wealth that the ion would be doubled, this would n additional annual contribution federal treasury from this Island bably $1,000,000, without adding lly to the annual charges which nds gets from the Dominion. to give the argument specific apn, if the establishment of allnection between the Island and nland would lead to the doubling population of the former, the Dogovernment would be fully warin incurring a very large expenor that purpose from the Island revenue alone, not taking into the advantage to the whole count would be derived from the uti of the great resources of this Island of trans-continental and eanic routes of transportation. ch an increase in population may dently expected as the result of rail connection is a claim which be disputed by anyone at all ant with the natural wealth of nd and the strategic value of orts. The board, therefore, feels pressing upon the Dominion govthe claims of Victoria and Vansland generally for such expenas will secure this much desired connection with the mainland, ing, not only in the interests of lities with the welfare of which ost intimately concerned, but is a course which will prove of eat advantage to the whole of

(Continued on Page Six.)

VICTORIA SEALERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED

Were Prisoners at Khaboroosk in Siberia For About Two Years.

RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK SCHOONER

Capt. Thompson, One of Number Loaded With Chains and Badly Treated.

After being imprisoned in Siberia for two years, five sealers, including three Victorians had two San Franciscans, all of whom were hunters on the Japanese sealing schooner Kreichi Maru, formerly the Diana, have been released and have reached Kobe. The released sealers have had some trying experiences. Their schooner was sunk by the Russian cruiser Gromoboi and they were taken to Siberia and imprisoned. One was loaded with chains and kept in close confinement in a small unlit cell swarming with vermin for six months, suffering so that when brought out for trial he could not walk. The released sealers are Edward McNeill, seal-hunter, son of Mrs. McNeill of Parry street, Victoria, George McCamish, whose parents reside at Benicia, Cal., and Capt. T. R. Thompson, of San Francisco, Joe Knapp, who was navigating officer of the Japanese schooner and suffered most therefore, and Jose Villea, a Spaniard or Mexican who belongs to San Francisco. Nearly all the men are well known in Victoria, though they have been hunting on Japanese schooners for a number of years past. McNeill, McCamish and Knapp, were the hunters on many Victoria schooners and local sealers say they are all first class sealers. They were hunters of the schooners Triumph, Carlotta G. Cox, and other vessels. McNeill was for some time with Capt. Collins in the old Sea Lion. Capt. Thompson, the San Francisco sealer, was for a time mate of the Russian seal-patrol steamer Kotik.

The Kyoichi Maru

Capt. T. R. Thompson told of the capture and imprisonment by the Russians as follows: "On January 20th, 1904, we left Japan on the Japanese sealing schooner Kyoichi Maru, formerly the Diana, of Yokohama, to go sealing. War was threatening, and in the event of war we decided to hoist the British or Danish flag. The first news of the outbreak of war we received from a Japanese schooner that we fell in with on the northern coast, and the news was afterward confirmed by telegrams we received on March 1st. There was bad weather throughout March and we were unable to lower our boats to follow the seal herds so we decided to put back into the Sea of Japan.

"We put into Hakodate on March 27, and left two days later. We had a good season; found plenty of seals and landed 383 pelts at Hakodate on July 1st. The owner of the schooner met us there, and with a new outfit and crew, we started off the coast of Saghalien.

"We were lying in the weather, waiting for the fog to clear. When it rose we sighted a big man-o'-war with three funnels. The big hull showed in all-housette in the clearing fog. At first we could not distinguish her flag, but the Japanese forward whispered 'Russki.' Sure enough, she was a Russian.

"We guessed it was all off with the old Diana and at first thought of throwing the sealskins overboard, but as we knew we would lose them anyway, we let them remain. We hoisted the Danish flag, and having no boats on board—they being lost—we waited to see what would happen.

"Presently, a big boat pushed off from the Russian cruiser, containing about 30 men and two officers, all armed.

"'Is this a Danish schooner", they asked.

"'No,' I replied.

"'Then why did you hoist that flag."

"'Only to prevent you sinking us on sight.'

"After answering various other question, I was taken on board to see the commander. I was the navigating officer of the schooner with a Japanese captain. There was mere questioning, and at last, the Russian officer said:

"'The schooner will be sunk, and you are a prisoner.'

"I was then searched, my watch, pocket-book and pocket knife taken away, and sent below to a stateroom, where I was imprisoned with an armed sentry standing at the cabin door.

Stripped the Schooner

"Presently, I heard the winches working overhead, and, looking out from a port hole, I saw the Russians at work stripping the schooner of everything in the vessel. They soon stripped her clean, the crew, both foreigners and Japanese, were taken off, and then they sunk the old Diana, which has had such an eventful sealing history, with torpedoes. The schooner went down bow first.

"I was taken on deck and examined, I replied to questions, I said the schooner had been bound to Yokohama, but we had lost four boats in the fog and were looking for them in the fog. The boats were recovered next day, the hunters being much surprised when they brought them in to the man-o'-war, instead of to the old Diana. The cruiser, the Gromoboi, then went northward along the coast of Saghalien. Wireless telegrams were sent from the warship and two steamers came from Nicolaiefsk at the mouth of the Amur river to most of the warships. We were transferred to one of those steamers.

"On arrival at Nicolaiefsk we were all taken ashore and sent first to the military barracks. We were searched there under military escort, and all the Russians turned out of their houses as we went along to see the result of the great victory of the warship that had sunk a 60 ton sealing schooner and captured her crew. From the barracks we were sent to what we were told was another barracks—but this proved to be a jail.

"I was at once put in a cell and stripped, and every article of clothing was thoroughly searched. The lining of my cap, my coat, the soles of my shoes, were all examined and a quantity of Japanese paper I had in my pocket—paper answers the purpose of handkerchiefs in Japan, all were examined with capital care, every sheet being held up to the light to see if there was any writing or drawing on it. Soon after I was again dressed I saw a couple of blacksmiths coming in my direction, with some soldiers who carried an anvil.

Welded His Fetters

"The blacksmiths stopped in front of me and the soldiers put down the anvil. They told me I was to be put in irons. They then loaded me with chains. My resistance was, of course, useless. I struggled when I found I was to be so heavily ironed, fighting with desperation, but I was soon overpowered and had irons fixed on both arms and legs.

"The cell I was in was built of wood and swarmed with vermin. For the five nights I was there I was unable to sleep. Then we were put on board a barge and taken to Khaborovsk, on the Amur river at its junction with the Sungari, where the Russians have a large depot. The journey up the river occupied five days, and during this journey I was kept below in a dark and damp cabin, while the others were allowed to walk about the deck.

"On being landed we were taken to the military jail, and next morning, I was examined by a Colonel and an interpreter. I was asked why I was a prisoner, and in irons, and was told I was suspected of being a spy.

"I was then questioned about a map which had been discovered, but said I knew of none, except the ship's charts and a map from a newspaper which we had at Hakodate. Two days later I was again asked regarding the map and again denied any knowledge of it. They also asked me if I could tell them anything, saying the Colonel was a very good man, and if I could give them information it would be all the better for me. I told them I knew nothing of any value, but would answer any question put to me.

"Then they produced the map, which they had discovered in my pocket-book. It appears that while I was in Vladivostock some time ago, being formerly in the employ of the Russian trading company which leased the seal islands, I had a rough chart of harbors of the Commander islands, and there were some rough drawings made at Vladivostock, mostly cartoons. This, it seems, was the evidence they had that I was a spy. I explained things to the interpreter, and the Colonel said the sketch was a caricature of Alexieff's work. The interpreter said I had a lucky escape, as the paper was enough to have us hanged.

Before Courtmartial

"I was then taken back to a cell and told that I was to be tried before a military High court, and the others would be tried before a Civil court. On January 26th, 1905, I was taken in irons to the Commander's office, and after nearly six months imprisonment, found that I could hardly walk. I slipped along the snow, the guards having to support me and almost drag me along. When I got to the court I found the trial had been concluded and that we had all been sentenced to one year and four month's imprisonment.

"The court interpreter told me I could appeal, but I said no; I would rather serve six months than go back to wait another six months for a new trial. We were told that the Canadians and Americans would be sent to the military jail, but the Japanese would be kept in the barracks, as the authorities feared a disturbance if the Japanese were sent in among the Russians in prison. I have heard the Japanese were better treated than we were.

"From the time the sentence was passed we had plenty of freedom and no hard labor. The greatest hardship was the awful food, and if a man has no money or the means to earn some it is impossible to live on the rations. I got some money by making worsted slippers and three of us another time earned fifteen roubles each, doing some laboring work in the town.

Short Rations

"Last winter I was for a time assistant cook, and then assistant baker, and discovered how the prisoners are robbed of their food. The daily ration of black bread is 2 1-2 pounds, but 2 pounds is a good allowance for a prisoner to receive, while what is supposed to be a 1-4 pound meat ration measures little more than a square inch. Cabbages and potatoes were cheap, being raised in the prison grounds. For two months we had fish to eat and sour flour bread, and were practically starving. Then we got a ration of pork instead of fish, which was very small, but better than bad fish.

"So things went until our sentences expired, when we were taken to the police station and liberated, turned adrift in Siberia. After some argument we were finally given free pass to go to Vladivostock on the Trans-Siberian railway from Khaboirovsk, but we were destitute. An Englishman and a German traveler who heard our story kindly came to our assistance when we were traveling to Vladivostock and they gave us food. At Vladivostock the Japanese consul procured a passage for us, as distressed seamen, on the Japanese steamer Oyo Maru, which landed us at Kobe."

ADVERTISING MEN ARRANGE SESSIONS

Outline of Programme to be Followed at Victoria Convention.

Lewis H. Mertz of Los Angeles, the enterprising secretary of the Pacific Coast Advertising Men's Association, is already to the fore in his energetic efforts to make the Victoria sessions, to be held here three days this month, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, a success. The following letter, which denotes the advertising and "go-ahead" style of the association, has been mailed to all members of the institution:

Office of Secretary-Treasurer,
Los Angeles, Cal., July 3, 1906.

To the Members of P. C. A. M. A.:

While the smell of cannon crackers still smudges the air, it ought to be easy to be patriotic.

Which in our case means ad-otic.

Yes, we must stand by our profession—our craft. We must work together through our association.

Now let's rally strong at Victoria, B. C.—stronger than we did in the days before the disaster.

To Canada, then, for the convention in Victoria on July 20, 21 and 22. What other Coast organization is doing that? What other promotion body includes Canada in the work? Pioneers, as usual.

Local arrangements are in charge of our fellow-member, Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist association of Victoria. Both he and your secretary will answer questions.

A specially reduced fare has been offered by the transportation companies, particulars of which have been printed and mailed to all individual members. It is expected that with the reduced rate and the good programme which has been arranged, the number of delegates visiting this city will be largely increased. Arrangements to this end are now being perfected.

CHINESE STUDENTS BROUGHT TO AMERICA

Forty Young Celestials Arrived on Tango Maru in Charge of Professor.

PROF. TENNY DIRECTS MOVEMENTS

He Tells of Conditions in Chinese Empire---No Anti-Foreign Movement.

The steamer Tango Maru, Capt. A. E. Mose, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought among her saloon passengers Dr. Chas. D. Tenny, LL. D., formerly professor of the Imperial Chinese college at Tientsin, and recently appointed director of the Chinese government students in America and England, and forty Chinese students in his charge bound to Cambridge, Mass., to enter United States universities as soon as they have been given a course at some preparatory school to give them an opportunity to acquire the ways of the land. The students are all young men, and bright-looking aggregation. They wear foreign clothing and each one has sacrificed his queue; the forty having had their queues removed before leaving Shanghai. Of the forty, thirty are being sent by the Chinese government which has collected the students from many provinces of China and ten are paying their own expenses. The customs officials arranged to permit the landing of the party and the students were driven to the Chinese quarter last night where they were entertained by local Chinese.

Professor C. D. Tenny brought with him ten thousand taels, the equivalent of $7,832, which was sent in his care for the Chinese sufferers at San Francisco by Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai of Chihli. He has sent the exchange for this amount to Dr. Atterbury of San Francisco with whom he has been in correspondence and the San Francisco man has agreed to disburse of the money on his behalf.

In an interview given to a Colonist reporter Prof. Tenny said the

Boycott Against U. S. Goods

had run its course in Shanghai and coast ports; it never had any hold in the north, where Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai is in charge. "There are no indications of anti-foreign disturbances in China, nor do I think any likely. The educational reforms which are being rapidly carried out may give rise to uneasiness. There are several parties now formed, conservatives, conservative progressists and radicals, and there may be some uneasiness pending adjustment. There will, of course, be local disturbances in which foreigners may be involved, but there is nothing to indicate any general anti-foreign movement. As for Boxerism, it is dead. True, there were some stories recently of placards being posted at Tientsin and Peking, but the stories were much overdrawn. There was some gossip recently regarding the proposed appointment of Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai as governer of Manchuria, but he would not accept that position unless forced to do so. Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai's influence is daily increasing, and he is without doubt the strongest man in China at the present time. He is China's strong man and the Chinese are looking to him with great hope. His son Yuan Yuen Tai, a young man of 22 who speaks English excellently and has been under foreign military tutors, has been despatched by his father, the Viceroy, with a force of Yuan Shih Kai's troops to Manchuria to

Suppress the Brigandage

which has been increased in the Manchuria provinces as a result of the disorganization following the war.

Just now Chinese who have received foreign educations are given much advancement in China. Since the war the Chinese have been looking with great appreciation upon those versed in western learning, with the result that graduates of foreign colleges are given advancement. Teng Shae-I, who with Yung Ching, a Manchu, was recently appointed supervisor of the Imperial Chinese customs, a newly created office, is a graduate of Yale university. Tong Shao-I is vice-president of the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs and is conducting the RussoChinese negotiations with Mons Pokotiloff, the Russian minister at Peking. While he is a clever man he has a capable rival in Tung Shao I. The negotiations are dragging considerably, Russia assuming a blustering attitude similar to that adopted before the war, but the Chinese no longer give the same value to this bluster and bluff.

The appointment of these officials to the charge of the Chinese customs does not mean the ousting of Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese customs, as was reported. The appointment does not signify a change in the existing relations, but the general opinion is that the appointment is the first step to prepare the way for the assumption of the

Management of the Customs

by China on the death or retirement of Sir Robert Hart, who is now an old man. The Chinese want to get things in their own hands, there is a general movement in this regard throughout the country, not alone in respect to the customs but with all else, and that the Chinese may, as it were, understand the ropes, Sir Robert Hart will hereafter report to the two officials instead of to an impersonal office.

There is a general feeling that the time has come for China to assert herself, and restrict the privileges heretofore given to foreigners. This feeling finds action in the recent order that

No More Foreign Merchants

will be permitted to open stores in the Chinese city at Peking. Foreign merchants will hereafter be confined to the legation quarter. This movement is being carried out without unnecessary severity.

There have been many improvements in the old Chinese capital, these things in themselves indicating the changed conditions. The palace guards, which heretofore consisted of spearmen and archers, are now trained soldiers of Yuan Shih Kai's army, carrying rifles. About six weeks ago there was a scare at Peking, and the guards were doubled. Why this was done was not learned. Nothing happened, no matter what was anticipated. There were some time before bomb scares, bombs having been found in places, and the doubling of the guards may have been due to this. Other improvements at Peking are in the macadamizing of roads, and an American architect, C. D. Jamieson, C. E., is now engaged in erecting a big foreign-styled building of brick and stone for the Chinese foreign office. A large new foreign hotel, the Wagon Lit, has been established last year near the Hataman gate, not far from the Peking railway station. There are many changes, which, when the previous spirit of the Chinese with regard to things foreign is considered, are signs of the times.

The Standing Army

of China, which Yuan Shih Kai has brought to such a state of proficiency, is now an army to be reckoned with, instead of the old-time force that was little better than a jest. The drill of the new army has been pronounced by foreign experts who have seen the army on parade and at manoeuvres to be superb. Of course, the army has not been tried other than on the parade ground. The defect at present is in the scarcity of officers whose strength of character is sufficient to give them weight. The common soldier is of the best and compares most favorably with that of any army. The officers are being well trained, and before long the army will have an efficient corps of officers. The administration, which at one time so greatly weakened the army, has been made fairly honest, and, as stated, the Chinese army is one to be reckoned with. New preparations are being made for extensive manoeuvres which will be held next year in which the armies of both Yuan Shih Kai in the north and Chang Chih Tung in the south, will take part.

The radicals of the newer elements of China, especially students from Japan, are the only dangerous faction. These men have been more or less intoxicated by the

Success of Japan

an Oriental nation, over the big western power so greatly feared aforetime, and not having been trained sufficiently to grasp the philosophy of the western learning, are clamoring for immediate changes in China. The more sober conservatives are seeking to secure reforms, but recognize that it is only by slowness and caution that the fabric of modern China will be changed, and these men resent the dangerous clamoring for sudden upheaval. It is only by maintaining watch over the radicals that trouble is averted.

In the event of the death of the Empress Dowager, the real ruler of China, it is not improbable that there would be some degree of internal disturbances, but the death of the Emperor, at present under the rule of the Empress Dowager, would cause no disturbance. True, no heir-apparent has yet been chosen, as is usual, but there are many eligibles among those of the Imperial clan.

LINK YUKON TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Proposed G. T. P. Railway Will Extend From Hazelton to Dawson.

In its last issue the International Railway Journal remarks that there is "high state need" for a railway connecting Yukon with the rest of Canada, just as the C. P. R. was needed to connect British Columbia with the rest of the Dominion. A project for such a road, the Journal remembers, was passed in the Canadian Commons a few years ago, but was held up in the Senate. As a result a large proportion of the Yukon trade now goes by water to Seattle and the Western States. The best route to the Yukon is by the great central valley, over 700 miles long, which traverses British Columbia from south to north, which would bring the railway within 500 miles of Dawson city. The article concludes: "Apart altogether from its political value to the Dominion, such a road would open up a country rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, coal and other minerals, and would incidentally cross the lines of all the present or projected Canadian transcontinental lines."

An 800-Mile Branch

This is exactly one of the projects which the Grand Trunk Pacific has in view, and which will probably be carried out at an early date after the main line is finished. The G. T. P. charter contains a provision for a branch from the main line to Dawson, and so also does the G. T. P. Branch Lines Bill. The Dawson branch will start from a point near Hazelton, a distance of about 800 miles from Dawson, and will traverse the central valley of British Columbia during the first part of the route. An interesting point in connection with this branch is that it will cover exactly the same route as that selected in 1868 for the famous "overland" telegraph system, which was attempted in 1868 to connect Europe with this continent by a line through Russia, across Siberia, the Behring sea and the American continent. The line was started, but long before it was completed the invention of the submarine cable for long distance work obviated its necessity, and the work was abandoned, with heavy loss to its projectors. The engineers engaged in surveying for the G. T. P. discovered many traces of the work of construction gangs of this ancient scheme, trails being found, once again overgrown with brush, while occasional heaps of rotting telegraph posts attested to the fact that work had gone a considerable distance before the plan was abandoned.

To Help Canadian Commerce

The completion of this branch line to Dawson city will undoubtedly restore to Canadian commerce the trade of the Yukon, which has so far largely gone to Seattle. More than that, the G. T. P. officials expect that, as soon as their through line is completed to Prince Rupert they will turn the tables and not only win back Canada's trade, but secure a good percentage of the Alaskan traffic, as Prince Rupert will be many hundred miles nearer the Alaskan headquarters than any other port with railway facilities, besides offering a considerably shorter land route to New York. In the distant future it may also establish close connection with the terminus of the Russian trans-Siberian railway, and thus establish an almost altogether all-rail route between Europe and the American continent, as the Behring strait is only some thirty-five miles wide, with three intervening islands.

A RATE WAR.

Japanese Line and Shanghai Steamers in Competition.

Advices from the Orient state that a rate war is in progress between the Butterfield and Swire line and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Shanghai line. The N. Y. K. is carrying on the competition not only in freight traffic but also in passenger traffic. For the latter purpose it has placed such steamers of high speed and good equipments as the Kasuya, Kosai, and Hakuai on the Yokohama-Shanghai line, and is going to displace the Niigata, Fushiki and Chiyodo of the Yokohama-Shanghai-Hankow line by the Tairen, Tategami and Yamashiro from the 23rd inst. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have decreased the freightage on sundry goods from 7 yen to 3 1-2 yen per ton, and are paying a commission of 10 to 20 per cent, to canvassers for cargo. Their steamers have been carrying a fairly large amount of cargo from Shanghai to Japan.

NEW TEACHERS ARE NAMED BY TRUSTEES

A Busy Session of the School Board Held Yesterday Evening.

MR. DEANE GOES TO BOYS' CENTRAL

Salary List Increased in Order to Meet the New Requirements.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A meeting of the board of school trustees was held last evening, when the appointment of several new teachers was made. To fill the position of principal of the Boys' Central school, made vacant by the resignation of J. H. Gillis, the trustees appointed Mr. Deane, who at present holds the principalship of the Victoria West school; J. H. Solloway, first assistant of the Boys' Central, being made principal of the Victoria West school. For the sub class in the High school, Mr. McLaren of the South Park school and Miss McGregor of the Girls' Central are slated to fill the positions. To fill the other vacancies the board selected R. McMillan, Mrs. Brock and Miss Isabel Cathcart.

The salary list was also dealt with, and increases amounting to $1500 per annum were made, of which $625 comes out of the revenue for the current year, which sum is well within the estimate made by the board at the commencement of the year.

With the exception of Trustee Miss Cameron all the trustees were present, Chairman Huggett occupying his place after a trip to the Old Country.

Taking up the routine business, a communication was received from Miss Ruth Pope, containing her resignation from the teaching staff and thanking the board for their kindness during the time she had been engaged in the work.

The resignation was accepted.

Miss Russell, principal of Spring Ridge school, requested leave of absence for three months.

The request was granted.

Miss Cann, secretary of the Teachers' Institute, thanked the board for the use of the High school for the institute meetings.

Received and filed.

Building Inspector Northcott reported as follows, which was received and filed:

Mesdames and Gentlemen—Yours of June 20 last received requesting me to confer with Trustee Lewis in regard to the condition of the Hillside and Rock Bay school premises, and report thereon to the board as to the suitability of these premises for school purposes, and as to the propriety of considerable expenditures thereon.

I have conferred with Trustee Lewis and have examined the schools mentioned, and would respectfully report to you as follows:

1st. I do not consider the site of the Hillside school suitable in any way, as the grounds are too low and not large enough for a school of that size, and, besides, this property is too close to the North Ward school, and it should be more central, and, in my opinion, the time is not far distant when this school, and the Spring Ridge school, will be merged into one in a more central location.

As to the condition of this school, the fences and shed are in good condition. The railing, steps and roof need repairing. The sanitary arrangements should be attended to, if this school is to be kept in use.

2nd. Rock Bay school I consider is well situated on good high ground, and in a central location, being between the North ward and the proposed new Victoria West school. In my opinion a school will always be required for small children in this locality.

Condition of this school—The building requires painting outside; the sidewalks, steps and fences require repairing, and proper sanitary arrangements provided, and to connect with the sewer.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.

H. B. Mackenzie, manager of the Bank of British North America, wrote as follows:

Victoria, July 10, 1906.

Alfred Huggett, Esq., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir—Referring to the conversations which I have had with you on the subject of a school savings bank, I now beg to inclose specimen forms with directions showing how this business is conducted, and from which you will see that the routine is of a simple character. Briefly, it amounts to this: Deposits in sums of any size are collected once a week from the scholars, and a record of the amount deposited by each scholar is kept by the teacher; the total amount is then placed in the bank in the name of the principal as trustee. When scholars have more than $1.00 at their credit the bank will issue a separate book, and such scholars then become direct customers of the bank. Further deposits in such books of $1.00 or upwards can be added from time to time as the scholar accumulates the necessary amount in the trust account. Interest at 3 per cent. per annum will be added to both trust and separate accounts half yearly, in the same way as is done with the ordinary accounts in the savings department.

To withdraw money the bank will require the signature of one parent as well as the scholar's, and withdrawal slips must be countersigned by the teacher.

I inclose a table of statistics showing the deposits under this system made in 122 schools in Eastern Canada and the United States, from which you will see that the total amount on deposit to school children at January 1, 1906, amounted to $1,223,560.32. You will find on the back of this table of statistics an address given by Mr. J. H. Tiery, Long Island city, which is helpful in giving an understanding of the subject.

I think I have laid before you all that is necessary to enable the project to be dealt with by the school board, but if there is any further point upon which you would like me to be more explicit, I shall be glad to hear from you. In conclusion, I beg to offer to introduce this system for the public schools of Victoria, beginning with the next term. The bank will provide all the necessary stationery, so that the school board will be under no expense, and I shall be glad to hear that the board is willing to give it a trial.

H. B. MACKENZIE,
Manager.

Chairman Huggett said that Mr. Mackenzie had been in conversation with him, and during the time he was in the Old Country he had taken the trouble to enquire into the matter and found that it was becoming a very general practice. He was of the opinion that a committee should be appointed to confer with Mr. Mackenzie.

Chairman Huggett and Trustees Mrs. Jenkins and Jay were appointed as a committee.

Superintendent Eaton called attention to the very fine showing made by the pupils of the Victoria High school at the McGill matriculation examination. He was of the opinion that it would be an excellent advertisement for British Columbia. He referred to the fact that the head British Columbia pupil, Miss Cockerill, last year was a Victoria girl; while a Victoria boy, A. N. King, had repeated the performance this year and was third on the list for the Dominion. He explained that those who had failed in one subject would be given an opportunity in September to write on that subject. The comparison with the Vancouver High school was also very good. Although the Vancouver High school was twice as large, the successful pupils were not twice as many.

Chairman Huggett stated that eighty Vancouver pupils tried the matriculation examination and only 20 passed; while in Victoria about half of those who tried passed. He was gratified with the success of the Victoria institution.

Trustee Jay, for the finance committee, presented accounts amounting to $277, which were received and ordered paid.

Trustee Lewis for the buildings and grounds committee reported that to repair the Hillside and Rock Bay schools would cost $1700. To arrange the North Ward school so that it could be made to accommodate more pupils would cost $3000. He was of the opinion that it was an important question, and should be carefully looked into. He thought they could secure nearly enough from their estimates to make the alteration to the North Ward instead of tinkering on the Hillside and Rock Bay schools.

Trustee Jay was in accord with the suggestion made by Trustee Lewis. He moved that the board defer any expenditure on the Hillside and Rock Bay schools until the next meeting, in order that further information can be secured.

The resolution was carried.

The board then went into committee of the whole to consider the applications for positions on the teaching staff.

Superintendent Eaton stated that there were vacancies in the Boys' Central and Victoria West schools. He was of the opinion that the High school could be carried on with eight teachers, doing away with the Christmas entrance class. He stated that he had received 32 applications for positions. For the principalship of the Boys' Central school Mr. Deane was appointed on the first vote, receiving four votes to Mr. Salloway's two. The salary attached is $1200 per annum.

For the principalship of the Victoria West school Mr. Salloway was appointed on the first ballot, receiving four votes to Mr. Netherby's one. The salary attached is $1080 per annum.

To fill the remaining vacancies R. McMillan and Miss Cathcart were appointed on the first ballot and Mrs. Brock on the third. Mr. McMillan is to receive $720, Mrs. Brock $700 and Miss Cathcart $600.

The salary question was taken up in committee and resulted, as already stated, in an increase of $1500 per annum, after which the meeting adjourned.

MINING PROGRESS IN THE INTERIOR

Resume of Recent Developments Showing Great Activity in All Quarters.

The first three days of last week were more or less generally observed as holidays all through the mining sections of Southeastern British Columbia, and in consequence the ore shipments for the week are below the average in all the districts reported on, says The Nelson News of Sunday.

The holidays have also had a quieting effect on mining and mining deals generally, but this of course is only of a temporary character.

The fact that the Great Northern railway interests are actively engaged in attempting to obtain an ore supply for their road from Rossland has caused a stir in that camp, and it is asserted that efforts are being made to induce the owners of the California property on Red mountain, lying in comfortable proximity to the Le Roi No. 2, to reopen the mine and ship the output to the Northport smelter over the Great Northern road. A great deal of work was done on the California some years ago, under the direction of W. Yolen Williams, now consulting engineer of the Granby company, and the recent visit of this official to the property has revived interest in it. Mr. Williams' opinion of the mine is well known to many Rossland mining men, and it is also pretty well understood that when work was stopped some time ago it was because the owners had their hands full with other matters and not because they thought the mine had no future. Another vigorously developed property at the present time would swell Rossland's payroll considerably and help that city's business very materially. Just what the outcome of Mr. Williams' visit of inspection will amount to remains to be seen, as the mining engineer in question absolutely refuses to discuss matters just now.

Over in the Boundary another deal is reported, important for one particular and that is the bonding of the White Bear group in Franklin camp to English capitalists for some $50,000, with provisions for continuous development of the property. The Boundary country is being widely exploited by American moneyed men, but the case in point is a healthy indication that English money may be expected also, and so add to the continuous activity everywhere noticed in mining matters in this district. The latest news also points to the working of the Snowshoe as quickly as the mine can be pumped out and men put to work. Evidently the C. P. R. interests, which recently acquired this property, propose to lose no time in getting it on the shipping list.

In the Slocan district, while there is no particular news of importance to note at the moment, it is gratifying to learn of the ever increasing number of comparatively small properties working, which appear in the weekly shipping list, at present rather irregularly, but which promise to do much better before the end of the year is reached.

A BUSY SESSION OF TRADES' COUNCIL

Many Matters of Interest to Wage-earners Dealt With Last Evening.

PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF POLICE

Dissatisfaction With the Arrangements Whereby Some Prisoners Were Released.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The adjourned meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council was held Wednesday and was more numerously attended than any meeting held this year. The president and vice president being unavoidably absent, Richard Ryan was voted to the chair.

The following gentlemen presented credentials as delegates from their respective unions: Tailors, J. Fraser and Henry Reid; electric railway employees, A. Clayton, T. Davidson and G. F. Gray; Electric Workers, F. Shopland and A. McKenzie; Barbers' International Union, L. Knauss.

With regard to infractions of the alien labor law in this province, Hon. William Templeman wrote to say that the matter would receive his earnest consideration.

Deputy Minister of Labor Mackenzie King wrote with regard to the same matter, enclosing copies of the Alien Labor Act and advising the council that any person could act as prosecutor, and in case of a conviction the prosecutor would be entitled to receive half the fine. The matter was referred to the incoming executive.

Letters were also received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. William Templeman, saying that the requests of the labor unions for the removal of W. T. R. Preston as Canadian emigration commissioner in London would receive their earnest consideration.

Ald. Fell of the library commission wrote to say that the council had not complied with the request of the commissioners for a list of technical books on labor.

Members of the council protested that such a list had been furnished months ago and must have been mislaid. The committee were instructed to prepare and furnish another list.

A letter was received from P. M. Draper, secretary of the Dominion Labor Congress, fixing Monday, September 17, as the date for the meeting of the congress in Victoria.

Secretary Cuthbert of the Tourist Association wrote notifying the council that Rev. Mr. Rowe, H. Kent and W. T. Williams would represent that body on the general reception committee in connection with the meeting of the labor congress.

Secretary Elworthy wrote to say that the Board of Trade would name three representatives about the early part of next week.

A letter was received from clerks and other employees, complaining that some merchants refused to close their places of business on Wednesday afternoons.

The secretary was instructed to reply to the letter, saying that the council would instruct its executive to use their best efforts to induce merchants to recognize the half holiday in question, and at the same time to inform the writers that "God helped them that helped themselves," and that they would permanently serve their best interests by becoming organized into unions.

A letter was received from Samuel Gompers, saying that J. A. Flett, general organizer for Canada, would represent the American Federation of Labor at the session of the Dominion Labor Congress at Victoria on September 17, and that it was quite possible that other officers of the American Federation would also be present.

The finance committee presented their report, which was of a very satisfactory nature. After some discussion it was decided to obtain and post up in Labor Hall a list of all publications that did not employ union printers to do their work.

Delegates made strongly worded complaints of the action of the police in making a deal with a steamship agent by which certain prisoners were allowed to leave the prison to take the place of union men who were on strike. The secretary was instructed to draw the attention of the city council to the matter, and to say that, while they could not reasonably object to the agent in question paying the fines of the prisoners, yet it appears from the reports of the transaction which appeared in the daily papers that the agent in question made "the dicker" with the prisoners in the presence of the chief of police, and was only willing to pay the fine on condition that they agreed to go as firemen on his boat; or, in other words, to act as strikebreakers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, G. F. Gray of the Electric Railway Employees' Union; vice president, C. R. Carter of the Plumbers' Union; secretary, C. Sivertz of the Letter Carriers' Union; treasurer, A. Johnson of the Laborers' Union; executive committee, G. F. Gray, C. R. Carter, C. Sivertz, A. Johnson and J. C. Watters.

It being very late, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, July 18, when matters pertaining to Labor Day will receive the undivided attention of the delegates.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

Six Lives Lost in Attempt to Rescue a Seventh.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 12.—Seven girls ranging in age from 7 to 16 years were drowned today in Cedar River, only three blocks from home, while wading. The smallest child slipped into a deep hole, and in trying to rescue her six others were drowned.

Utica, N. Y., July 12.—The body of Miss Grace Brown of Ostelick was recovered from Big Moose Lake, in the Adirondacks, this afternoon. The lake is still being dragged for the body of her companion, Carl Graham of Albany. The young people arrived at Big Moose yesterday, and after registering at the Glenmore Hotel secured a boat and went out on the lake for a row. At noon today the boat was found upside down. Efforts are being made to locate relatives of the couple.