CO. RONTO, ONT.

the same neighborhood. Dr. another citizen who is showing rise by building at Oak Bay on the Esquimalt road, and number of cottages are under Esquimalt Provincial Con ell is completing a near and some of the navy yard re making similar improve-Between Spring Ridge and the Hospital Mr. McNaughton has

Navigation Company, is about

commodious residence, and street W. Denny is building district has been addibeautified by the fine house re-rected near the purk. The r is understood to be a man of his decision to locate here ter a careful comparison of es of this island and of Aus good fortune of Mr. Gal-Klondike is being reflect

neat house which was built y Mr. William Farmer and t completed, fronting on Belleet. James Bay and facing the indicated by the demand for and business premises, it is into note the encouraging state nade by those who keep their the pulse of the city in this Mr. Beaumont Boggs, for into a quest utlook in real estate matters. is very much firmer as been for many years. The Boggs, to those prevailing in of 1888, when there was a emand for houses both for and for rental. Good residenrties are particularly in re-It ere long in a large increase of ng of such residences as are by those business and finaninportant new-comers who are owards Victoria as their fu quarters, because of its preas the premier city of British. There are at present very ant houses in the city, most of ones being in such a ed conditions that they would under any conditions. It is

f these properties, or of their hat they are not remunerative, tle outlay would in many case the properties into attractive able premises. In this connec Smith, solicitor for the Al Loan Company, who passed the city yesterday on his way rancisco, inspected a number made by his agent, Mr. Boggs, ressed himself as particularly with the outlook in this city. Land & Investment Com ave done a better business this in for some time, and Mr. Brown, lager, expressed himself as high ed with the outlook. They have resent time, less than half the ouses on their lists than the or six years ago. Business has mortgages are being wiped in every respect. Our car said Mr. Brown, "just report-ne the other day that 27 new es were under construction dur-The year, he added

same confident spirit was exby H. Munn, of the firm of Holland & Co. In reply to an as to the state of business, he it shows much improvement at of other years. Houses are enerally occupied than they have long time and the demand is n fact everything pointed to usiness confidence. A num n nor transfers in property had e, principally in the suburban and building had been very acesensections, " Money, too, car hined plentifully and on easy good security, and the cons ndency has been to a lowering of interest. He looked for a sperous season next year, as at good wages had been all this summer and considerable gold had been introduced. He great stimulus would be given the adoption of a plan for ral and permanent paving of the

ank among the good ones of the

More, while retigent about a statement for publication, the general spirit of increased nce, which is being displayed

ng to the elevation of Mr. Archer the bench a change takes place n of Martin & Languy by which is Martin succeels his brother

the \$60,000

The Ex-Premier Gives a Long Statement Before the Roya. Commission This Morning.

Compromise Payments Were Made Owing to Difficulty Between Contractor and Architect,

His Lordship Chief Justice McColl sitng as commissioner to enquire into the ent of two sums of money by the government in connection with the rliament buildings amounting to \$40,000, resumed the hearing this

orning.
There were present in addition to the ssioner, Hon. J. H. Turner, exer; Hon. D. M. Eberts, exactorneyral; Hon. F. Garter Cotton, dnance ster; H. D. Helmeken, M. P. Duff, Belyea, and Deputy Commissioner Lands and Works W. S. Gore. Mr. stated that Hon. Mr. Turner was in a letter sent by order of his. The commissioner asked if Mr. intended to give evidence, and Ir. Duff intimated that that was the in-

Mr. Belyea then pot in as evidence sev-ral certified copies of documents, s contract and raising it from \$10 a yard. A letter from lackson & Helmcken to the chief plaster, the chier's reference of that he architect, the architects reply ing that the specifications and distinguished the company particular thickness and distinguished the chair. wing the claim. There was more et and the chief commissioner rela-to the measuring of the mason's conrequested to undertake by the govern-ment, who were willing to accept his de-

Howell, late clerk of the works, s recalled. The bill of quantities for plasterer's contract was produced and witness asked in regard to the prime cost sum shown there. Witness said the prime cost sum should remain a portion of the specifications and not be interested. with. In this case they had been sed out. He pointed out several incrossed out. He pointed out several instances where the prime cost varied for the same work. For concrete work for instance the price varied from \$5.50 per yard to \$19, and winess said the material was identical. The examination was continued by Mr. Belvea in regard to the thickness of the plaster and stated that the contract called for three cost work in both the brick and grantes wills and did not specify as far as he could see any particular thickness.

The witness's evidence was purely technical and bore almost entirely upon the

The wittiess's evidence was purely technical and bore almost entirely upon the fact that the prime cost sums in the specifications had been altered. In cross examination by Mr. Duff. Mr. Howels said he had made an application to the government for a bonus and that the application had been refused. He knew that Mr. Rattenbury had favored it, but mine to the owing to the strained relations which existed between Mr. Rattenbury and some of the members of the government the afterwards failed to press the pay ment of the bonus on the government, and witness had not received the sort asked for. Then Mr. Duff pressed witness to make up the figures of the deductions shown in the architect's report, but regard to the amount of \$8,498. Witness owed a mistake in the casting up of a drun of figures of \$1,000, and in swer to Mr. Duff's question whether he wired his opinion against that of the architect is said that he did not so in the feet of the fact ristake of the figures assured there was something wrong. He no reference to the item of \$8,000 in the architect's report. Mr. Gore was called and asked if he could explain how the "deductions to be determined" were disposed of. Mr. Gore

did not know; the architect dealt regard to the matter of slate purchas by him from the contractor. Drake. le said he had an arrangement to buy the slate left over but only secured a portion of it. Drake saying he thought government should take the remain-

ff his hands. Mr. Duff recalled Mr. Howell and ressed him still more closely in regard the amount of \$8,000 odd being inthe deductions, but the witness could not be made to say that the amount appeared. It seemed that one figure was d after the copy had been made; Gore was again recalled and asked f it would be necessary for frim to sign an order in council. Mr. Core said would not be paid unless a Mr. Duff said Mr. Turner would now such evidence as was permissible due regard to the oath of secrecy whim when he entered the exec-uncil, and Mr. Turner then enered the box, the oath being adminis-

ered in the usual way. ex-premier made a lengthy state ment which occupied something over an action in delivery, and prefaced it by a reference to the letter sent him by Mr. Belyea on the day when the court was jously in session, and which he did eceive until the following day at the Club. The hon gentleman said having heard of the letter he enarly all day from 9 o'clock. Mr. Be orted that the letter was sent to Turner's office three times the ing, and Mr. Eberts interjected the

e that it was. ex-premier then went at length the \$30,000 payment, his explanation h was that it had been assented the legislature in parliament as t was paid by special warran igned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and course the warrant, with other similar nature, was laid before the He detailed the difficulties which owing to the death of Adams, the ginal contractor; the fears entertained government as to the chances of safully completing the work; the d the further difficulties encoun between the contractors and the which took place between the actors and the architects, an idea nature of which might be gained the fact that during the course of was sometimes almost impossible the men apart. The government h, he said, finally that the matter never be satisfactorily arranged to the difficulty of obtaining state-

commissioner having said that it was an commissioner having said that it was an iniquitous onyment, the ex-premier state; that the payment was made with the approval of the chief commissioner, atthough it was possible that she all had expressed himse; a some time unfavor

Taking up the payment under the Druke contract, the hon, gentleman gave a similar explanation as to the differences between the contractor and the architect. He also said that the government found of the architect's figment found errors in the architect's figomoromise was also made in this case The commission adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock until 2, the expremier still having to be asked some questions by Mr. Duff.

It is impossible to give a full report of the evidence to day, but the statement made by the expression being so important a detailed report will in the Times of to-morrow.

The Question of the Annexation of the Island of Jamaica by the Dominion.

in deference to the request con- The Proposal Now Before the Public in a Semi-Official Manner.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 10.-The question of the annexation of the island ral certified copies of documents, question of the annexation of the island mongst them an order in council refer of Jamaica to Canada, which was ing to the increase of the price of the mooted about a month ago, has niw mooted about a month ago, has niw been definitely put before the public thriugh the medium of the semi-official sioner relative to the thickness of newspaper, the Gleaner, which to-day

"But," says the Gleaner editorially, "on the whole, if a reciprocal treaty with the United States could be effected, which the architect stated did not within his duty and which he was of the economy problem, the general belief being that England and the United States are bound to come to some satisfactors commercial arrangements about the West Judies without a disturbance of the political status quo. A promise for Canadian incorporation is, however, before the public and we invite expres-sions of opinion from the population." The Gleaner, however, voices official feeling and the cousensus of commercial oginion when it declares its preference for American reciprocity as offering the more satisfactory solution. This is proved by the simultaneous publication of a memorial from a representative source, which, after reviewing the situation, says: "We are quite able to make satisfactory reciprocal arrangements with the United States ourselves; but the home government will not permit this and appears unable to do it for us."

Sporting Intelligence.

BASEBALL, Maple Leafs vs. Kamloops. Contrary, 19, expectation the Maple Leafs, who went over least night to play at New Westminster, will have as opponents the celebrated Kamboops nine. Under the circomstances a much closer game is expect ed than mould have been the case had a Westminster nine been opposed to them. This will probably be the last match of the season. The local nine are confident their colors will not be linered. They have had an unbroken record throughout the season. The team who play to-day are well to "mark time," nor the less capable be unduly hurried, frequent, regroupings must be made. It is an eyll of the smaller classes. This is more particularly true of children in primary teachers, D. McLeod, first base; J. Smith (captain), second base; C. Esnouf, third (captain), second base; G. Esnouf, third gether for a longer and shorter time, en-base; F. McConnell, shorp stop; W. F. deavering to make them advance through Herd, centre field, and G. Burnes, right out the course with equal step field.

THE KENNEL.

A Canine Aristocrat. The Kennel Gazette under the heading "A Grand Fox Terrier Goes to Victoria," Plinton's latest acquisition, Aldon Radiance, which carried off the first pilze of the grade (lases at the beauty) distince, which carried off the first prize of the class at the kennel show at New Westminster yesterday. Since his purchase of the animal about the middle of last of the animal about the middle of last toria. In many American cities, however, month, Rev. Mr. Flinton has refused an reclassification, or grading takes place offer of \$2,000 for his pet, The Kennel twice a year, as was formenly done in this wife says: The Rev. J. W. Flinton, wife, in others, three times, and in still wife already has had a good for from the former of the form who already has had a good dog from bit lowners; four times a year. In some sys-Macdonald's kennel in Aldon Swagger, has firms a longer interval is assigned for new added one of the opposite sex to his higher classes than for lower, and in others. string in Aldon Radiance, a sterling bitch lagarn there is no nxed time for promoting, that has won in the very best company, but pupils are promoted when they are Particulars of her career are as follows: ready. Of these various plans, that She is by Von Volt ex Warren Spruce and which provides for reclassification once was bought by Mr. A. A. Macdonald in a year is undoubtedly the simplest and most August '97, who exhibited her at Toronto, easily administered; but it by no means where she won 1st novice, 1st open and 3 follows that it is pedagogically the best specials. She was next shown at Brook for the pupils, and this is the test lyn, N. Y., where she won 1st junior and by which all features of school organization one of the A. F. T. C. specials, following must be tried, rather than by their mewith Peterboro 1st open, Wilmington 1st chanical simplicity or convenience of adjunior, ist free for all (both sexes), 1st ministration. winners. New York, 3rd free for Al. C. One serious disadvantage of the one year F. T. C. 198, 2nd challenge and special for class interval is that it intensifies the miswire. In brief she has been shown six the "lock-step of the graded school." Putines, under six different judges and has pils of unequal ability are kept together defeated every fitch in America except not only for a whole year, but to a great Warren Sentence and Handleraft.

THE WHEEL.

Cyclists of the Province. furnished the following official list of the columbia, district No. 1, to September 28th, 1898: Ohub

Chib. Secretary. Attended to the control of the con New Westminster D. D. McKenzie 128 Vancouver H. J. Franklin 165 Victoria, James Bay A. A. P. R. Paulels 21
Capital City Cycle club—C. A. Chambers
Wellington—T

IRELAND'S ASPIRATIONS. Dublin, Oct. 10 .- The Parnellite convention opened here to day with Mr. John Redmond presiding. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Redmond remarked that it was incredable that a statesman with Mr. Chamberlain's experience and astuteness should declare ents from the parties unless it, was so that the passing of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of a compromise was finally arrived at the passing of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of the Irish local government bill satisfied the satisfied the satisfied the Irish local government bill satisfied the satisfied the Irish local government bill satisfied the satisfied the Irish local government bill satisfied the satisfied the satisfied the satisfied the Irish local government bill satisfied the satisfied the satisfied the Irish local government bill satisfied t that compromise was finally arrived at and the sum of \$30,000 paid instead of the \$60,000 claimed. As to the chief

of a year may be best adapted.

may be better stated to the High Schools,

be a fixed class interval, and that promo-

These promote pupils whenever they are ready, whenever it is seen that they can

do the work of the class above with more

advantage than they would get by remain-

ing longer in the class below. Clearly this

pian has the merit of subordinating the system to the interests of the pupils. It is

recognition of the principle that the

school is made for the pupil, not the pupil

for the school; Furthermore, all doubts as

the experience of those cities which have

This is perhaps the most authoritative de-

NUMBER OF CLASSES IN A ROOM.

PROMOTION TESTS.

City School Superinter dent Laten Speaks on the Grading

Some Suggestions on an Important Subject From the Standpoint of a Pedagogue.

On Saturday a lecture was given by Superintendent Eaton of the city schools which was brimful of interest to the members of the scholastic profession and to all those who are connected in any way with the training of children under modern methods of education. The lecture will form the subject of further discussion on Saturday week and is reproduced in extense with a view offacilitating its wider understanding by those who will be called upon to deal with it and because it is of general interest to so large a class of the general publica

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have invited your attention to the subject of grading be-cause of its very great practical import. ince. No other single feature in the organization of large schools has a more di-rect and controlling influence upon the quality of teaching than the method of classifying the pupils for purposes of in-struction. I shall state as briefly as possible my own views on a number of the points which a full discussion would raise, and in return I hope for as general an expression of your opinions as time will

SUBDIVISION OF THE SCHOOL PERIOD.

American city systems usually provide for High Schools and Elementary Schools. The Elementary Schools are often divided nto two classes, primary and intermediate or grammar; often into three classes, prim secondary and grammar. The High of period covers four years; in excep-il cases only three; the Elementary School period, almost universally, eight years, rarely nine. In both High Schools and Elementary Schools the course of study is very generally divided into grades. each grade covering as much work as can reasonably be expected to be accomplished in one year. Under this plan, which is the simplest and most natural, the number of grades is determined by the number of years in which it is expected the majority of children would require in passing regularly from the lowest primary to the completion of the High School course. By an almost universal practice, there are thus twelve grades or years in the whole school period, of which the High School clidius four, and the Elementary School eight. The National Education Association of the United States recommends the division of the Elementary School course into ubdivisions of four years each, and

two subdivisions of four years each, and the Bureau of Education at Washington has adopted it. A three-fold division of the Elementary School seems preferable, however. It would allow of a better grading of subjects and would adapt itself more tasily to progressive differences the their mode of presentation than the two-fold division.

THE CLASS INTERVAL.

A distinction must here be made between grade and class. Pupils of a grade may be taught as one class, or they may be divided up into, two or more classes for purposes of instruction, according to their aptitudes, ability and atfamments within the grade. In either case, reclassification becomes necessary from time to time. For various reasons, pupils of a class, however nearly equal in attainments at the beginning, make unequalled progress under the same instruction; and an order last the beginning make unequalled progress under the same instruction; and an order last the branches as reading, arithmetic. bright and industrious pupils are held back while by iteration and reiteration the less capable and indolent are pushed forward." The only remedy for the evil is in reclassification. How often should this occur? How long shall the class interval be?

est Canadian-bred fox ferrier, smooth or chief of what has been appropriately called extent throughout the whole course. The only way in which the time can be short-ened for the bright pupil is to have him skip a whole year a step too long and too H. B. Donly, secretary-treasurer of the difficult. Furthermore, under this plan Canadian Wheelmen's Association, has pupils who fail of promotion must spend whole year in going over again with standing of the various clubs of British pupils promoted from the grade below the

securit uniformity of attainment in the several classes without unduly holding back the more capable or unduly urging the less capable.

From the foregoing considerations it smallers of purifications the foregoing considerations it smallers of purifications of access. In some class areas of a comparative standing of purifications of the public in the order of their terretage standing and then to read the comparative standing and their to read the c fould appear that the one-year interval

"As a consequence of the e and other uses of he results of written exam nations the system was soon attended with serious evils. They have been the source of bitter jealousles and rivalries between schools and teachers. They have perverted the best efforts of teachers and narrowed and arrowed their instruction. They have percentaged their instruction. especially where the number of pupils in each grade does not warrow. their subdivision into too many classes. The half-year plan for grammar grades has greater adbest efforts of teachers and narrowed and grooved their instruction. They have occasioned and made well nigh imperative the use of mechanical and rote methods of teaching; they have occasioned cramming and other vicious habits of study; they have caused the over pressure charged upon the schools, some of which is real; they have tempted both teachers and pupils to dishonestr; and, last, but not least, they have permitted a mechanical method of school supervision." vantages and fewer disadvantages than the longer periods, while for primary grades a class interval of one-third or one-fourth But, as has already been intimated, some city systems have cut themselves loose altogether from the notion that there must tion must take place only at stated times.

to its practicability have been settled by

most absorbing interest in the examination most absorbing interest in the condemnator which is intered that it is finds its parallel in the condemnator which in any of the system of written many of the winter that the situation, by this publication, has became more difficult for the examination tests. It is find the substance of a disposition anywhere to believe that the situation, by this publication, has became more difficult for the examination tests. It is find the substance of the system are strongly in the discussion:

France there is almost an entire the find of a disposition anywhere to the tendences of the syst

"Your committee believes that in many systems of Elementary Schools there is injury done by too much formality in ascertaining whether the pupils of a given class have completed the work up to a given arbitrarily fixed point, and are ready to take up the next apportionment of the work. In the early days of school systems . It was thought necessary to divide up the graded course of study into years of work, and to hold stated appublic examinations to ascertain, how many pupils could be promoted to the next grade or year's work. All that failed at this examination were set back at the beginning of the year's work to spend another year in reviewing it. From this arrangement there naturally resulted Various devices, which I need not here mention, have been suggested and tried for minimising the evils of the examination system; but with very lucomplete and unsatisfactory results. But the question tion system; but with very incomplete and unsatisfactory results. But the question naturally suggests itself: Why not remove entirely, the cause of these ills and thus obviate the necessity of the correction? Why not make the pupils success in daily work the only factor in their promotion? Why not promote them solely on the judgment or estimate of the teacher? If the objection is raised that the teacher? It is fairly met by, the obvious reply that such a tescher ought not be tristed to teach. Tesides, the system has stood the test of expertisce and tesuicus the system has stood the test of expertisce and tesuicus the system has stood the test of expertisce and tesuicus that inder this system, the results are better than under the old, which it has as already so widely supplanted.

To prevent a pessible misunderstanding, other year in reviewing it. From this arrangement there naturally resulted a great deal of what is called marking time. Pupils who had nearly completed the work of the year were placed with pupils who had been till now a year's interval below them. "This evil has been zemedied in nearly over half the cities by promoting pupils whenever they have completed the work of a grade. The constant tendency of classification to become imperfect by reason of the difference in rates of advancement of the several pupils; owing to disparity in ages, degree of maturity, temperament, and itentih makes frequent reclassification necessary. This is easily accomplished by promoting the few pupils who distance the hajority of their class mates into the pext class above, separated as it is, or ought to be, by an interval of less than half a year. The procrustean character of the old city systems has been removed by this device. In all good, systems the pupils take up new work when they "This evil has been remedled in nearly

To prevent a possible misunderstanding. I may explain that the charge against written examinations as the basis of promotion does not lie against written examinations as a part of the regular school instruction. Teaching examinations, as they are called, by way of distinction, are a valuable aid to viva voce teaching. In deed, there cannot well be efficient instruction without them. It is when examinations are held for the express purpose of glying the pupils a record, and more especially for purposes of promotion that they become submersive of sound, pedagogical decrine and practice.

The Daily News says: "We hope Lord Salisbury will be able to provide a golden bridge for M. Delcasse."

Paris, Oct. 10.—Le Matin, supposed to be directly inspired, says: "It is imposed to the provide a position from which retreat is impossible after the publication of the blue book."

The Daily News says: "We hope Lord Salisbury will be able to provide a golden bridge for M. Delcasse." the pupils take up new work when they have completed the old, and the bright dupies are transferred to higher classes when they have so far distanced their fellows that the amount of work fixed for the average ability of the class does not got them enough to do."

THE AGENT GENERAL. The London Financial News recently stated that a rumor was in circulation that the office of the agent-general for British Columbia was shortly to be cosed and afterwards published the following confirmation of the report:

With reference to the rumor published in our issue of the 21st inst., we are now officially informed that the government of British Columbia has decided to close the office of the agent-general in London on September 30th. Arrange-ments have been made with a well known city firm of estate and commisson agents, and from October 1st they will act on behalf of the government of British Columbia in this country. We further understand that the reason given for the abolition of the office is that the advantages gained by British Columbia from its existence are not commensurate with the expenditure which is

mensurate with the expenditure which it

in such branches as reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, bistory, etc., the average teacher can do much better work with smaller classes. This is more particularly true of children in primary grades, and the most skillful primary teachers separate their pupils into comparative by small groups or classes. It is quite the lat in higher grades large classes than in higher grades large classes than he were grades; but even here a subdivision of the pupils into two or more classes in some subjects is preferable, because it relieves them from the unwise strain of continued attention to the teacher and gives them an opportunity, for study and for self-dependent work, and more especially because it makes it possible for the reducer to adopt instruction to the special requirements of the room. Besides while there is no necessary connection between requirements of the room. Besides, while there is no necessary connection between the number of classes in a room and the time between successive promotions, it may be readily seen that if the punils are grouped in classes, according to ability and attainments, the step from one class to another is shorter and the promotion of bright pupils, whenever it seems desirable is very easily accomplished on the multi-class plan.

It would appear then that, generally speaking, all the pupils in a room should be of one garde, but at least in Elementary Schools they should be divided for instruction in some subjects into two or more classes or sections; and that in primary grades, the necessity for such subjects in the second of the pupils of the pupils in a room should be divided for instruction in some subjects into two or more classes or sections; and that in primary grades. out, callers interviewed, and of reports pamphlets, maps, etc. issued amounted to 5.234 in 1895, but increased to 27 638 in 1897. These figures would seem to indicate that, especially at the present time, it may be a mistaken policy to close the office. Just now the province of British Columbia is growing in the estimation of both investors and colondsta...and year by year more people are seeking there, an investment for their capital and a field for their industry." It is safe to say, remarks a pendent, that the anajority of British Columbians over here entirely agree with the action of the British Columbia government as the office as it has been conducted is of but little, if any advan-PROMOTION TESTS.

There are essentially two methods of ascriaining what pupils shall be advanced to a higher class—written examinations and the judgment of the teacher, and there is no more striking feature in the recent vistory of public school administration than the growing disuse of the former of these as a means of determining the pupils fitness for promotion. A few years ago the use of fermal examinations as a bas's of reclassification was well nigh universal hi graded schools, but the sections exils dittending the system have induced many fittes either to modify it or abandon it altogether. At the present thue, however, the practice as to the choice between the systems the examination method is still exclusively used, in many others the pupils are promoted solely on the recommendation of the teacher; in some, the two methods are combined; while, in still others the examination plan is followed in primary grades, and the examination either above or combined. tage to the province. Not only is it situated in an out of the way place, but not infrequently visitors have found it closed despite the short hours it is an nounced as being open. Mr. Vernon cannot, of course, be entirely blamed as he himself has admitted that the location was unsuitable, but he should certainly have seen that the office was kept open. To continue the office under such conditions would undoubtedly be

simply a waste of money. THE SAME TUNE

The Colonist is still harping on the ame old string of Turner's dismissal adding, as var ations to the theme. few notes of rumors of the alleged speedy dissolution of the legislature, and adverse criticisms of the saying and doprimary grades, and the examination either alone or combined with the teachers' recommendation is used in the higher a whole year in ground over again, with pupils promoted from the grade below the work they have done imperfectly because they have been madus burtied to keep noice with the clever members of their class. Few pupils and protection and year in reviewing a year's work already done in relewing a year's work already done in the year line relewing a year's work already done in the year interval in relewing a year's work already done in the year line year in the year interval in the case of the half-year interval. Bright pupils might be able to skip a half year when it would not year. Bull pupils might be able to skip a half year when it would not year. Bull pupils might be seen in the year interval. Bright pupils might be seen to skip a whole year. Bull pupils might be seen to skip a whole year. Bull pupils might be seen to skip a whole year. Bull pupils might be seen to skip a whole year. Bull pupils might be seen to skip a whole year. Bull pupils might be seen to skip a whole year. Bull pupils might be seen to skip a whole year. Bull pupils might be seen to skip a whole year. Bull pupils might be structured to promote the skip as half year when it would be interval the greater the freedom of the same was made to depend on the same end in the case of the half-year interval. Bright pupils might be seen beck as half year interval. Bright pupils might be seen beck as half year interval the greater the freedom of the same was made to the manner in which Mr. Turner intervence of the pupils were published, not only on school reports, and the control of the bound of the pupils were published, not only on school reports when the skip as half year when it would be a ministree. Pupils were published, not only on school reports when the seed of the half-year interval. Bright pupils might be shored when the seed of the half-year interval. Bright pupils might be seed to the seed of the half-year interval. Bright pupils m ings of Attorney-General Martin.

The margins of Salisbury Takes a Determined Stand on the Fashoda Question.

Friends and Opponents of the British Premier Praise Him for His Firm Attitude.

have permitted a mechanical method of school supervision."

London, Oct. 10.—The comments of the sumer in the same pumphlet: "They set up a low and alluring end for study—the attainment of examination marks. The more the interest of the pupil is focussed on the examination as an end the more they fall into memoriter and mechanical methods of study. They work for per cents, they cram for per cents and too often, it is feared, they cheat for per cents. The study of a school never isses higher than the tests by which promotion is determined, and it may fall he low, them. The best study is done where there is the freest play of natural matives, and the poorest study where there is the freest play of natural matives, and the poorest study where there is the most absorbing interest in the examination marks."

Strong as the indictment is the first that in publishing the blue book on the bas burned his bridges behind him. While it is recognized.

shall probably not risk a war with Great Britain for the nominal sovereignty over territories at an immense distance from our possessions on the Atlantic. They are as inaccessable from our coast annexations as the mountains in the moon. But we can retain our honor without retaining Fashoda."

London, Oct. 10 .- All the morning papens applaud Lord Salisbury's firmness the Fashoda question and the fact that he has approved all the doings of Gen. Kitchener.

The Times says "While not despair ing of an amicable settlement, we can-

be directly inspired, says: "It is im; probable we will risk war for the sake of the nominal possession of territories which Egypt, who has had them within her grasp, has never been able to retain. We can retain our honor without retaining Fashoda, Prudence should tell us not to load ourselves with too much territory. We should be colonial but in moderation."

A BIG THREE.

Paris, Oct. 10.-Le Evenment to-day publishes the substance of an interview with Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, who is now in America, in which the English statesman is quoted as saying he considered the United States, owing to the recent war, to be in the same position as Great Britain in Egypt, adding that the United States has th Chamberlain is said to have added:
"The moment has arrived for the United States to prepare for an extension of territory, and in order to realize this ideal she will not refuse Britain's support. Great Britain, the United States and Canada will be in-vulnerable.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL Ottawa, Oct. 10.—A case has been laid in the Exchequer Court against the Montreal firm of Fitzgibbon and Frederick Schaefertlin, for \$144,352, for unpaid customs and penalties on fraudulent invoices.

In removing Mr. Fawcett from the gold commissionership it is understood that this does not imply any want of confidence in him, and that he will be constant to his former position in the confidence in him, and that he will be restored to his former position in the survey branch of the interior depart-

New copper mining regulations for the Yukon district, provide for a roy-alty not exceeding 5 per cent. The house of Professor Rob rison, dairy commissioner, was rebbed silverware, including some marri presents to the extent of \$300. marriage

CABLE NEWS.

Yokohama, Oct. 10.—The Japanese government has ordered the landing of nailors to protect the Japanese legation

in Pekin.

London, Oct. 10.—The failure is announced of Ernest Orger Lambert, financier, of this city. His liabilities are estimated at one million pounds.

London, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Alexandria says:

"The Troops who have returned from The troops who have returned from Khartoum are dying like flies from enteris disorders, supposed to be due to canned beer and indulgence in cheap spir ta."

Paris, Oct. 10.-The Siecle says it earns that the government is about to demand the expulsion from the Legion Honor of Comte Ferdinand Esterhazt, who is believed to be the author of the Bordereau in the Dreyfus case. M. Thar eux, former minister of justice, has written to M. Brisson, the pem er, protesting against the illegality Col. Piquart's close imprisonment, threatening that unless this is relaxed he will bring the matter before

The inquest into the death of Sacha, the Siwash who was drowned on Friday was held at the city half to day. The evidence shows the Indians fought and Co-Chilcotin, the other Indian, turned Sacha out of the cance, jumped after him, continued the fight in the water. Witnesses allege that he caught Sacha throat and held him under water till he drowned.

The steamer Czarina found an over-turned sloop containing the body of a boy, sixty miles off Cape Flattery, on Saturday. Two fishermen belonging to the sloop are missing.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser's London correspondent writes to say that he has learned the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has disposed of the Tartar and Athenian at a profit of several thousand dollars. On injury at the local offices M. J. A. Fullerton, C. P.R. ship's husband, stated that no no tification of any sale had been received