line in exercise 17; it is
ently a freehand line. In
there was a ruled top line
sed.

Mackay—Five samples. Da-
in exercises 17, 19 and 23,
nly ones admittedly ruled.
y all of the vanishing lines
ires in exercises 17, 19 and
uled was the opinion of Mr.
Dunnell and the other ex-
examined them. This opin-
ed on the appearance of the
t comparison with the time
After comparing all the dif-
ples, I am forced to the con-
at this pupil ruled nearly
of the vanishing lines in
hree exercises, and also the
e of the right cylinder in
t.

**Those Ruled Lines**

t believe that she lost so
in six months.
aser thought that many of
s looked liked ruled lines,
id that while this pupil was
rcise 13, she found the cen-
aintly ruled, and she (Miss
ood and watched the pupil
erase it and put it in free-

McNven—Four samples. Ad-
m line in Exercises 17, 18

ise 23 there has been a hori-
but it was so lightly drawn
ompletely erased that it is
to say whether or not it was
the pupil says she remem-
ng about it. This line was
n any way.
pil is one of the two that Miss
claimed would have passed
been treated fairly in the
her drawing marks. Accord-
e marking she received for
she earned 12 out of a poss-
3, and for her percentage in
0. On the whole examina-
earned only 520 marks, so she
marks more to enable her
Had she received 60 per
ad of 30 percent in drawing
have passed. She told me
was not one of the subjects
she was good—her best sub-
said were literature, gram-
composition. In literature
9 per cent in grammar and
n 55 per cent. In only one
d she get as high as 60 per
that was in reading, in which
5 per cent., but I notice in
e whole class got very high
e average in reading being
n in any other subject—many
ss got as high as 80 per cent,
four out of the 29 were under
nt, and they got 45 per cent.
eration of these figures I do
the action of the department
y injustice in respect to this

Geyer—Admits ruling the da-
in Exercises 17, 19 and 23,
tom line in Exercise 21; Ex-
e is not quite sure whether
the top line or not; Exercise
ruling a line across the bot-
ise 17, admits ruling one line
x and the extension of the
worked on by a ruler, and
actually ruled; there are two
to this one that look as if
been worked on with a ruler,
pupil says they were not,
nsidering the number of lines
ought if his memory is accu-
which one he did rule. Ex-
admits ruling 2 converging

Mitchell—Admits ruling da-
in Exercises 17, 19 and 23,
ottom line in Exercise 21.
think he ruled top and
nes; Exercise 4, does not re-
whether he ruled construc-
or not, but from their ap-
he has no doubt he did rule

e 13, does not remember
he ruled any or not, but from
rance of the centre construc-
I think it was ruled; Exer-
he top line of the cylinder is
a dark line on the opposite
he page. In the cubes and
says he did not rule any van-
es but did work on them with

e Muirhead—This pupil left
efore I had an opportunity of
is statement. Mr. Blair said
e line in Exercise 1 was ruled,
that there was ruling in Ex-

ad came into the school late
rm and was allowed to do
the drawings at home. A
tatement signed by him was
vidence; it was dated 22nd
r, 1905, and in it he said:
ese seven pages I used a ruler
pass wherever I could use
very straight line was ruled;
ever a compass would work I
so far as I can remember not
was done freehand if a ruled
d be used instead.
not mean to cheat."

**n Extraordinary Book**

as an extraordinary book as
watch according to his state-
ere ruled did not indicate
n his first examination of this
Blair did not detect any ruling,
f this considerable was made
Cameron as showing that the
e not infallible. It is compar-
sy to take away from a ruled
vidences of ruling, but it does
that is easy to make an un-
look like a ruled one without
ruler. I do not think Mr.
ilure to detect ruling in this
racts at all from the weight
ld be attached to his evidence
to the other books.
accepting Muirhead's statement
sed a ruler wherever possible,
like to question him when his
before him. As he admits he
erable ruling, I expect he did.
are several lines in the diff-
rcises that were not ruled.
Pearson—Datum line in
17, 19 and 23 admittedly
d also a top horizontal line in
17, but not used.
Kathleen Roberts—Five samp-
pupil says she did no ruling
but I cannot agree with her.
sight the datum lines in Exer-
and 23 appear to have been
now after putting the straight
g them and comparing them
long lines made in the tests,
the datum lines in the book
at the last entrance examina-
ve no doubt this pupil did not
freehand. In Exercise 17
high line extending on to the
per, and this she denies having
. In Exercise 19, vanishing
pear on the tissue paper, and
hem looks very much as if it
ruled; the pupil says she did
them there. In Exercise 21,
r diameter of one cylinder is
and in Exercise 23, the vanish-
of one of the figures converge
op of the page (extended) al-
e pupil says she did not intend
do so—she must be mistaken in
n the whole I was unable to
ny assistance from this pupil's
t.
C. Roberts—Four samples.
ruling datum line in Exercises

Continued on Page Three.)



# Estimates Are a Knotty Problem

## Mayor and Aldermen Find Some Difficulty in Adjusting Finances.

## His Worship's Figures Don't Tally When Settled Expenditures Are Stated.

The city council was again busily engaged last evening in discussing the estimates for the current year. After a lengthy debate it was decided to go further into the matter at the next meeting. Although it was expected that a considerable reduction would be made in the expenditure over that of last year, there is so far only a reduction of about $6,000.

In the list of routine business that was discussed was a communication from R. B. McMicking acknowledging receipt of a communication from the city asking for a reduction of telephone rents. He was not aware what was being charged in the other cities, but stated they run $3 for private anu city use and $4 for business houses in this city, which was as low as could be made.

Ald. Stewart thought the communication was not satisfactory and moved that Mr. McMicking be so informed, and he asked that the city be given the same rate as Vancouver, which is $1 per month.

The motion of Ald. Stewart was carried.

A communication was received from the secretary of the school trustees, submitting information as requested by Dr. G. L. Milne. The communication was received and filed and the information sent to Dr. Milne.

**Cabins on Herald Street**

Walter A. Chambers, for J. Sayward, requested an extension of time regarding the removal of cabins on Herald street on account of the absence of the owner from the city. The request was granted.

An offer to supply rock from the corner of Douglas and Superior streets was referred to the city engineer for report.

Charles E. Clarke, of Work Estate, requested an extension of the water main in order to connect with his new residence.

Referred to the water commissioner.

Mrs. E. P. Luscombe, of Pioneer street, requested that some action be taken to regulate the Chinese wash-house on that street. She complained that the place was unsanitary, and suggested that the Chinese be kept in one part of the city.

Referred to the sanitary inspector and building inspector for report.

Ald. Hall desired to know if the sanitary inspector was employed by the government as well as the city. He had been informed that the officer had been giving instructions regarding sanitary matters outside of the city limits, and said that there was a complaint being made.

**Permanent Sidewalks**

Mrs. A. Roper objected to the permanent sidewalk on Maclure street. The communication was received and filed and the writer notified that she will have the opportunity to object after the by-law is passed.

The city engineer reported that he had examined the following plank sidewalks where it was intended to lay concrete sidewalks, which were in fair condition:

Fort street from Stanley avenue to Elford street, Belcher street from Moss to St. Charles street; Belcher street from Oak Bay avenue to Mr. Holland's residence, Elford street (both sides) from Fort to Pandora streets, Quadra from Pandora to Mason, and Caledonia to Pembroke, Rock Bay avenue from Bay street to Gorge road, Stanley avenue from Fort to Pandora, Fisguard from Quadra to Cook. The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the by-law.

**Communications Received**

City Clerk Dowler reported having received communications from D. H. Bale, J. O. Townsend and W. H. Gibson, which had been referred to the streets, sewers and bridges committee.

The city engineer and city solicitor recommended that J. A. Sayward & Co. be given permission to connect his premises with Rock Bay bridge, provided that the bridge be not weakened in any way, and that in case of the bridge being closed that Mr. Sayward will not be allowed any claim for damages.

Referred back for further information.

The city solicitor reported having received information that the municipal committee of the legislature did not propose to deal with two amendments submitted by the city—first, the section dealing with the power to regulate the fares of hackmen and drivers of motor cars taking fares beyond the limits; and, second, that they will not make the proposed amendment stipulating for one month's notice of action in respect of claims for damages made against the city. He suggested that the city members be requested to move these two amendments when the bill is being discussed in the legislature.

A communication from Hon. F. J. Fulton was submitted, stating that the government did not see its way clear to introduce a bill this session for the transfer of the property known as the Victoria cemetery reserve to the city, and providing for the sale of lands granted for park purposes, but that they will be considered before next session.

Ald. Fell stated that at a recent meeting the council had passed an amendment regarding the Municipal Election Act, which had been handed to W. G. Cameron, M. P. P., to introduce before the legislature. This had not been done, and that gentleman had introduced an amendment that he had drawn up himself and which was not passed by the council. Ald. Fell was of the opinion that it was rather

**A High-Handed Action**

And he moved that one of the other city members be requested to introduce the amendment passed by the council.

Ald. Yates moved that a deputation be appointed to wait on the government to urge that the amendments be favorably considered.

The motions were carried.

The city engineer recommended that the request of the Victoria Chemical works for peremission to erect a new wharf be granted. Permission was granted, provided that the wharf does not interfere with any street end.

**Sanitary Committee's Report**

The sanitary inspector reported that it had become necessary to stop the dumping of rubbish on James Bay flats, as it was becoming impossible to cover the rubbish over.

Ald. Stewart thought that it was time to consider the erection of a crematory. A committee had been appointed a few years ago, but nothing had been done.

The report was referred to the board of health for consideration.

The residents of Edmonton road requested that an electric light be placed on that thoroughfare. This was referred to the electric light committee.

A communication was received from the residents of Victoria Crescent, stating that as their objection to the change of street names had not been considered they now desired to object to the city spending money needlessly in renaming the streets.

Received and filed.

The finance committee presented accounts amounting to $4,614, which were received and ordered paid.

The fire wardens recommended that a fire hydrant be placed at the corner of Washington avenue and Gorge road.

The report was adopted.

The council then went into committee to discuss the estimates.

**Discuss the Estimates**

Mayor Morley stated that from his figuring the city would come out better than last year by at least $12,000.

Building Inspector Northcott was called to explain the repairs necessary to the market building. The estimate was $1,600, which was passed.

The repairs to the pumping station on Yates street caused some discussion. Mr. Northcott explained that the expenditure was necessary to construct a brick wall to cost $210 and other repairs $500. The estimate was passed.

Discussing the estimates for the Old Men's Home. Ald. Stewart thought that an appropriation should be included to provide sanitary beds. This estimate also passed.

The estimate to paint the inside of the electric light station, amounting to $200, was passed.

After a long discusion the vote for repairs to the Oaklands fire station, amounting to $450 wasd ismissed.

Regarding the band concerts, Ald. Douglas moved that the estimate be increased from $500 to $1,000. Ald. Hall moved that the estimates stand. Ald. Fullerton thought that it was impossible to spend more than $500. The estimate of $500 was adopted.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Tenders for street sprinkling were received from J. R. Robertson, Victoria Transfer company, W. Symonds, G. Burt, J. Alexander, J. Colbert, J. Haggerty & Co. and R. Daverne. The contract was awarded to the lowest tender.

The meeting again went into committee of the whole to discuss the estimates.

The estimate for the construction of new water mains for the city service was explained by Water Commissioner Raymur, and it was decided to take $2,000 from the total amount, and the vote for meters was raised from $1,000 to $2,000.

Ald. Vincent was adverse to the use of wooden pipe. He thought that it was very foolish for this city to experiment with wooden pipe when there was so little money to spend. The entire council then commenced to figure out how they were standing, and after careful figuring it was found that the estimate would amount to $142,063.50, or close to $4,000 more than last year, or, in other words, a deficit of $20,000.

After a short, informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

# "PRINCE RUPERT" NAME OF TERMINUS

## Reasons Which Actuated Grand Trunk Pacific in Making Such a Selection.

The above caption is the euphonious and appropriate name which the Grand Trunk Pacific have adopted for their terminus on the Pacific coast. The people of Canada were given an opportunity of naming this city, which some day will become one of the greatest seaports on the western coast of America, and 12,000 different names were submitted by those who took part in the contest. A name has been chosen that is significant of Canada and one that was prominent in the early history of the country, when nearly the entire area of British North America was known as Prince Rupert's Land. Under the terms of the competition that the name should contain not more than three syllables, nor more than ten letters, the name which compiled with the conditions and most nearly resembled that selected was Port Rupert, this name being suggested by Mrs. John Orme, of Bonnechere, Ont., and by Mr. R. Kirkwood, of Copperciff, Ont. The judges, however, decided that "Prince Rupert" was a more pleasing name and more appropriate ,and awarded the two hundred and fifty dollar prize to Miss Eleanor A. Macdonald, of Winnipeg, Man., who was the only one who submitted this name. The Grand Trunk Pacific, however, recognising the spirit of the contest awarded the same amount to each of the two contestants who submitted the name Port Rupert.

But why Prince Rupert? What had the dashing young cavalry leader of the cavaliers nearly three hundred years ago to do with Canada? Prince Rupert was really the first British Canadian business magnate. He was a promoter of the Hudson's Bay Company, and its first governor, in 1670. In that year Charles II. granted a charter to the prince and seventeen other noblemen and gentlemen, incorporating them as "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay," and securing to them "the sole trade and commerce of all those seas and straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds in whatever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance to the straits commonly called Hudson's Straits, together with all the lands and territories upon the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, bays, etc., aforesaid, that were not already actually possessed by or granted to any of our subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian prince or state. The first settlements of the country thus granted, which was to be known as Rupert's Land, were made on James Bay and at Churchill and Hoyle's River.

Prince Rupert was born in 1619, the son of Frederick V., elector-palatine, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. of England. He was a man of impetuous bravery, but at the same time showed lack of caution. When only 13 years old he took part in the siege of Rheinberg, and at the age of 18 commanded a regiment of cavalry in active service. At the beginning of the civil war in England he was placed at the head of a regiment of horse and took part in several battles. Notwithstanding a serious error at Marston Moor, he was soon appointed commander of the royal troops. After the defeat of Naseby, on June 14, 1645, he retired to Bristol, but surrendered that city on August 22. The king thereupon deprived him of his commission. In 1648 he was, for want of any competent man appointed to command the fleet. He was blockaded by Blake in Kinsale harbor, and in October, 1649, forced his way out and steered for Lisbon. Blake pursued him and he was only saved by assistance from the King of Portugal. He subsequently escaped to the West Indies, but after the restoration of Charles II. he was made a privy councillor, and served four years under the Duke of York against the Dutch. He was afterwards governor of Windsor Castle, where, during the last nine years of his life, he devoted himself to scientific and artistic pursuits. He died November 29, 1682.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN TARIFF.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—The federal council today approved the Reichstag's action in passing the bill providing for the extension of the new German tariff to the United States June 30, 1907, and sent the measure to the Emperor for his signature.

# Opening Meeting Of the Campaign

## Splendid Gathering in the Conservative Interest Held Yesterday Evening.

## Stirring Speeches Made on Behalf of Standard Bearer J. L. Beckwith.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The first shots of the by-election campaign were fired last night at the A. O. U. W. hall before a thoroughly representative gathering of electors, who went to see and hear the Conservative standard bearer unmask the guns of his political opponent, which he did with such a degree of accuracy that it is safe to say those present carried away with them a splendid impression of the fighting ability of Mr. J. L. Beckwith. Judging from the initial meeting of Mr. Beckwith's supporters it augers well for the campaign now under way that there are speakers left in the "rump" of the Conservative party who will fight for principles as enunciated in the speeches of Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley, William Blakemore and Hector Dow, who so ably upheld their standard bearer.

Mr. Beckwith made a straight, manly appeal for the suffrages of Victorians, stamping him a thorough businessman, perfectly qualified to represent the interests of the capital city of the province at Ottawa.

**Chairman's Address**

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., occupied the chair. In opening the meeting he expressed regrets that through indisposition, Hon. Richard McBride was unable to be present at that time but would be heard on the public platform during the week. The chairman said that the election was a people's fight and the Conservative party, notwithstanding some dissentients, thought it not right or politic to let it go by default. It was also considered to be in the best interests of the province that the Conservatives should put a candidate in the field to oppose the Hon. Mr. Templeman, and it was only through public discussion that the electors could be enlightened as to the merits of the two dominating parties.

Unfortunately, said Mr. McPhillips, some of the Conservative party have shown partial allegiance to the opposition. To get good government and free government there must be two responsible parties. There is a large number of the electorate who do not hold themselves bound to either party, and he considered that free public criticism of the federal government would go to the defeat of the latter party's candidate

**Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley**

was the first speaker called on. In opening he said that the grits had accused him of causing a contest and his friends of being intemperate in his political speeches. He was glad that a contest was on, and while he would have liked to have been the party's candidate he felt that the honor was safe in Mr. Beckwith's hands. As for his own speeches, he was perfectly capable of taking care of himself. He pointed out that it was a Conservative government that first had a British Columbia representative in the cabinet, when Col. Prior was admitted at the end of the last Tory administration, and it took 10 years before the Liberals followed what the Conservatives had begun, in giving Mr. Templeman an office.

"Mr. Templeman has had a full voice for the past four years and though his advice has been listened to it has not been acted upon. If this is the case what greater reason is there for reelecting him?" asked the captain.

Conciliation is not our game, said the speaker. An American poet wrote "Conciliation means being kicked." He did not believe in being kicked. If Mr. Templeman had been elected by acclamation he would have made no promises anyhow. His promises have not been worth anything in the past. It was the best politics to have a fight and make the minister give.

**Promises Which He Will Repudiate**

in the next two years.

He vigorously scored those who had gone back on the party and asked the grits if they thought it wise for Conservative leaders to share in their "pap." "Why do you suppose the Times calls us the rump of the Conservative party?" he asked. "Its a riddle, and I'll solve it. It is that portion of the Conservative party that will sit on Mr. Templeman." (laughter.)

He told the audience that Ralph Smith M. P., was a harder man to defeat than Mr. Templeman, but he was after him and though the member for Nanaimo had licked him in the past he would, when the time came, triumph over him. (cheers.)

He wound up with a patriotic and manly appeal for support of a candidate who was not going to Washington—as the grits appeared to be going—and for the Conservative party

**J. L. Beckwith**

The Conservative candidate next addressed the meeting. He received an enthusiastic welcome on coming forward. For his part he said in opening he had never heard a good loyal Conservative say that it was not wisdom to make the fight. He reviewed the history of the Liberal party for the past 20 years, and regretted the act of those partymen, who had signed Mr. Templeman's nomination paper. The party had given him the high honor of nomination and he trusted that he would fight through to the finish. If elected he hoped to be able to conduct himself with a little more credit to the province than had the "sordid seven" at Ottawa.

He reviewed the promises made by the late Hon. Mr. Prefontaine when he was here two years ago. What has been done, he asked, nothing for the aids to navigation, except the completion of a light house. He ridiculed the promises, and condemned the government on the Salvor deal, which he

**Characterized as a Graft**

An additional subsidy was now to be paid for placing a lifeboat on the Salvor and he thought the whole scheme very coarse.

Shortly after the last general election he said it was found that repairs were needed to the D. G. S. Quadra. These were done without any calling for contracts or tenders—but the builders were given a freehand.

**Grand Trunk Pacific**

Mr. Beckwith next dealt with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway deal. Its history he took up piece by piece, and also the determination of the board of trade to rush through an endorsation, which he and others had tried to have amended by adding a clause to have construction start on the Pacific coast. A year later, the company, in 1904, brought in another bill with considerable additions. Mr. Riley, M. P., wired to the board of trade asking to have the board insist on

**Construction at This End**

but nothing was ever done. He would ask Mr. Templeman what had been done on this great work in British Columbia since the last general elections? Absolutely nothing!

He contended that as an important factor in the affairs and as one of the richest provinces in the Dominion, British Columbia had a right to fair play in connection with the G. T. P.

The speaker recited Mr. Templeman's explicit promises that work would be started last year. Then Mr. Morse came on the scene with a remarkable demand for assistance in the shape of a land grant from the province, in fact "to do it up," but was promptly turned down. The speaker showed how the building of the road from eastward would not help coast merchants, as all supplies would follow the line of construction from eastern points. If the province had received a fair deal, so that construction would have commenced from the coast, we would have had a repetition of the business activity now prevailing at Winnipeg and Montreal. Sir Wilfrid had never respected the wishes of British Columbia and the province was suffering from it. Even our own representatives had not helped us, but sat at Ottawa as dumb driven cattle. "So long as these conditions exist we shall continue to get such rotten deals as the G. T. P. and Salvor," said the speaker amidst laughter. "When they feel the keen cut of opposition, the Ottawa authorities will help us, and not until then."

He assured the audience that the people are in

**No Humor to Be Humbugged**

any longer, and now comes the report that the G. T. P. will not build for another five years.

In conclusion he urged it was the duty of all citizens to vote in condemnation of the treatment the province had received at the hands of the Liberals, and elect him. He cautioned, the meeting that Templeman's seat in the senate, had not been filled and if the minister was defeated he would fall back into it, and also retain his portfolio.

The chairman here remarked that the Salvor had never had a government inspector on board to see if the boat was up to requirements, and he thought it was a most iniquitious deal throughout.

**Mr. Blakemore**

Mr. William Blakemore, was the next speaker. While nearly a stranger to a Victorian audience he had been a Conservative worker and speaker for the past 30 years. He thought the country was tiring of all the specious promises that were never fulfilled. He referred to the Liberal defeat at Maissonneuve. The speaker did not take any despondent view of victory here. It only needed every one to work shoulder to shoulder to attain success and he was certain the party was no weaker here by losing a few mossbacks (laughter.) The party should stand for principles, and decline to yield to the opposition.

Mr. Blakemore said that the voice of the "sordid seven," had never been heard at Ottawa against the iniquities this province suffered. Are you satisfied with the federal government and its treatment of this province? He asked. "No! No!" came in chorus from the meeting.

British Columbia was the only province whose financial relations with the federal government had not been revised, said the speaker.

As compared with other provinces, British Columbia paid to the federal revenues three times as much per capita as Quebec, four times as much as New Brunswick, and seven times as much as Nova Scotia.

**"Better Terms"**

During the thirty years since confederation, British Columbia has spent $22,000,000 more than her proper ratio on provincial development. In doing this the province has incurred a debt of $13,000,000 on which the annual interest was $750,000. Since 1896 the province had paid to the Dominion revenues $12,000,000 more than it had received. These were astounding facts. Were the people of British Columbia satisfied with them.

He touched on the immigration policy, inaugurated by Mr. Sifton and asked if the electors were satisfied? In the northwest were tens of thousands of most undesirable immigrants; did they contribute to the morality and intelligence of Canada?

Are you satisfied with the attitude of the government in the question of preferential tariff? He asked. He criticed the action of the government towards commercial relations with the mother country, which was both mean and pitiful in the extreme, with the expansion of trade with the United States.

Taking up the Grand Trunk Pacific deal the speaker said that the whole scheme and its history had been marked throughout by political trickery. Of his own knowledge not a pick had been struck west of Edmonton. The Morse's treatment he characterized as a "hold-up." The province was promised by the financial and political advisers of the federal government and the railway officials that construction would be commenced last year. They had lied throughout, for nothing had been done.

**Question of Protection**

Taking up the attitude of the Liberals on protection of industries, he cited that of the iron and steel, and showed that even with our own industries only by degrees did the Ottawa government give them protection and this very niggardly. Next he spoke of the lead and lumber industries and showed the lack of permanent protection afforded by bounties. The Liberals had always tinkered with the tariff when it came to proper protection, and had not helped to build up Canada's industries, like the national policy of the Conservative party—which meant adequate protection. This was the one great distinguishing characteristic of the Conservative policy as contrasted with the Liberal. It was easy to overlook these great issues and to allow their importance to be obscured by local topics but consistent Conservatives should bear in mind the traditions and principles of their party especially in the fire of a federal election where the broader questions were an issue. In conclusion he appealed to the voters to support Mr. Beckwith, not on any side issue but because he was a Conservative.

**Mr. Hector Dow**

Mr. Hector Dow concluded the speech-making in a most amusing and entertaining address. The Conservative party had always carried the faith of the people. It had bound the country with steel, had made a great banking achievement and given the people a national policy. The grits stood for graft. They had been in power ten years, and he showed what their economy policy meant—greater expenditure. He ridiculed the work of the opposition in the local house as being prolific of nothing, but stupid questions.

The speaker touched on the party's principles and protection policy, which meant a full-dinner pail for the workers. This policy had in part been followed by the Liberals except there was no duty on stuffed ballot boxes and heelers (laughter) as was seen at Sault Ste Marie. He did not believe that Victoria would suffer by Templeman's defeat and pointed out how in Dawson they had returned a Conservative and now got their wants attended to.

Taking up the life-boat question, he stated that Mr. Templeman had to take either one or two positions. As the people's representative he should have got them as well as other aids to navigation long ere this, or that he had so little influence at Ottawa that the cabinet paid no heed to his requests. It was the senator's duty to see that protection was provided this coast, but he had failed. He did not think that a single promise made by a grit in connection with the G. T. P. Ry. had been fulfilled. The more opposition members British Columbia had at Ottawa the better our treatment and he urged that all loyal partymen vote for the Conservative candidate—Mr. Backwith.

After three rousing cheers for Mr. R. L. Borden, Mr. Beckwith and the King the meeting terminated.

## LECTURE ON CONSUMPTION.

### Dr. Ernest Hall Delivers Instructive Discourse at Y. M. C. A. Parlors.

In the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday afternoon Dr. Ernest Hall gave a talk on tuberculosis, substituting at short notice for Dr. Fagan, who was unable to be present. Some of the points emphasized by Dr. Hall were the prevalence of the disease; it was infectious and not hereditary; it was preventable, and in a great many cases can be cured.

One-ninth of the deaths are due to tuberculosis, and in Germany one-half of the deaths between the ages of 20 and 25 are due to this disease.

Each expectoration of a consumptive contained hundreds of millions of germs, which, when dry, would raise in dust and be inhaled. If the powers of resistance were stronger than the germ there would be no evil effect; if, on the contrary, the powers of resistance were weakened in any way the germs would take action and the person die. We should strengthen and fortify the system so that the tubercular germs would have no effect.

Mr. William Hicks contributed a solo, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

# The Full Text Of the Finding

(Continued From Page Two.)

17, 19, and 23. The lower diameter of one of the cylinders I think was ruled; some of the pupils apparently thought they had permission to rule this line, and I am inclined to think this very small girl, whose age in the mark list is given as 12, is mistaken when she says she did not rule it.

Eleanor S. Robson—Admits ruling datum line in Exercises 17 and 23. This little girl made an affidavit saying she ruled the datum lines in Exercises 17, 19 and 23, but on looking at her work she says she did not rule a datum line in Exercise 19.

Maude McB. Smith—Admits ruling datum lines in Exercises 17, 19 and 23; says she thinks she ruled the top line in Exercise 1 with paper; Exercise 4, admits ruling a construction line; Exercise 17, a top line; Exercise 21, top and bottom diameter of each cylinder; and exercise 23, says she thinks she ruled a line converging to the right.

**One Affidavit**

This pupil made an affidavit before Mr. Peirson, Justice of the Peace, and stated in it that she had ruled no lines except the datum lines in Exercises 17, 19, 21, and 23 and about this affidavit she was somewhat exercised when she made her statement before me. She says that she came down from the high school to the South Park school, and without having her book before her, and without having sufficient time to think the matter over, she made the affidavit. From the time she was asked about the ruling until she had sworn the affidavit only about 20 or 30 minutes elapsed, and she now says that she does not think she would have made the affidavit if she had had more time to consider it, and she also says that she understood very little about the nature of an oath. This case illustrated the danger of ever getting any affidavits at all. It is clear though from the evidence that if any pupil showed any reluctance towards making an affidavit, Miss Cameron let it go no further, and in this respect she acted very fairly.

Ada Schwengers.—The only lines that Mr. Blair said were ruled were the datum ones in Exercises 17, 19 and 23, and a top line in Exercise 17, and all of these the pupil admitted having ruled; all of these she thought were allowed to be ruled and the top line in Exercise 17 she intended to use for the vanishing points.

Thomas H. Whitewell.—This pupil is now elsewhere about the Skeena River and made no statement, and the only samples of his work are the drawings in the book and the time drawing.

In Exercise 21, I think the diameters in both cylinders are ruled, and that the axis of the right cylinder was ruled; in Exercise 23 I think the datum line was ruled.

Sidney L. Wilson—Admits ruling datum line in Exercises 17, 19 and 23. In Exercise 17 there are traces of a horizontal line which he says he did not put there, but I think he is mistaken about it.

**Question of Certifying**

This pupil is one of the two Miss Cameron claimed would have passed had he been treated fairly in the matter of his drawing marks. According to the marking he got for his time drawing 30 marks out of a possible 66 2-3, and for his book work he earned 33 1-3, making his percentage 42. His total number of marks was 522, so he needed 28 marks more to enable him to pass. Had he received 70 per cent. in drawing instead of 42 per cent. he would have passed. In no subject did he make as high a percentage as 70; 68 per cent. in geography and 63 per cent. in arithmetic were his highest marks, and his next highest was 53 per cent. in English literature. I don't think the action of the department worked any injustice in respect to this pupil.

All the pupils had rulers and compasses in their desks for use in the scale and geometrical drawings.

From the above statement of my conclusions as to the books, it appears there was a great deal of ruling and I think there was ample to justify the examiners and the department in the course they took.

I think when the examiners receive drawing books certified by the teachers they should be able to rely on the certificate as indicating that the work has been done according to the regulations. These 29 books had written on the outside in Miss Cameron's handwriting "Certified to by Agnes Deans Cameron." Before giving a certificate of this sort teachers should satisfy themselves that the work has been fairly done. If Miss Cameron, when she certified to the books, did not know of the ruling she should have known it. She admits she may have been careless in certifying to Muirhead's book, but I think she was careless in certifying to many others besides. Now, it is of course possible for pupils to do some ruling unknown to the teachers; it is impossible for the teacher to watch all the class all the time, but it is possible for the teacher to keep conversant with the standard of each pupil, and if lines appear in the books from time to time which indicate ruling, those lines should not be allowed to go to the examiner unless the teacher is perfectly satisfied they were not ruled. Amongst these 29 books there are several which should never have got beyond the teachers—the ruling in them is apparent at a glance: I refer particularly to the books of Harold Mitchell, A. E. Carter, Katie Maud Jackson, Jessie Mackay and W. H. Boyd.

In her evidence, Miss Cameron made the charge that she was discriminated against by the department in that the Boys' Central school, Victoria, was allowed to teach as subjects for the entrance examination Euclid and Latin (as optional subjects instead of English and Canadian History) and that the South Park school was not. I find that this was an experiment by the department made only at the Boys' Central school for a couple of years, and that it has now been discontinued. A statement of the facts suffices to show that thehe is nothing in the charge.

Submitting, respectfully, the foregoing

P. S. LAMPMAN,

## NEWS OF NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The schooner Nellie Thurston, which has been lying idle for many months, and which was formerly owned by the Pacific Fishing company, is being fitted up by Mr. Code, of Skidegate, to engage in halibut fishing.

A meeting wash eld Saturday night at Parksville to discuss the proposition of making the E. & N. belt an organized district. The meeting declared itself in favor of letting the district remain as it was, only one person voting for organization. In view of the discussion which hasb een going on recntly re scarcity of elk in British Columbia, it is interesting to note that a handsome specimen of that animal was seen at Parksville on Saturday night.

An empty scow was picked up in Bull's passage, Lasquiti island, and towed here today and delivered up to the customs department.

Work will commence tomorrow morning oncoke ovens for the Western Fuel company, which will be used as a test oven for the purpose of experimenting with the various kinds of slack coal which the company has on hand.

# CLAIMS OF NICOLA TO BE PRESSED

## A Deputation From the Interior Here to Interview the Government.

Rich A. Fraser, editor of the Nicola Herald; John P. McConnell, one of the foremost Canadian descriptive writers, who last year was associated with Mr. Innes, the artist, in a tour of the province, and John M. Millar, a mining man, are registered at the Driard hotel from Nicola. The trio are here to interview the government on behalf of their particular section of the interior. They want a new mining division carved out of the great Yale district, to embrace Mannette lake, Ten-mile creek, Douglas lake, Stump lake, Aspen grove, the Coldwater river, Petit creek and Nicola. They are also most anxious that when the appropriations for roads, trails and bridges are prepared to see that the Nicola country is provided for, so that greater activity in mining may be brought about by reason of better transportation facilities to the claims. The Aspen Grove mines are at present reached by a rough trail, rendering transportation of machinery and supplies both difficult and expensive. The length of the road required is short, and its construction would materially aid in the development of the valuable copper deposits of that section. There is known to be a well defined coal field up the Coldwater, and as it is intended to bore with several diamond drills, this section with several diamond drills.

Rich Fraser, acting as spokesman for the party, told the Colonist newspaperman last night that within the past month over $200,000 worth of mining property had changed hands in the Aspen Grove camp. Several well known claims are sending out trial shipments of ore, and a smelting company is in the embyro stage, prepared to build a reduction plant as soon as railway transportation is completed and sufficient development done in the camps mentioned to ensure a steady supply of ore.

"In the Nicola valley proper there are three diamond-drill outfits exploiting the coal measures at depth," he said, "and by the time that steel is laid to Nicola on the Spence's ridge branch of the C. P. R. there will be an abundance of coal ready to send out.

"Messrs. McConnell and Millar recently consummated the largest mining deal in the district and have enlisted a substantial amount of Eastern capital in numerous properties. The firm have opened offices at Coutlee, from which point they will operate throughout the Nicola district. Many people from Eastern Canada are coming into the valley, and we are highly desirous of seeing good wagon roads built into the Aspen Grove and other camps, so as to be able to take in material and supplies for the development of the mines and sending out ore. The Nicola district is one of the most prolific and diversified sections of Yale, having coal, copper, gold, silver and lead ores, vast grazing areas, splendid agricultural and fruit-growing lands, besides timber and water powers.

"The Nicola, Similkameen and Kamloops branch of the C. P. R. from Spence's ridge south is graded to within fifteen miles of Aspen Grove, and it is expected that steel will be laid during the next thirty days. The V. V. & E. railway survey runs within six miles of that camp, and we have been assured that a spur will be put in to tap it, as also the Quilchena coal mines to the north."

In conclusion, Mr. Fraser said that at a conference he and his associates had yesterday with some of the cabinet ministers they had received assurances of the hearty co-opertaion of the government in aiding the development and opening up of the Nicola by wagon roads. The party expect to remain in Victoria some days.

# Along the Waterfront

## Empress of India Is Due From China and Japan—Ning Chow Coming.

## Sealers Are Preparing for Season—Libbie Has a Complete Overhaul.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The white liner Empress of India, Captain Marshall, is due today from the Orient; and the steamer Ningchow, of the China Mutual line, is about due from Liverpool via the Suez canal and the ports of the Orient. The Empress of India left Yokohama on February 16 for this port, having a small complement of passengers and a good cargo, including heavy consignments of silk, which as usual will be rushed to New York. There are 15 saloon and 225 steerage passengers. The Ningchow has over 600 tons of general freight from the United Kingdom and the Orient for Victoria, to be landed at the ocean dock; and she will also load a large amount of outward freight at this port before proceeding to the Sound. Several shipments of whale oil and fertilizer have been landed at the ocean dock in readiness for shipment by the Ningchow; and the steamer Queen City when she returns from West Coast points will bring another heavy shipment of whale products from the station at Sechart, in Barkley Sound.

There were few arrivals yesterday. The steamer Umatilla, which had a very rough trip southward, reached port from San Francisco with an average freight; and the steamer City of Topeka, which replaced the lost Valencia, will sail tonight for the Golden Gate. The steam collier Terje Viken sailed on Sunday for San Francisco with a full cargo of coal. The British ship Mozambique, Captain Olsen, is still in the Royal Roads, and it is probable that she will have her side ports cut here for loading lumber, instead of at Vancouver as was originally intended. The bark Hawaii, Captain Gunderson, which arrived a few days ago from Shanghai, is also in the Roads. On her outward voyage the Hawaii carried two Chicago newspaper women who are engaged in working their way about the world and recording their experiences for the readers of Chicago newspapers.

## SEALERS PREPARING.

### Libbie Completed Overhauling—Dora Sieword and Jessie Repairing.

The sealing schooner Libbie has been floated from Libbie's ways, after being extensively overhauled; and the schooner Dora Sieverd is the next to be given attention. Considerable work is also to be done on the Dora Sieverd. The schooner Jessie is now on the ways being made ready for sea. But three of the coast fleet have left port to date, the schooners being much later than usual this season in putting to sea on their coast cruise. The owners are waiting until the Indians are willing to sign for less money than they are now demanding. The majority of the Indians sought to get $10 a skin, whereas but $6 was paid last year. The sealers are willing to pay $7 a skin, an advance of $1 over the price of last year, but beyond this they will not go. The only vessels which have left port are the Umbrina, which got eleven canoes off Kyuquot, and sailed about mid-February; the Eva Marie, which recently went to Barkley Sound to sign a crew; and the Allie I. Algar, Captain Heater.

## NO INCREASE.

### Freight Rates to the Yukon via Skagway Will Not Advance.

There will be no increase in freight rates from Victoria, Vancouver and Puget Sound ports to the Yukon, via Skagway, this season. Rumor has lately had it that the ocean steamship companies operating vessels on the Skagway route intended to raise their tariffs this year and so compel the White Pass & Yukon Railway to make an advance on through rates. A meeting of the Alaska Steamship Association was held at Vancouver, at which representatives of all the steamship and railway companies interested were present, and word was sent forth that there would be no increase in freight rates; in fact, several of those present at the meeting declared that, as a matter of fact, the rates prevailing last season would be reduced owing to a number of changes in classification, throwing certain goods into class