Monday evening next, the
ng out that it was in the
Council to discharge the
e.
ts of Fort street, at Oak Bay,
a sidewalk.—Referred to
tee.
s of St. Charles' street peti-
idewalk.—Referred to Street

y holders at Cedar Hill road,
, complained of an alleged
urvey of the road, the original
been altered.—Referred to

ND gave notice of by-law to
ublic markets.

REPORTS.

Committee recommended the
ounts amounting to $5,940.25.
ommittee recommended the
f six-foot sidewalks on Henry
ide, and on Pandora street.
mmended the temporary re-
rain complained of on View
t down a 20 inch pipe would
000.
r did not approve of patching
ch as this.
drew a comparison between
slature and the City Council
spective powers of raising
essary work. To patch up
as the present, was virtually
ey away. The corporation
hampered in this fashion. If
not confidence in their re-
in the Council, they should
there.
was adopted.
ard's monthly report showed
e 23 men on his staff. Dur-
there were no complaints
They had been supplied
er clothing.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ardens handed in their report
ion into the management of
encer's Arcade did not show
e attached to the firemen.
e that a fire boat and chemi-
hould be provided; but this
recommendation to the in-
il. It was further recom-
sufficient quantity of rope
and that the police be in-
etch it in front of buildings

g report was also handed in
bject:—

ichards, Jr., Chairman Fire

he recent fires in this city con-
versy took place in the local
arding the efficiency of the fire
he fire losses during my term of
ufficient answer to the charges
onsider it my duty to call the
r honorable body to the follow-
nection with the fire service of

only 100 hydrants. Victoria
dreds of houses, has no protec-
other portions of the city we
er, and valuable property is in

ne team of horses for three fire
pparatus is all in one section of
would take many minutes to
oxes.
manent men, all drivers and
een call men, and three fore-
sistant and chief, comprise the
the fire department.
nly two hose carts in service.
engineers are on duty 24 hours
days every month.
stem is not as good as a per-
ystem, but it must be remem-
ost of a permanent paid depart-
ount to over $25,000 per year for
At present, the fire department
year, including salaries, repairs,
ydrants, purchase of hose and
, lighting, etc. The pay-roll
ttle fire department amounts
ar. The Tacoma fire depart-
000 per year.
rm bell is insufficient in a city
artment. The firemen are all
from the houses, and, at times,
ish between city clock bell and

men should be provided with
me means should be taken to
s clear.
of a chemical engine was re-
o years ago.
estfully recommend the placing
new hydrants throughout the
some steps be taken to place
paratus in the outskirts. More
ed, but it will be impossible to
expense this year. Considering
ated expenditure will only ov-
running the department until
. I would respectfully recom-
g of hydrants in localities men-
er report. I have the honor to
edient servant,

THOMAS DEASY,
Chief Engineer. V.F.D.

regretted that the committee
ith the Deluge hall in their
ggested that the building
d up and rented or leased. It
about $100 per month. Fire
be established in other parts

THE UNIVERSITY.

ARDS introduced a by-law to
for University purposes, which
st time.
suggested that the prepar-
ws should be placed in the
legal gentleman, and thus
the incongruities which occa-
in.

WORKS COMMISSIONER.

RTSON moved that the Council
ect a Water Works Commis-

HLAN assured the Council tha
city, from the Atlantic to the
engineering cost as much as
he time had come when one
n should be appointed to over-
rks.
said that Street Commissioner
ake the temporary appoint-
per month extra. He moved
en the appointment till other
be made.
UF seconded the motion, which
fter a long discussion. The
n moved that the Council ex-
t losing the services of Mr.
which was unanimously ap-

mated that a company was
ormed for the purchase of the
ridge property, but no official
d been made to the Council in

il adjourned at eleven o'clock.

Advice Free.

ead cool, the feet warm and the
egular, and no disease can attack
a celebrated German physician's
n best be accomplished by using
d Bitters, the best regulator and
n. It cures all disorders of the
, bowels and blood.

e World Enriched.

ities of the present day for the
of everything that will con-
material welfare and comfort
are almost unlimited and
of Figs was first produced
was enriched with the only
tive known, as it is the only
ch is truly pleasing and re-
the taste and prompt and
cleanse the system gently in
time or, in fact, at any time
er it is known the more pop-
nes.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Board of City Trustees is divided, and that the majority seem determined to act in open defiance of the law which they have been appointed to administer. The proper management of the city's schools requires all the time and attention which they can devote to school affairs, even when they keep strictly within the powers with which they are invested by the school act. If they do their duty well and faithfully they have no time for squabbling with each other or for contending with the Department of Education. Such a course as the majority of the Trustees have entered upon can be productive of nothing but injury to the schools and to the cause of education in the city.

Some of the Trustees—notably Mr. Jessop—of whom better things might be expected, seem to have a notion that the duty of school Trustees is not to administer the law as it is laid down in the statute book, but to administer what in their opinion ought to be the law. Mr. Jessop said to the COLONIST reporter, with a frankness that cannot sufficiently be admired, "You say that our powers are defined under the act. Well, some of us know as much about running schools as the framers of the act, and we intend to do what we think right!" If all administrators of the law, from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards, exhibited such an independence of the law of the land as Mr. Trustee Jessop does, the affairs of the country would, we fear, soon get into a terrible state of confusion.

Ordinarily the people expect the Government and its officials to be guided by the law. Mr. Jessop knows this, and when he expressed his determination to act according to what he thinks is right rather than according to law, he, no doubt, had made up his mind to cease to act under a law of which he disapproves, and to which he considers himself superior. As the majority of the people respect the law, and believe that those who are entrusted with its administration should also respect and observe it as closely as possible, we quote below the section of the School Act which defines the duties of City Trustees. This is it:

Section 33.—The Board of Trustees shall have power, and it shall be its duty to provide sufficient school accommodation and tuition, free of charge to all children in the district, between six and sixteen years of age, inclusive, and for such purpose shall organize and establish such and so many schools as it shall deem requisite, with power to alter and discontinue the same; to purchase or lease lands or buildings for school purposes; to erect, enlarge, alter, repair and improve school buildings and their appurtenances, according to the requirements of the case; to furnish school houses and procure furniture, maps and apparatus; and to provide text books for indigent pupils; to provide fuel and light, and defray the contingent expense of the several schools and of the Board of Trustees; to have the custody and safe keeping of the school property of the district; to determine the sites of the school houses; *to appoint the number of teachers for whose salaries provision has been made in the estimates;* to report annually to the City Council upon the expenditures of the moneys received by the Board; to furnish annually, on or before the 15th day of July in each year, to the Superintendent of Education a full report of its proceedings, also returns of all schools, in accordance with the forms supplied by him.

We beg to direct attention to the passage we have underlined. This shows that the number of teachers which the Trustees are empowered to appoint are those, and those only, for whose salaries provision has been made in the estimates. Now there is provision made in the estimates for a principal and two assistants for the High School, a principal and seven assistants for the Boys' School, and a principal and seven assistants for the Girls' School. The salary for each assistant is designated in the estimates. As the fourth section of the Appropriation Act declares that "The said aids and supplies shall not be issued or applied to any use, intent or purpose other than those before mentioned," neither the Council of Instruction nor the Superintendent of Education nor the Board of City Trustees can change these appropriations in any way. It is simply impossible for them to give the salary of the fourth assistant to the fifth assistant, or give the fifth assistant's salary to the sixth assistant. If, in the exercise of their discretion the Trustees give the place of the fourth assistant to the fifth assistant and send the fourth assistant to be the monitor of the third assistant, this last teacher has really no status under the law, and must take the salary appropriated for a monitor This brings us to another point. Neither the Council of Instruction nor any of the officials of the Education Department has power to increase the number of assistant teachers in any of the departments. It would, besides, not be judicious to do so, if they had the power. Eight grades are more than enough in any one school. Six, in our opinion, would be better than eight. It will be seen therefore that what the majority of the Trustees have been trying to do is not only contrary to law and outside their jurisdiction, but most injudicious, from an educational point of view.

The reader will search in vain in the clauses which define the duties and powers of Trustees for a single phrase which gives them even a pretext to meddle with the internal management of the schools. It would be well for those who take an interest in this matter to read the School Act with a view of finding what authority the Trustees have for exercising the power they claim to possess. Mr. Hayward, who has both experience and intelligence, and who has most likely studied the school law, and particularly this part of it, more closely than any man in the city, has convinced himself that the new School Act "vests the internal administration of the schools in the Council of Public Instruction." Mr. McConnan, who brings both learning and intelligence to the study of the School Act, but who has not had much experience in the management of public schools in this province, says, speaking of the majority of his colleagues: "The whole business, as far as their acts are concerned, is utterly illegal." In fact, in another matter the majority were found to concede that the internal management of the schools is part of the jurisdiction of the Council of Instruction. And it is well that it is. The course which the majority of the present School Board is pursuing, is convincing some of those who believed a little while ago that their authority under the law is too limited, that it is really too wide. We trust that when the present difficulty is surmounted the Trustees will work together cordially and harmoniously, to administer the law as it stands, and that they will have no other end in view than the good of education.

Since the above was written, we learn that we were right in our conclusion that Mr. Jessop had made up his mind to cease to hold office under a law which he despised. He has resigned his position as Trustee. This is certainly the best thing that he could do under the circumstances.

THE CHILIAN DIFFICULTY.

The relations between the United States and Chili are becoming strained. The reparation which the American minister demanded has not been denied in terms, but that any reparation is due is not admitted by the Chilian Government. The officers of the ship Baltimore have, it appears, instituted an investigation into the attack made by the mob in Valparaiso on part of the ship's crew, and have through Mr. Egan transmitted their decision to the Government as authoritative. That Government is not disposed to recognize the authority, with regard to offences committed on Chilian territory, of such a tribunal; neither is it ready to accept the snub administered to it by Mr. Egan, nor listen humbly and with fear and trembling to his threats. This is a translation of the answer which the Junta makes to Mr. Egan's demands:—

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs replies that the Government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that without being cast back with acrimony are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case or in any other of a like nature. He does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude or expertness of the investigation on board the Baltimore, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his own country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilian territory. He says the administrative and judicial authorities have been investigating the affair; that the judicial investigation under Chilian law is secret, and the time has not yet arrived to make known the results. When that time does arrive he will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority competent to judge the criminal cases than those established by the Chilian people. Until the time arrives to disclose the result of the investigation, he cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso or the silence of his department should appear as an expression of the unfriendliness towards the Government of the United States, which might put in peril the friendly relations between the two countries."

This reply some of the American newspapers characterize as "insolent." We cannot see that there is any insolence in it. A self-respecting nation will not listen to threats in silence, neither will it recognise the interference of foreign tribunals in its domestic affairs. The Chilian minister of foreign affairs tells Mr, Egan, in effect, that he does not appreciate a demand enforced by threats, that the disturbance of which he complains is being enquired into, according to the law of Chili, and that when the authorities come to a decision that decision will be communicated to the representative of the United States. We do not see what other reply the Government of a really independent country could make.

There are considerations which should cause the people and the Government of the United States to deal with the Chilean authorities very gently. The Government of the United States was not, by any means, friendly to the party that was making such great sacrifices to throw off the yoke of the usurper and tyrant, Balmaceda. The attitude assumed by the United States in the Itata affair was, to say the least, not neighborly. Minister Egan, it is asserted and reasserted, did not, during the revolutionary contest, act in such a way as to gain the goodwill and confidence of the people of Chili. He was, throughout, a partisan of the Dictator. The U. S. Cruiser Baltimore, it is said, played the part of a spy during a very critical part of the war. When the Congressional army was on the way to attack Balmaceda in Valparaiso, the Baltimore watched it and accompanied it in its progress southward. When the significance of the movement was understood and the strength of the Parliamentary forces seen the Baltimore steamed for Valparaiso. Her commander told Mr. Egan what he had seen, and Egan communicated his information to Balmaceda. This action of the Baltimore, it is declared, caused the Congressional army the loss of a thousand men. This story may not be true. It is indeed difficult to believe that an officer in the service of a free republic would be guilty of such mean and treacherous conduct. But whether it is true or not, it is believed by the Chilean populace, and it is consequently no wonder that they regard the crew of the Baltimore as enemies and attack a number of them when they find them ashore. The inhabitants of an American seaport could not, under similar circumstances, be restrained from committing acts of violence. The provocation given by the Baltimore was better calculated to lead to rioting and acts of lawless vengeance than that by the miserable Italians who were murdered in cold blood not long ago in New Orleans. The reply of the Provisional Government of Chili to the United States demand for reparation, was more reasonable and more straightforward than that of Mr. Blaine to the Italian Government.

The United States Government is, beyond question, doing right in demanding reparation for the injury done to American citizens by the Valparaiso mob, but it should make allowance for the feelings of a people who have been provoked by the injudicious course pursued by the United States minister, and by the unfriendly acts of an American ship of war. The weakness of the Chileans should appeal to the forbearance of the Government and citizens of the Republic. Chili is no match for the United States, and if, when greatly irritated, it assumes an attitude it is unable to maintain, it would be magnanimous to treat it gently and give it time to cool off and come to a better frame of mind.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE BOODLE.

The Royal Commission to enquire into the way in which the subsidy voted by the Quebec Legislature to aid the Baie des Chaleurs Railroad was expended, is doing its work well. It was finding out from members of the Government, from civil servants, from bank officials and others how the money was spent, and Mr. Pacaud saw that it was bad policy to be silent any longer, so he offered to go on the witness stand and tell the Commission how he got the hundred thousand dollars and what he did with it. Mr. Pacaud is a very clever man, and he told an exceedingly plausible and well connected story. His theory is that the money which Armstrong gave him was his own, to do with exactly as he liked, and that no one is responsible for the disposition which he made of it but himself. But the use to which he put this money does not altogether agree with this very convenient theory. A man who gets a windfall, such as this hundred thousand dollars was to Mr. Pacaud, does not generally spend it in taking up the notes of his political friends and in meeting the obligations contracted by the political party to which he happens to belong. He generally leaves the politicians to manage their own affairs and to pay their own debts, and devotes the whole, or nearly the whole, of the money to his own personal use. The money is his own, and what he spends of it he spends on himself and his family, and he puts the residue safely by for future use in the same way. But Mr. Pacaud makes a very different disposition of the large sum he obtained from Mr. Armstrong for his influence with the Government in procuring the settlement of that railway man's claim. We take from the Montreal Gazette, of the 26th ult., the following account of what Mr. Pacaud did with the $100,000 allowance being made for unimportant oversights and errors:—

$5,000 to pay a note to the order of Hon. H. Mercier, endorsed by Hon. H. Mercier, C. Langelier, C. A. Pelletier and F. Langelier—all Liberals.

$5,000 to pay for a bill of exchange in favor of Hon. H. Mercier—a Liberal.

$555.40, a gift to Hon. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$1,000 to meet election expenses in Chicoutimi for—a Liberal.

$6,000 to pay costs of the Tarte investigation, for Mr. Geoffrion—a Liberal.

$1,000 in part payment of a house for Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$5,000 more to meet a note endorsed by Hon. H. Mercier, the above two Langeliers and above Pelletier—all Liberals.

$500 for endorsing the Government's letter of credit to Mr. Valliere—a Liberal.

$2,000 to pay a note (endorsed by Mr. Tarte) of Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$400 to pay a note for Mr. Achille Carriere, M.L.A.—a liberal.

$1,000 more to the contractor for the house of above Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$200 to Savings bank to credit of above Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$1,000 to Demers Brothers for printing for politicians—Liberals

$1,000 to pay a note for Mr. Tarte, endorsed by Mr. F. Langelier—a Liberal.

$400 to meet a note of Mr. Tarte's in connection with the Tarte enquiry promoted by—Liberals.

$400 for stock in Fortress Hotel company for above Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$150 for a note of Mr. Deschene, M.L.A.—a Liberal.

$500 more for endorsing the Government's letter of credit to Mr. Valliere—a Liberal.

$1,000 to pay the election expenses of Mr. Pelletier—a Liberal.

$50 to pay an election bet, lost by—a Liberal.

$1,000, or more (the amount is uncertain), bringing the total up to $16,000, to or for above Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$3,000 more to meet note endorsed by above Mr. Mercier, above Mr. Pelletier and above Messrs. Langelier—all Liberals.

$3,000 deposited to credit of above Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$5,000 more to pay note endorsed by Mr. Tarte, and by above Messrs. Mercier, Pelletier and Langelier—all Liberals.

$5,000 to or for above Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$1,500 to or for above Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$5,000 more to meet a note endorsed by above Mercier, et al—all Liberals.

$3,000 loaned (on security) to Mr. L. G. Demers by Mr. Pacaud—a Liberal.

$1,500 to pay expenses on European trip of Mr. Pacaud—a Liberal.

$5,000 placed as emergency money by above Mr. Pacaud in hands of above Mr. C. Langelier—a Liberal.

$100 to pay subscription to Union club, of Mr. Duhamel—a Liberal-Nationalist.

$500 to Mr. Tarte—a doubtful fish acting with—the Liberals.

$20,000 in National Park bank, New York, to credit of above Mr. Pacaud—a Liberal.

$3,000 in La Banque du Peuple, as guarantee, by above Mr. Pacaud—a Liberal.

Does any one suppose that if Mr. Pacaud had fallen heir to one hundred thousand dollars through the death of a relative, or if so large a sum had been left him as a legacy, or if he had made it by a lucky speculation in stocks, he would have spent it so lavishly for political and party purposes? It is not, by any means, likely. The above account shows very clearly that the money was regarded as party property, and that Mr. Pacaud felt that he was not the only person who had an interest in it. There are very few politicians so generous as to scatter their earnings among their political friends with such a lavish hand as Mr. Pacaud scattered this one hundred thousand dollars.

ABOUT PROMOTIONS.

We gather from the expressions used by some of the School Trustees lately interviewed, that there exists among them, and perhaps among the teachers, a misapprehension as to what constitutes "promotion" in the Central School. There seems to be a notion that the teachers who are employed in instructing the children in what are called the lower grades do not and should not rank so high as teachers employed in instructing the more advanced pupils. This, in our opinion, is a mistaken notion. As it requires as much talent and as much skill to teach the little children well as it does the children who are some years older, we cannot see what reason there is in supposing that a teacher, who is taken from say the eighth division of the school, and placed in the fourth, is promoted. On the contrary, we can easily understand how, in a well-regulated school, such a change would be really and truly the reverse of a promotion. It requires peculiar gifts, both of mind and disposition, to teach the youngest pupils. A teacher may be placed in the lowest grade who does not possess these special endowments. He or she may have more than ordinary ability, and may have passed an excellent examination, but on trial she shows that she (we prefer "she") is unfitted for the position. She may, however, be able to teach older children after they have been broken in, so to speak, very well. When this teacher is taken from the lower grade, which she is not qualified to teach properly, and placed in a higher one, so-called, it is certainly improper to call the change a "promotion."

On the other hand, if the teacher of a higher grade shows that she possesses the qualifications necessary to success in the lower grade, and is placed in the position for which she is specially fitted, the change is not in any respect a degradation. It is really a promotion, and should, in many cases, be accompanied by an increase of salary.

The old-fashioned notion that any one can teach little children is not only a mistaken one, but a mischievous one. The beginning of a child's education is really the most important part of it, and the part which requires to be the most skilfully conducted. This is recognized now among enlightened educationists, and the public are beginning to get a glimpse of its truth. The teachers of kindergartens are not less accomplished, and do not rank lower, than the teachers of the common schools, even those of high grades. And it is quite right that they should occupy a high position, even though it is their duty to teach the very youngest children who attend school. They receive a special training for their work, and they require it, and so do all women to whom the education of young children is entrusted. Where it is not possible to get this training, special capability should be sought for and recognized. The teacher of the infant class should rank as high and be as well paid as any teacher of her class in the profession. And teachers of a high class, in a scholastic point of view, if they have shown a special talent for the work, should be selected to do it, and they should lose nothing in either rank, or remuneration, because they are employed in laying the foundation of the educational structure. The teacher of the toddlers should be an expert. Experts are not easily obtained, and they should be well paid when they are secured.

AS USUAL.

The Times has a wonderful faculty for placing itself in the wrong. It is, indeed, phenomenal in this respect. If it is possible to take a wrong view of a question, it is pretty certain to be as far astray as it can possibly get. Yesterday, on learning that our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. William McKay, had been appointed school trustee in Mr. Jessop's place, we said a few words in approval of the appointment, and the Times straightway declares that what we said commendatory of Mr. McKay implied censure of Mr. Jessop; that when we gave Mr. McKay credit for possessing a vigorous and well-balanced mind, we intended to lead our readers to believe that Mr. Jessop's mind is neither vigorous nor well balanced. This is a new canon of interpretation. If we had said that Mr. McKay is a man of unblemished character, our contemporary, we suppose, would interpret us as meaning that Mr. Jessop is a gay Lothario or a confirmed toper. Mr. Jessop's name is barely mentioned in the paragraph which our contemporary criticises, and we are quite sure that the writer of it had not the most remote intention of reflecting on Mr. Jessop in the slightest degree. Besides, the Times does not even hint that the gentlemen appointed by the Government does not deserve all and a great deal more than we said of him. It does not say that the appointment is not a good one, or that the Government should have placed some one else in the position.

We have, of course, the usual rot and rubbish about the arbitrariness and intolerance of the Government. If Mr. Jessop had disagreed with the Government about some matter within the legitimate sphere of the Trustees' duties there would be at least an excuse for its criticism, but the question was not one between the Trustees and the Government, but one between the Trustees and *the law*, which both the Government and the Trustees are bound to respect. This, no doubt, Mr. Jessop himself saw, and, feeling that he could not perform his duties as the law directs and confine himself within the limits which the law defines, he, when he had time to reflect, very properly resigned his position as an administrator of that law. We do not, for our part, see what else he could do. It would be altogether a different matter if he had disagreed with the Government about the site of a school-house or its proper equipment, or anything else that is within the legitimate sphere of the Trustees' duties. Then the Times could, with propriety, claim for the Trustees appointed by the Government a range of discretion. But when it comes to keeping within the law or going beyond it, there is no place for discretion, no room for choice.

THE TRUSTEES' MEETING.

The meeting of the Board of City Trustees, on Tuesday evening, may have been an interesting and even an exciting meeting, but it certainly was not a business meeting. There are gentlemen on that Board, who appear to consider that the welfare of the schools is a matter of little or no importance, and that the chief end of a City Trustee is to outwit his fellow Trustees, and to give the Government trouble.

Those who hold this view of the duties of School Trustees have formed themselves into a cabal or caucus, which holds its sessions in secret, and goes to the regular meetings with its obstructive and other measures cut and dried. Until Mr. Jessop resigned, this kicking caucus, forming as it did a majority of the Board, had everything its own way. When it was supreme, it carried a resolution making certain changes in the teaching staff of the Central Boys' School. It was decided by the Council of Public Instruction that it was beyond the legal power of the Trustees to make these changes. This was intimated by letter, to the Secretary of the Board. When the Chairman of that Board, Mr. Hayward, found that the Trustees were exceeding their powers, and that the Education Department would not recognize the changes directed to be made by the resolution, he, in order to prevent a deadlock, caused the following very sensible and very modest letter to be sent to the principal of the Boys' School:

"DEAR SIR,—I am requested by the Chairman of the School Trustees to inform you that the Council of Public Instruction *have disallowed the changes in your teaching staff*, which, by resolution of the Board, you were directed to carry into effect. Having in view the serious interruption to the pupils' study inevitable to repeated changes of teachers, the Chairman *suggests* that, unless your instructions have been already carried into effect, *it would be advisable* to allow the matter to remain in *abeyance until the further pleasure of the Trustees can be made known to you.*"

We submit that it would be hardly possible to write a more sensible and discreet letter than this, under the circumstances. The Chairman of the Board, seeing that the Education Department had disallowed the changes, *suggested* that the principal of the school would not take action on the resolution of the Board, which had been pronounced illegal, until the further pleasure of the Trustees should be made known. All that the Chairman took upon himself was to make a sensible suggestion, which the Principal was free to accept or reject, as he saw fit.

This was surely not "bossing" the Board. But, as soon as the caucus heard that Mr. Hayward had made this mild and prudent suggestion, they got upon their high horse. They were not to be hindered by the Superintendent of Education or the Chairman of the Board, or any one else, from breaking the law if they had a mind to. They would not even brook a short delay. Their commands must be obeyed forthwith, and without question. Trustee McLaughlin took upon himself to assert the authority of the caucus, and wrote the following peremptory letter to the unfortunate Principal of the Boys' school. Here is the document:

27th Oct., 1891.

Mr. Netherby:

DEAR SIR,—Will you be good enough to reply by bearer and let me know whether you have yet made the changes in your classes indicated by late instructions from the School Board? If not, why not? and is it your intention to do so?

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. H. McLAUGHLIN.

Finding that Mr. Netherby hesitated to be a party to a violation of the school law, under which he held his appointment, the whole caucus executed its full power to compel him to act in defiance of the authority of the Department of Education. They, in an unofficial and impromptu way, gave him this notice:

VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 29th, 1891.

Mr. Netherby, Principal of the Boys' Central School, Victoria, B.C.:

DEAR SIR,—We understand that you are in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the School Board, written under instructions of the Chairman of the Board, requesting you to defer carrying out the wishes of the Board in reference to changes to be made in the teaching staff of your school, until the further wishes of the Board be made known to you. Such instructions were issued without our knowledge or consent, and, having seen no reason to change our views in the matter, we beg to request that you will at once proceed to carry out the wishes of the Board, as contained in your letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Board. Yours truly,

(Signed) F. G. RICHARDS, JR.,
J. H. McLAUGHLIN,
D. W. MORROW,
JOHN JESSOP.

It is proverbially hard to serve two masters, but the unhappy Mr. Netherby was required to serve three, at the lowest calculation. On the one side of him was the majority of the School Trustees, headless, it is true, and unorganized, but none the less formidable in their own estimation for that. On the other side were the Department of Education and the Law. Like a wise man, the Principal decided to wait until after the next meeting of Trustees, and in this decision he was supported, we have heard, by a pretty strong expression of opinion on the part of the teachers of his department, who were indignant at an act of gross and cruel injustice to one of themselves which the changes ordered by the Trustees involved.

It is not hard to imagine the rage of the kicking caucus when they found that they were not permitted to set the law at defiance and throw the boys' department of the Central School into confusion. Their anger was not lessened by the defection of Mr. Jessop and the appointment of Mr. McKay to the Board in his place. They, to do them justice, did not dissemble their wrath. They were bound to vent their angry feelings on the Chairman, who had saved them from perpetrating an atrocious blunder as well as from committing the act of wanton injustice that we have already alluded to. Their pent-up rage found expression in the resolution of censure which we published yesterday morning. This resolution is as weak as it is spiteful. It misrepresents the letter sent by the Secretary of the Board to the Principal of the Boys' School, saying that it "requested" him to defer carrying out the wishes of the Board when it did nothing of the kind. Even if Mr. Hayward, finding the attitude which the Department of Education had taken, had requested Mr. Netherby to delay carrying the resolutions into effect until after the next regular meeting of the School Board, he would have done nothing more than his duty, and he would have deserved the thanks of the whole Board instead of incurring its abuse. He would have saved the reputation of the Board, and would have consulted the welfare of the school.

But Mr. Hayward did not even go so far as to make a request. He merely *suggested* that it would be better to delay obeying an order which he knew the Trustees had not the power to make until time were given it, under the altered circumstances, to reconsider its decision. The men who drew up the resolution do not pretend to say that it was according to law, or that it was within the powers of the Trustees to make the changes. They take the position that their commands, whether lawful or not, within their authority or outside their authority, are to be implicitly obeyed without hesitation or delay by the teachers of the schools and the Chairman of the Board. The question of the legality or the illegality of their proceedings is one which the despots of the School Board do not deign to discuss. They are angry at the man who tried to save them from making fools of themselves, and from throwing the affairs of the city schools into confusion. But the members of the caucus have already shown that they have no regard for the interests of the schools. All they appear to think of are their self-importance and their miserable little factious schemes.

As for the second count in the indictment against Mr. Hayward, it is too childish to merit a moment's consideration. Mr. Erskine is too intelligent a man, and he had the credit of the Board for common sense too much at heart, to send an indefinite complaint about truancy to the Department of Education.

GROSS PROVOCATION.

The account given by the officers of the Champion of the conduct of the American ship of war, Baltimore, is sufficient of itself to account for the way in which American sailors and civilians are regarded by the people and the Government of Chili. At a critical time the commander of that ship acted as a spy for the Dictator. When it was known that the Congressional army were about to attack Valparaiso, the Baltimore left her moorings alongside of a British man-of-war, steamed off to where the Congressional troops were disembarking, moved backwards and forwards within sight of what was going on, saw all that was to be seen, and then steamed back to the Government wharf, where she was boarded by government officials. In a few hours the Government papers were on the streets containing the details of the landing of the Congressional army, and thanking the American officers for giving them such valuable information. There is no doubt about these facts. We have them from credible eyewitnesses. Is any one surprised at the conclusion drawn by the Chilians from the movements of the Baltimore? They could only conclude from what they saw that the Baltimore was not acting the part of a neutral, but had identified herself with the party of Balmaceda. Why did not the Champion do as the Baltimore did? Simply because it would have been dishonorable,—a breach of faith—for her to reconnoitre for the Chilian usurper. She was sent to Valparaiso to protect the lives and the property of British subjects in the city, and not to take any part in the war, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly. And, besides, there was no Patrick Egan on shore, representing the British nation.

The conduct of the American Minister was so only on the side of Balmaceda that American citizens, who are lovers of liberty, residing in Valparaiso protested against it. We have before us a Chilian newspaper containing a letter written by an American citizen, from which we take the following passage:

"As a citizen of the United States long resident in Chili I fully endorse the just indignation felt by all Chilians and most foreigners for the unjustifiable conduct of the government of my native land and its representatives in the late struggle for liberty in which, happily, right has prevailed against might, and overthrown a corrupt and unlawful man and his following of unprincipled hirelings. . . . Why, then, should a country which professes to be the model republic have been the one to enhance the difficulties of a nation driven to revolt by the dastardly despotism of a man who sacrificed every honorable principle to carry out his own nefarious designs?"

The writer of this letter is not the only American citizen who is surprised and grieved at the part taken by the United States in the late struggle for liberty in Chili. All true lovers of rational freedom, whether they are American citizens or not, must feel ashamed and humiliated when they see the organs of public opinion in a free republic speaking of Chilians as if they deserved to be punished for fighting for their rights and for feeling indignant at those who sided with the enemies of freedom in their country.

THE U. S. ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—According to the latest returns, the Democrats stand in the House 42 to 18 Republicans; the Senate, 15 Democrats, 5 Republicans. New York, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio have gone Republican.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

FLOUR—Portland roller	$ 6.25
Salem	6.25
Snowflake	6.50
Hungarian	6 50 @ 7.00
Victoria	5.50
Wheat, per ton	40.00@45.00
Oats, per ton	35.00
Barley, per ton	35.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	27.50@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	40.00
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00@40.00
Corn, whole	50.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.50
Oatmeal	4.50@4.75
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs	5.00
" small " "	5.00
" Bayo "	5.50
Potatoes (Island), per ton	18.00
Tomatoes, per lb	5
Onions, new, per lb	1½
Hay, baled, per ton	20.00
Straw, per bale	1@1.25
Beets, per lb	1@1½
Carrots, per lb	1@1½
Celery, per dozen	25
Pears, per lb	3@5
Apples, New, per box	1.50
Apples per lb	3
Plums, per lb	5
Oranges, per case	3.75@4.50
Peaches, per lb	10
Lemons, California, per case	4.50 @ 6.00
" Sicily, per case	
Green peppers, per lb	12½
Beans, 3 lbs	10
Beans, green, per lb	20
Cauliflowers, per doz	60
Eggs, Island, per dozen	75
" Imported "	30
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	32½ @ 37½
" fresh, per lb	35
" California, per roll	60
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	18 @ 20
" California	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 20
" Rolled "	14½–16
Shoulders, per lb	12½–13½
Lard "	15@20
Meats—Beef "	10@12½
Sides "	8½@10
Mutton, per lb	12@18
Lamb, forequarter	1.25
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	15@18
Veal, dressed, per lb	15@18
" Venison	12½
Tallow	5@6
Chickens, each	1.00@1.50
Teal, per brace	40
Grouse	1.00
Quail, per doz	2.00
Beef cattle	4@5
Sheep	5@6
Hogs	8@9
Calves	7@8
Hides	6@8½
Skins, sheep, each	25c@
Calf	
Fish—Salmon, per lb	10
Cohoe	8
Cod	3 lb. for 25c
Black Cod, each	1.00
Halibut, "	10
Miscellaneous	8
Sturgeon	10
Kippered Salmon	15
Smoked Salmon	15
Smelts	10
Perch, 3 lbs	25
Herring, 3 lbs	25
Skate	8

MARRIED.

BAXTER—CARMICHAEL—At St. James Church, on the 2nd inst., by the Ven. Arch-Deacon Scriven, Charles S. Baxter to Elinor M., second daughter of the late John H. Carmichael, both of this city.

DIED.

STEVENTON—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 2nd instant, Wm. Steventon (a member of Ridgely Lodge, No. 9, I.O.O.F.), a native of Staffordshire, England, aged 35 years.

RECORD YOUR VOTE.

THOSE WHOSE NAMES ARE NOT already recorded should take immediate steps towards filling in the necessary forms, which may be obtained at the Colonist office, attested to and registered at Mr. Mason's office, 6 Bastion Square. No expense attending the declaration if filed before the 17th instant.

nov5-td-d&w

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for 250 acres of land at Rivers Inlet; starting at a stake marked M, thence south 40 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence east 90 chains, thence north 20 chains to place of commencement.

JAMES McLAUCHLIN,
For Pacific Coast Canning Company.
Dated 15th day of September, 1891. no6-2m

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,
CHANCERY DIVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1891, there issued out of this Honorable Court, at suit of Thomas Ruttle, a writ of Summons directed to David Ruttle, Samuel Ruttle and other Defendants, requiring the said Samuel Ruttle to enter his defence thereto at the office of the Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice at Perth, within four weeks after the service thereof upon him, and that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1891, there was filed in the office of the said Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice at Perth, a statement of the claim of the said Thomas Ruttle, in which is set out the last will and testament of Mary Ann Ruttle, late of the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark and Province of Ontario, devising certain lands in the said Township of Drummond to the Defendants David Ruttle and John Ruttle, and to the Plaintiff and the Defendant Samuel Ruttle respectively, and in which the Plaintiff prays for a construction of the said will as to the said devises.

Notice is also hereby given that on the said 28th day of September, A. D. 1891, an order was made by His Honour William Stevens Senkler, Local Judge of the High Court of Justice at Perth, that service of the said writ of summons and said statement of claim on the said Samuel Ruttle should be effected by publishing a notice of the said writ of summons, statement of claim and order in three issues of the COLONIST newspaper, published in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, at intervals of one week, and that after the expiration of four weeks from the last of such issues the Plaintiff Thomas Ruttle should be at liberty to proceed as if personal service of the said writ of summons and statement had been effected.

Dated this 30th day of September, A.D. 1891.

J. A. ALLAN,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

First published 22nd day of October, A D. 1891. oc22kw3t

FOR SALE—Firstclass organ, nearly new; will be sold cheap, as owner is about removing. Apply 188 Chatham street, near Cook. oc30-1m-w

WANTED—A duly qualified Surgeon, to take charge of the Royal Hospital, Cariboo, salary $2,000 per annum. Must be registered in the province. Duties to commence December 1st, 1891. Particulars, terms of