The Colonist.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature opens today with its customary formalities. The assembled visitors are likely to be rather gayer in attire than usual, as the session is so late this year that Easter millinery will be available to grace the function. In other respects the occasion is not likely to present any special features. The enlightenment received by the public by King's Speeches as to policy and legislation, is not as a rule very extensive and we should think that the programme placed before the legislature this year would be particularly short and sweet. The demand for local legislation in the province at this time is very slight, and the great question of railway development so far as regards a new transcontinental railway has been temporarily transferred to the Dominion arena. It would be worse than foolish for the local legislature to attempt any action on this question until order has been reduced out of chaos at Ottawa, and the province can intelligibly adjust its attitude to the policy of the Dominion government. Other railways, however, designed to open up portions of British Columbia rich in resources and opportunities, may demand the attention of the government and legislature, and will no doubt be considered. So far as general legislation is concerned, no widespread desire is in evidence for any enactments of particular importance. There has been a good deal of criticism of the mining laws, but we doubt very much whether the legislature will be in the temper to open this question upon a comprehensive scale, although some attempt will in all probability be made to improve the incidence of taxation upon productive mines. What other measures the government proposes to introduce will, we should imagine, be largely measures for the improvement of administrative detail. Certainly there has been no previous discussion of, or agitation for any particular legislation, nor any declaration on the part of any members of the government, such as would give us any inkling as to what might or might not be found in the King's Speech. Possibly the presence of so much industrial unrest in the province, and the excellent work done by the conciliation committee of the Mining Association at Fernie, might induce the government to test whether conciliation in labor disputes might not be provided for by legislation. It looks to us very much as though the present session of the legislature would be brief, and we do not know that its brevity will inflict any great hardship on the country. The political passion in this province has in a large measure subsided. Like the trading on the New York Stock Exchange, in a dull market which we see reported from day to day, it is in the hands of the professional element. This shows that the people of the country are occupied with other matters, and that is an excellent omen of good times and prosperity.

CONSOLS.

It is just fifteen years since Viscount Goschen arranged for the conversion of consols from a two and three-quarter per cent. security, to a two and a half per cent. security in April, 1903. Consols were converted from a three per cent. security to a two and three-quarter per cent. security without any trouble, and Mr. Goschen justified his reputation as a heaven-born financier by projecting the reasons for that reduction to a further reduction fifteen years later. He argued that the same causes which had made three per cent. too much would, in fifteen years time, make two and three-quarters too much, and that the change, if forecast, would be discounted, so as to be spread over the whole period. Consols would in this way progressively accommodate themselves to a change in the value of money which would amount to half of one per cent. per annum in fifteen years. Mr. Goschen's calculations have been proved to have been far astray, and the serious fall in consols, due to his conversion scheme, is threatening the credit system of Great Britain with quite a shock. Doubtless he went astray through conditions arising which he did not and could not forsee. But as conditions are bound to arise in fifteen years which no man can foresee, it is as well not to adopt any scheme, political or financial, for that length of time which cannot be modified if necessary. Nor do we think that Mr. Goschen's great projection of financial policy upon which his reputation is very largely based will ever be imitated by any even of his admirers. Fifteen years ago there was a plethora of money in Great Britain. What we mean by that is, that capitalists could not find a remunerative outlet for funds in enterprise of any kind. Australia had largely ceased its demands for capital at remunerative rates of interest. South Africa had not begun to make any. Canada's demands also were comparatively small, and the absorption of European capital by the United States had reached such a point that the United States could not soak in any more. At the same time, capital was being accumulated in Great Britain at a tremendous rate, and was forced to seek investment in gilt-edged stocks bearing a low rate of interest, which the competition of investment capital sent to a very high price. Great Britain was paying off her national debt at a very good rate, and at the same time the savings of the people were increasing rapidly, and these are largely invested in consols, the purchase of consols by the government savings banks being compulsory. It was, therefore, an apparently reasonable supposition that, as the gross amount of government debt was annually decreasing, and as the amount of savings invested in that debt was annually increasing, consols would steadily increase in price and the rate of interest demanded on such a security might be lessened. But the congestion of capital which led to this supposition was shortly to meet with a remarkable relief, partly due to the very fact of the congestion itself, and partly to circumstances which had nothing to do with it. Great Britain found an outlet for money no longer demanded by the United States in South America, very much to her loss and detriment. But that was only a beginning. South Africa came to the front with enormous demands, afterwards Western Australia. These outlets for foreign investment were paralleled by an industrial movement at home, mobilizing the big capital tied up in the hands of manufacturers and bringing it within the reach of small investors by means of the shares in joint stock companies. These were natural results of the congestion of capital itself. There were other contributing causes to the change in the value of consols. A large revenue has hardly kept pace with a continually expanding expenditure, and the colossal cost of the South African war has induced further large borrowing on the part of the government, while the sinking fund has been suspended for the last three years. The net result is that the conditions are entirely different when the interest on consols comes actually to be reduced, from what it was imagined they would be when the reduction was arranged for, and consols have fallen so as to give rise to serious concern. It has been suggested that the reduction of the interest should be suspended. Consols certainly would rise in price, but that would only be achieved by altering the conditions of the bargain upon which they have been traded in for the last fifteen years, and be a gift on the part of the country to people who held them knowing perfectly well the conditions upon which they did so. The only real way out of the difficulty is to let them go until the demand again meets the supply, and take warning not to make cast iron arrangements to come into effect fifteen years after date.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Speaking in Toronto the other day, Sir William Mulock stated the railway problem as it confronts Canada today with great precision and clearness, and then,—Sir William Mulock sat down. He did not give the smallest indication of how the government proposed to solve the problem, which he insisted was most pressing and important. He began by referring to the immigration into the Northwest, whose proportions were likely, he thought, to increase rather than to diminish. He anticipated one million and a half of people West of the Great Lakes by the year 1907, and three millions and a quarter by the year 1912. He asked, if the present railway systems were unable to overtake the business of the present population, how were they to suffice for the business of many times, or even double, that population? He pointed out how Canadian interests had been prejudiced by the diversion of traffic to Portland, Boston and New York. He showed the equal danger which existed in the West of roads to the South centralizing the business of that great productive territory in the United States, and declared that this might result in a sectional division which might become national in its menace. He pointed out that there were a thousand miles of barren country between Eastern and Western Canada, through which lines of communication must be opened up if the development of the East and that of the West were to react favorably upon one another. He then went on to say:

Public opinion today appears to be more or less against subsidizing railways. Is there any prospect of capitalists out of their own capital alone building a line over the thousand miles of country to which I have alluded, which for many a year will fail to supply any reasonable return on the capital invested? Capitalists are not philanthropists, but expect a return upon their investments. Shall we proceed to subsidize the various railways that are now proposing to extend their lines to Manitoba? Shall the country extend the Intercolonial Railway, say, from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean, not only investing the capital involved in the work itself, but also operating the line, or shall we simply build a railway highway, available under proper regulations, as would be a canal, for the traffic of all railways between Manitoba and, say, the city of Quebec, with its branch connections with intermediate provinces? Or shall we fold our arms, shrink from discharging our proper responsibilities, and let the country drift?

Having said this, he went off into eloquent generalities about an "Onward Canada" party which, he said, was not content to let the country drift, but would have us "take occasion by the hand and wisely and masterfully grapple with and, if possible, successfully solve the problem growing out of Canada's great and unprecedented development." And then Sir William Mulock sat down, having given an eloquent exposition of a subject towards the solution of whose difficulties which should be adopted, he had not given a shadow of a hint. In discussing Sir William Mulock's speech, the Globe is equally helpless and equally vague. It speaks of "the whole subject as a supreme national question." It hints that the government might be justified in building a national highway, but says that the mass of the electors would prefer to leave the building to "private enterprise," which should be given "public encouragement" and concludes as follows: "In our opinion, however, there is a strong feelng that such aid should not take the form of absolute grants of land or money. If some less objectionable form of public encouragement could be agreed upon we could wish the enterprise a speedy beginning and an early conclusion, for, in any event, we fear that the locomotive and its string of box cars will be sadly needed long before it puts in an appearance." Now what is anybody to make of that? Here is a national crisis involving the construction, the immediate construction, of one thousand miles of railway. Here we are warned that private enterprise will not build that mileage without public aid. Here is its construction by the government negatived. Here are money or land grants in aid frowned upon. Does that sound like language to fall from the lips of an "Onward Canada" party, or any other party that meant business. Sir William Mulock leads the country up to the fence and says some way must be found over it. But who on earth does he expect to discover the way over if not the men who are in the saddle? Tarte tried to give the country a lead on the question, but he merely came a cropper himself. Language like that of Sir William Mulock may be called the proper reticence of statesmanship, but to our mind it looks more like cowardice, and a confession of divided counsels and mental incertitude. Sir John Macdonald took that fence with the glorious disregard of consequences which makes history. The result was, Canada. Today, when we get a leader who will take it, the result will be, a still greater and more united Canada.

THE LIBRARY SITE.

The voting takes place on the Carnegie library site tomorrow. So far as we are concerned, we have taken no side in favor of one of the projected sites as against the other. What everybody wants is the site which will be most convenient to the majority of the people of Victoria. There is nobody better able to determine that than the people of Victoria themselves. Two sites are available. If each voter casts his or her ballot for the site most suitable to his or her individual convenience, then the site which is most convenient to the majority will be chosen, will it not? If the site is a matter of indifference to any voters, if the one is equally as convenient as the other to them, then they need not vote at all, or else permit other considerations to influence their judgment. But if we want the library where it is most convenient to the majority, then the way to secure that is for the voters to vote for the site most convenient to themselves. If the ratepayers of this city are incapable of making up their minds on a simple question of individual convenience, they need guardians, not advice. We think they are capable. But people who are interested in the question should remember that tomorrow is the day of the voting. Nobody has any excuse for making a grievance of the fact that the site he favors was not selected because he himself was too listless and indifferent to vote. The library is going to be built, and it is not going to be built on Trial Island or Brotchie Ledge. That is the most important thing.

UNDESIRABLE COLONIES.

Colonies retained and administered by force for the benefit of the colonizing power, do not appear to be by any means desirable possessions. Before the war with the United States, practically all that was left to Spain of a once world-wide empire, was Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Spain was drained of both blood and treasure to retain a shadowy domination over these territories. Theoretically they were supposed to be a source of honor and wealth, practically, they were a continuous occasion of vexation and expense. This foreign drain was reacting most unfavorably against conditions of existence in Spain itself. While the country was pursuing this chimera of domination abroad, its home resources were being neglected, and the population degenerating from discontent to anarchy. Spain is one of the richest countries in the world. No country in Europe has such rich and varied stores of mineral wealth, and its agricultural possibilities far surpass even those of France. It is also splendidly situated for maritime trade and manufactures. Yet at home there was nothing but debt, discontent and disorder, with humiliation, defeat and disgrace abroad. The condition of Spain's colonies was not a whit better than that of Spain itself. Their people were ignorant, oppressed, and without stimulus to effort of any kind. They lay under a military domination, effective, certainly, only as far as it could reach; but that was far enough, while it could not compel production, to absolutely prevent commerce. So that the very cause which was draining Spain's life blood, was also destroying the colonies. The United States intervened, and in a short time, and a remarkably complete manner, Spain was shorn of colonies, and finally retired from the New World. So far as Cuba is concerned, we know with what results. Freed from Spanish tyranny, and by some providential and fortunate arrangement, having escaped the tyranny of the United States instead, the Cubans have shown initiative, industry and capacity for self-government. Prosperity and progress are there the order of the day. But we have been so accustomed to look at the Cuban side of the question that we have overlooked the results in Spain itself. Spain was rapidly approaching the confines of bankruptcy and revolution. But now we find the debt of the government to the Bank of Spain reduced by some incredible number of millions of pesetas, and the credit of the country much improved, both at home and abroad. Spain has been able to assert its proper position in the Mediterranean, and has become an important factor to be reckoned with in the tangled skein of international politics, of which Morocco is the centre. As the financial condition improves, the industrial position of the home population is bound also to improve, with the result that Spanish internal resources will be developed and Spanish wealth increased, until from having been a wholly contemptible world power, Spain will become a by no means contemptible European power. The one unsatisfactory feature of the situation is the Philippines. There the United States has accepted a legacy of, not merely of Spanish possessions, but also of Spanish methods. All governments are failures which are not based upon the consent of the governed, but some governments are worse failures in this respect than others. The most unfit of all is the tyranny of a democracy based on the self-interest of its component representative parts, to the deliberate and purposeful exclusion of any other consideration whatever. Yet that is precisely the character of the United States democracy. Presupposing the representation of all parts in the government, it demonstrates that by the interplay of the selfish interests of those parts, the good of the whole will be best advanced. Such a democracy is incapable of anything but misgovernment outside the range of its constituents. An individual despotism may show gleams of mercy, a bureaucracy, like our government of India, is likely to be based on some principles of justice and fair dealing, but a democracy like that of the United States is absolutely incapable of anything but revolting tyranny, if it has to govern outside the United States. Naturally, the people of the United States being neither tyrannical nor apathetic as individuals, will eventually evolve a system of government for the Philippines, either by a devolution of authority, or by the creation of a bureaucracy upon some organized principle of justice. But what is to happen to the Filippines in the meantime? The United States should remember it owes its own separate existence to a similar experimentation. The Philippines may not be strong enough to make a successful resistance. If so, they will suffer the more.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

The First of April is the day on which from time immemorial practical jokes are permitted by custom. The celebration appears to have been adopted from France, and is said to have been derived from the change of New Year's Day from the first of April to the first of January in 1564, which left the former day with only a burlesque of its old festivities. But much more ancient derivations are given. One of these traces the observation of the day to Noah and the hoodless errand on which he sent the dove; another refers it to the Miracle Plays of the Middle Ages, in which the sending of our Saviour from Annas to Caiaphas and from Pilate to Herod was portrayed; while resemblances have been found between All Fools' Day and the Hindoo festival of Huli, celebrated in a similar manner on the 31st of March. Whatever derivation fancy may choose to give the festival, it is undoubtedly of great antiquity, and widely celebrated. The trouble about All Fools' Day is similar to the danger in all practical joking, that the bounds of good taste and good feeling will be exceeded. It is the kind of joking in which the limits of the harmless are very easily reached. It is quite true that men will not take offence at practical jokes on the first of April at which they would be gravely annoyed at any other time of the year. And to some extent the risk of serious results is obviated by the sanction of the day. But it is just as well to remember that actual harm done on the first of April is just the same as actual harm done on any other day of the year. Those who plan an April fool joke should pause and consider whether it may not have serious consequences for the victim. Such jokes are certainly foolish, but not exactly in the sense which the proper celebration of the day requires.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The proposed Redistribution of seats by the Dominion government, so far as it affects British Columbia, will not meet with much criticism. We should have liked to see British Columbia get eight seats instead of seven, but although there would have been some justification for such a course in the fact that British Columbia is entitled to more than seven, and that population is growing very fast, still such considerations would hardly be likely to affect a government which was obliged to resist considerable pressure against reduction from the Maritime Provinces. Victoria could not hope to keep two members unless there was some special provision for the purpose with which parliament could not interfere, and such a provision would have been of a very particular and exceptional kind to be embodied in the Terms of Union. We cannot judge of the Bill in any other respect except as affecting British Columbia, because we do not know what its provisions are. The Laurier government could well afford to be fair in British Columbia because the sentiment of British Columbia is practically homogeneous in its attitude to the Dominion government. It is extremely unlikely that it can carry a single constituency in the province at the next general election. It will certainly fail in Kootenay, in Yale-Cariboo, in Vancouver and in Victoria. The other constituencies are more doubtful. What the British Columbia delegation to Ottawa will be composed of after the next general election it is pretty hard to say, but whatever its members may be, they will not be Liberals in sympathy with the Laurier government, and the chances are that they will be Conservatives in sympathy with the progressive wing of the Conservative party.

MR. FISHER ABROAD.

From the Japan Times we learn that the Hon. Sidney A. Fisher, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, arrived at Yokohama at 11 a.m. on the 4th of March, by the Empress of China. He was met by Mr. Shimizu, Japanese Consul at Vancouver, on the "hatoba." "Hatoba" may be all right; we hope so, and in any case this is clearly the first time that Mr. Fisher has been met "on the hatoba." What peculiarly impressed the Japanese reporter was the fact that Mr. Fisher possessed calling cards printed in Japanese characters, which read, "Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture of the Colonial Government of Canada," and that these cards were printed in New York. The latter fact is thought worthy of special mention. We do not know but that it was worthy of such mention, as a commentary upon Mr. Fisher's mission, which is to improve trade relations between Canada and Japan.

THE ONTARIO CRISIS.

The Gamey charges are to be tried by a Royal Commission. The complicity of other members of the cabinet with Mr. Stratton is not to come under investigation, neither are the allegations made by other members that attempts were made to improperly influence them to support the government. The issue has been narrowed to the direct complicity of Mr. Stratton in the bribing of Mr. Gamey, and the rules of evidence will be strictly invoked to protect Mr. Stratton. It was alleged during the debate in the Ontario legislature that the terms of the commission had been submitted to the lawyers engaged to defend Mr. Stratton, before being brought down in the House, and the allegation was not denied. Doubtless it was a most improper action if such was the case. We do not see that it matters very much however. Suppose the proof of Mr. Stratton's direct complicity did break down, in the limited sense of not justifying a verdict of guilty, the public would nevertheless revise the verdict of the judges and form its own judgment upon the evidence, corroboratory and direct, which Mr. Gamey is able to produce, and upon that revised verdict the government will stand or fall. Mr. Stratton might thus be relieved of legal penalty, but the government would not be relieved of the necessity of surrendering its existence to the outraged sense of decency of the people. So far as the political results of Mr. Gamey's disclosures are concerned, it does not very much matter how his evidence is produced, and we should imagine that the political results are those with which people are mainly concerned. What people want is his evidence, and they will deal with the government on the strength of it. If they get the evidence before this commission so much the better, if they do not get it before this commission, they must get it some other way. One thing occurs to us, namely, that the exoneration of Mr. Stratton before a commission such as has just been constituted, is not the logical conclusion of the Gamey charges, yet that is the best the Ontario government can hope for. Would not such a result make it essential to place Mr. Gamey in some way in the position of a defendant, where the same privileges and protection now accorded to Mr. Stratton would necessarily be granted him? The issue placed before the commission might be so narrowed down that the only direct evidence available is the oath of Mr. Gamey, backed by a large amount of corroborative evidence not permitted to be produced, and the only rebuttal the oath of Mr. Stratton, backed by such circumstances as he advanced in his own favor. If this were the issue to commission Stratton, it would be equally convenient to prosecute Gamey, yet the real issue between them is that one or other must go, and that is the issue that will be taken by the public without any reference to the limitations of the Commission. Very few people have any doubt as to the existence of corruption in its grossest form in the politics of Ontario. Very few people have any doubt that the benefit of that corruption has been received by the government now in power. And unless public opinion in Ontario is wholly corrupt, or rendered blind by partizan prejudice, the ultimate verdict will not be obscured by any legal technicalities.

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE.

In most of the states of the American Union a pretty constant agitation is kept up for civil service reform, and the making of civil service positions depend upon merit, and not upon political "pull." This agitation has its moods. Occasionally it reaches such a height that action is almost taken upon it, and then again it subsides and no action is actually taken. The agitation is based upon the theory that the people want civil service reform, but that groups of politicians operating political machines prevent the wishes of the people from being embodied in the legislation and other actions of the members of their so-called representative assemblies. The theory which is opposed to this is that in United States politics the politicians are not fighters for any particular end, but simply professional experts at finding out what the people want, and at maintaining their own power by giving them what they want. The question which theory is correct, as to civil service patronage at any rate, is likely to be tested in the State of Illinois. A bill providing for civil service reform has been introduced, and passed, but with this rider that the people are to directly declare by means of the referendum whether they desire such a bill or not. The remarkable thing about the matter is that the civil service reformers have almost without exception raised an outcry against the direct submission of the issue to the vote of the people. There is no dispute as to the merit of the Bill from their point of view, nor as to the fairness of the reference contained in the referendum clause. They object on general principles. Yet why? Civil service reformers, and nearly all other reformers, abuse the politicians, and declare that they themselves in a peculiar way represent the people. Yet here they are given a plain appeal to the people on the one question of all others upon which their differences with the politicians are most acute, objecting most strenuously. They may argue that the politicians are able to control the people against their best interests, even to the extent of controlling their votes. But if the power of the politicians rests in the people's vote, how can reformers ever hope to bring reform anything except by destroying that power at its source. No man, or group of men, afraid of the people in whom the power rests in modern democratic days, can ever accomplish anything. Those who wish to abate political or other abuses must inform and educate the popular mind, and teach it to hate those abuses also. When they have accomplished that, the chances are they will find the politicians working with them, and not against them.

THE FERNIE SETTLEMENT.

We hope we are justified in thinking that the labor trouble at Fernie has been definitely and conclusively settled. We confess that our inability to follow the different phases of this most extraordinary of all strikes is only equalled by our inability to understand why such a strike was ever entered upon by any body of rational working men. There appears in the first place to have been no indisposition on the part of the company to meet its employees through representative committees, and certainly some of the grievances complained of were in process of being remedied the very time the strike took place. It was not really a strike, but a "walkout," not prefaced by any demands for redress, and not continued by any tenable reasons for not returning to work. The men have had public opinion against them, they have had well known labor leaders against them, and they have had representative men in the labor organization of which they are themselves a part against them. All that pressure has been just sufficient to get them to go back to work. Either those men have been suffering under conditions which they lack the power to describe, but which are nevertheless grievous, or they are irresponsible members of society to a very dangerous degree who take a delight in social war apart from weighty reasons justifying or excusing it. In either case they are, or have been, a menace to the peace and prosperity of the country. We do not know what proportion of Southern Europeans are employed at Fernie, but we have a difficulty in believing that Canadian, American, or English working men could ever have conducted their affairs in such a disordered fashion as the miners there apparently have done. The character of working men is a very important factor both in their own welfare and in the welfare of their employers. The Fernie miners have not shown very favorably in this respect, unless the reports cause us to do them a grave injustice. But we sincerely hope that both the Crow's Nest Coal Company and the miners will live up loyally to both the letter and the spirit of the agreement they have signed, and that lasting peace will be the result.

CONTROL OF RAILWAY RATES.

It is very doubtful whether Mr. Blair's commission, even if it is intended to, will actually be able to control railway rates. The only effective control of rates which can be devised must be based on the capitalization of the railway companies. One hundred dollars worth of stock to pay a six per cent. dividend must earn six dollars. Two hundred dollars worth of stock to pay the same dividend must earn twelve dollars. If the dividends are earned out of railway profits, then, upon the same business offering, the profit over cost of operation must in the one case be twice as high as in the other. We do not know of any railways that are paying excessive dividends upon their nominal capitalization. But we do know of many railways which are earning very excessive profits upon a capitalization based upon cost of construction. But a railway commission can do nothing in such a case, because this condition of affairs has only come about after the stocks have become a vested interest in the hands of innocent purchasers. Most railways have been built upon the discount system of promotion, a very lucrative one provided the railway becomes a profit-earning institution within a reasonable time, but the only means so far devised for procuring the ready money to build railways when there are no dividends in sight. It is a great mistake to imagine that all the water in a railway stock is a theft from the people. A good deal of it is absorbed by the railway itself, while traffic is being built up. A capitalist who invests money in a new road naturally wants something to represent the interest he has to do without for a number of years, and he usually gets what he wants. This system of paying money is open to grave abuse. It has been largely abandoned by promoters with whom it used to be much in vogue, but railway promoters cling to it with great persistency. Something might be done by insisting that a railway commission, but to attack the water which are the direct result of it is as futile as proceeding on until will be imagined. If a commission can control the capitalization of a railway now built it can control rates, but it cannot control rates in large as the capitalization now built is left absolutely uncontrolled.

There is great opposition in Cuba to the sale of the Dependencia for a hotel to the Y.M.C.A. Syndicate. The price is only a little small, and the argument is that made that such a landmark should not pass into the hands of foreigners.

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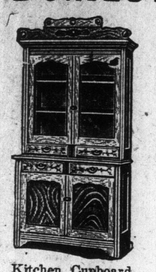

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BORN.

HITT—At 12 Princess avenue, Sunday, March 22nd, the wife of Chris. G. Hitt, of a son.

MARCHBANK—In this city on the 30th ult., the wife of David Marchbank, of Koksilah, of a daughter.

SHAKESPEARE—On the 31st ult., to the wife of W. B. Shakespeare, a son.

STRATFORD—In this city, on the 29th inst, the wife of F. C. Stratford, 221 Michigan street, of a son.

WEILER—In this city, on the 27th inst, the wife of Otto Weiler of a son.

DIED.

FISHER—On the 27th inst., at New Westminster, Isaac Birch Fisher, in his fifty-sixth year.

HARVEY—At Stonyhurst, Belcher street, Victoria, on the 27th instant. Susan Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Robt Harvey, aged 80 years and 9 months.

CARLOW—At Cedar Hill, March 27th, Harold Wesley Carlow, aged 5 years, youngest son of W. W. and J. Carlow.

MUNN—On March 28, at his residence, Fifth avenue, New Westminster, Duncan Munn, aged 84 years.

MOHUN—At Tunbridge Wells, England, on the 7th inst., Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Mohun, Esq., of Blackheath, Kent, and sister of Edward Mohun, of this city.