The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894.

THE OPPOSITION'S PLATFORMS.

That delightfully absurd newspaper, the Westminster Columbian, in a late issue accused the Premier of stating what was deliberately untrue when he said that "one of the chief planks of the Westminster platform was representation by population." Our contemporary says that representation by population was a plank of the Vancouver platform, and it suits it now to say it did not accept that plank when it endorsed the Union Hall platform. Let us, in order to see whether this is correct or not, examine the terms of the Columbian's endorsation. After reproducing that platform in full in its editorial columns, it said:

The wage-earners of Vancouver have certainly set their stakes well to the front all along the line, the platform by them being *in every respect*, as will be seen, a radical and a most advanced one. Besides indicating reforms that *can only be gradually worked up to*, and others with respect to which there is legitimate ground for difference of opinion, the platform in question contains some *immediately* practical planks, the principle, at least, of which will commend itself to most, such as removing all obstacles to free representation, the provision that members of the legislature should resign at the request of a twe-thirds majority of their constituents, the declaring of election days legal holidays, the recommendation of the referendum and the clauses relating to the ownership and control of public services and taxation.

It will be observed that the Columbian did not object to, or express disapproval of, a single plank of the Union Hall platform. Its endorsation was as full as it could possibly give to any merely human production. It declared it to be in every respect "a most advanced one." There is no exception even hinted at here. Some of the reforms and principles embodied in the platform were, it suggested, too good for politicians in their present imperfect condition, but they might "be gradually worked up to." The very nearest approach it made to dissent was that with respect to some of the planks "there is a legitimate ground for difference of opinion," but it does not give the readers of the Columbian the very slightest reason to infer that the writer of the article, or those whose opinions it expressed, differed from the framers of the platform in any single particular. The idea conveyed by the language of the Columbian is that some weak-kneed oppositionist might see grounds for differing with some planks of the platform, but for its part it agreed with the "advanced" platform, and would endeavor "gradually to work up" to its "reforms."

The Premier or any one else who read the Columbian's hearty acceptance of the platform was fully warranted in concluding that it had been adopted by the Columbian and the party of which it is the organ. The Columbian had accepted the declaration of the principles and aims of the wage-earners of Vancouver as heartily and as unreservedly as the platform of any party is accepted by those who adopt it as their political creed. No party is so intolerant or so arbitrary as not to admit that there may be legitimate grounds for difference of opinion on some of the articles of its creed. There are essentials and non-essentials in every body of political doctrine. But it is to be again observed that the Columbian did not even hint disapproval of any one of the sixteen planks of the Union Hall platform, and we must also direct attention to the fact that that platform has never yet been disavowed by any member of the Opposition.

The Columbian says in effect that its approval of the sixteen planks of the Union Hall platform was only a "little one"—"a casual comment of about a dozen lines"—and therefore it expects the public to conclude that it should not be held to it. But the strength of an endorsation is not measured by its length. If the Columbian had appended to the platform published in its editorial columns these five simple words, "All this we steadfastly believe," it would have accepted it quite as fully as it did in the twenty lines or so we have quoted, and the significance would have been pretty much the same.

The Columbian finds it convenient now to say that "representation by population only is one of the planks of the Vancouver platform which this paper did not approve." But the reader, if he refers to the terms of the acceptance of the platform, will see that it does not signify its disapproval of that or any other plank of the platform. The Columbian's recantation, therefore, is not honest and it comes too late.

The Opposition is acting, as its leaders no doubt think, very astutely in the matter of platforms. It has one platform for Vancouver and New Westminster and another for Nanaimo and parts adjacent, and, we presume, a third for Victoria which has not yet been promulgated.

The platform which has been adopted by the Nanaimo Reform Club, the Mine Trades Unions, and the various Trades Unions of the city of Nanaimo, differs in some important respects from the one accepted by the Union Hall meeting and adopted by the Columbian. There is nothing about representation by population in the Nanaimo platform, and the Columbian's platform does not contain a plank requiring the Government to purchase the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad, or another to purchase the land owned by the Nanaimo Railroad Company. What is the reason of this diversity? Is it that representation by population would not go down with the electors of Nanaimo district, and that the purchase of the Vancouver Island Railroad and the lands belonging to the Company is too big a pill for the Vancouver and New Westminster electors to swallow? The Opposition leaders may expect by being all things to all men to gain some votes, but the policy of having one platform for one section of the Province and another platform for another section is, perhaps, a little too deep and too clever to work well.

SIGNS OF DANGER.

It must strike those who are endeavoring to keep track of the "Industrial" movement in the United States as singular that the authorities of the States in which the army have stolen trains, instead of proceeding against them as criminals who have appropriated to their own use the property of others, have gone to the judges to get injunctions forbidding them to seize and use trains that belong to a road that is in the hands of receivers. One would think that it would be as reasonable to get out an injunction against a burglar requiring him to respect the property of a bank or a merchant as to treat train stealers in this gingerly way. But it seems that a criminal in the States has only to get the sympathy of a number of voters in order to do pretty much as he likes with impunity.

The sheriffs' officers on their return to Butte, after having assisted in the capture of train stealers, were nearly mobbed by a crowd who sympathised with the Coxeyites. The slackness of the State authorities in dealing with these bands of tramps is something very remarkable, and we may add deplorable. If men are allowed openly and boldly to set the law at defiance in order that they may proceed swiftly and without hardship and fatigue to the seat of government in order to intimidate the Legislature, good government will soon be at an end in the United States. The army men and their sympathisers may say what they like; but the true significance of attempting to mass an immense number of men at Washington while Congress is in session is to overawe the Legislature and to force from it measures which they would not hope to obtain by ordinary modes of agitation. If Coxey could do as he expected, march into Washington at the head of one hundred thousand men, could Congress be said to be free? The troops at the disposal of the Government might, and no doubt would, be able to disperse the army of the unemployed, but free Government in the United States would get such a shock as it would not soon recover from. The way for a Dictator would be opened, and the failure of republican institutions would be proclaimed by millions in the United States and in all other parts of the world.

We see that there are thoughtful men in the United States who are alive to the impending danger and who are not afraid to raise their voices in warning. One of these is Senator Wolcott of Colorado. A few days ago from his place in the Senate Chamber he said:

I believe the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more regard for the perpetuity of republican institutions, and to pander less to that misled portion of the labor vote whose labor is with their throats and never with their hands. It is time we stood up for American manhood; for the right of every man to work if he wants to, if it takes the whole army of the United States to enable him to do so. The right of every man is to enjoy equal liberty with every other man, and that means he shall have such labor as it not inconsistent with equal rights of his neighbors, the right to hold and enjoy the property which the laws of the country have enabled him to secure. It is time we had the courage to stand together against this socialism, populism and paternalism which is running riot in this country, and which must end in destruction of liberties which the laws give us, liberties which should be dearer to us than life itself.

The dangerous class in the United States are not the men who labor, but the men who will not labor if they can help it. The professional politicians who seize upon every opportunity to disturb the public mind, and who are ready to advocate any course, no matter how impracticable it may be or how detrimental to the public good, are responsible for most of the evils with which the United States is at present afflicted. The honest toiler is generally a law-abiding man. He wants reforms, no doubt, but he wants to get them by constitutional means. He is not often carried away by the wild schemes of half-crazy fanatics. He looks upon them to be what they are, social and political nuisances, who can never do the slightest good to any cause.

WAS IT A BLUNDER?

A mistake—if it was a mistake—made by some one in transcribing the bill laid before the United States Congress to give effect to the Behring Sea Award shows what a difference—not the alteration of a word—but the alteration of a syllable of a word makes in the significance of an important document. The award stated that the zone reserved round the Pribyloff Islands was to be sixty miles *inclusive* of the territorial waters. The copyist, whether by accident or design it is not known, wrote the word "*exclusive*." By this slight and apparently unimportant mistake three miles were added to the width of the zone. But this was not the most important of the consequences of the clerical error. The bill passed through Congress and received the signature of the President before the mistake was discovered. On the face of it the law showed that the United States had broken faith with Great Britain. Both the high contracting powers had bound themselves to abide by the award of the Arbitrators exactly as it was given, but the American law altered one of the provisions of the award, and that in favor of the American Government. By this breach of faith the United States took a large area of the sea to which it was not entitled, or else passed a law which it would have to amend as soon as possible after it was enacted. Either way the unauthorized alteration placed the United States Government in a rather unpleasant predicament.

It has been proved that the copy furnished the Congressional transcriber was correct in every respect. The bill must have passed under the observation of Senator Morgan, one of the Arbitrators, and several members both of the House of Representatives and the Senate, who were well acquainted with the particulars of the Award as it left the hands of the Arbitrators, yet they failed to discover the change that had been made. This is very singular indeed, for one would think that any person who had read the award at all carefully would detect the alteration immediately. It is fortunate that the mistake was made by the Americans, for if the Act of the Imperial Parliament had contained a change of greatly less importance in favor of the British, the American press would have raised a tremendous row over it. All sorts of motives would have been attributed to the British Government and nothing could persuade millions of Americans that the change had not been made intentionally.

A NEW QUESTION.

A question was raised in the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons a few days ago, and discussed in the House of Commons, about which, no doubt, something will be said in the Opposition newspapers and by Opposition platform speakers. Mr. Mulock, a leading member of the Opposition, moved that "Any witnesses called before the select standing Committee on Public Accounts be examined under oath or affirmation touching any matters coming before them." Sir Charles H. Tupper moved in amendment, that "While not considering it expedient to oblige the Committees of the House to examine under oath or affirmation, all persons who may be examined before the Committees, this House is willing to grant any Committee authority to examine witnesses under oath or affirmation whenever it may appear that by so doing the Committee may be aided in the examination of witnesses coming before the Committee."

It will be seen from this that the Opposition desired that the Committee should be *obliged* to examine all witnesses under oath on all subjects, while the Government considered it necessary to examine some witnesses on oath *on special occasions*. The reader of the debate sees that there was really very little difference of opinion between the two parties. Sir John Thompson showed that the practice of the British House of Commons was not such as the Opposition wished to see established in Canada. He said that in the session of 1892 there had been eighteen witnesses examined before the Public Accounts Committee on what may be called excessive or improper expenditure, and that not one of them had been examined on oath. But the Premier showed no disposition whatever to place obstacles in the way of investigation, as the following extract from his speech, as reported in the Toronto Mail, clearly shows:

"The contention on the Conservative side of the House," he said, "was that the power should be conferred by the House with regard to particular inquiries, and on the statement at least of a member of the Committee, or on the part of a member of the House, that for certain reasons which he might state in his place in the House he desired to have the examination under oath. If that statement were made in Committee or elsewhere, if the correctness of the account were impugned by any member of the Committee, he not only thought that power should be asked, but he went further and said he would himself vote for power to be conferred without the Committee making the request."

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, the Premier affirmed that the only contention made by him was that Mr. Mulock's resolution obliged the Committee in all cases to apply the oath. It must occur to any person who has been present at the sittings of the Public Accounts Committee that many persons are brought before it to give information whom it would be altogether unnecessary to swear. It seems to us that if the Committee has power to examine witnesses on oath whenever any reason can be given for such examination, nothing more is required. To administer an oath to every person examined by the Committee on every subject would have the effect of lessening the sanctity of the oath. Opposition newspapers, taking their cue from some rabid Opposition members, may try to make a grievance out of the rejection of Mr. Mulock's motion, but when the stand taken by the Government is generally known, and when the nature of the business done by the Public Accounts Committee is fairly well understood, we believe that all sensible people who have any reverence for an oath and who desire to see that reverence maintained will come to the conclusion that it is a good thing that Mr. Mulock's resolution was lost. As matters are now, an investigation on oath can be obtained as a matter of course when there is even a reasonable suspicion of wrong-doing, and what more does any sensible man want?

AN EXCELLENT CHOICE.

The supporters of the Government in Vancouver have acted judiciously in selecting their candidates. The gentlemen chosen, Mr. Horne, Mayor Anderson and Captain Tatlow, are all well known to stand high as members of the community and they are a good deal above the average in ability and intelligence. If they are all elected, as we fully expect they will be, Vancouver city will be worthily represented in the Legislature. The interests of the citizens will be safe in their hands and the whole Province will be materially benefitted by having men of their knowledge of the country and their capacity in the Provincial Assembly.

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and moustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Hall, Ross & Co.'s bark Thermopylæ, laden with lumber from the Brunette mills for Shanghai, towed to sea with the tug Active yesterday afternoon.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, May 1.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Diocesan Synod Make a Proposition for Enlarging Ross Bay Cemetery.

Sewerage By-Law Introduced—Recommendation Adopted to Appoint a Plumbing Inspector.

The City Council held their regular weekly meeting last evening, all the members being present.

After preliminary routine, a communication was read from R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., in relation to their claim at the outer wharf for $30 damages, stating that unless a settlement was made promptly recourse would be had to the courts.

ALD. BAKER remarked that after the city had spent some $600 in fixing the drain, Mr. Rithet's company might drop the matter. The committee had found they were not entitled to any damages. The Council had taken action as soon as notified to remedy the trouble. Received and filed.

Re Carlo Bossi, Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, wrote stating that Mr. Bossi was willing to give $200 towards extending the drain that now connects at the Victoria hotel to Store street. Referred to the Sewerage committee to report.

In regard to the widening of Herald street, St. John's church offered to make over such part of lots 711, 709 and 710 as is required in return for a receipt for taxes due to the end of 1894 on the church property, the city to pay the cost of removing the fence and Sunday school porch. Referred to the Street committee to report.

A proposition from the Diocesan Synod was read in regard to the Diocesan addition to Ross Bay cemetery, offering to make that ground over to the city on condition that it be held for the exclusive use of the Church of England; that it be properly fenced, and that the city lay out the grounds, make roads, etc., on a plan to be agreed upon between the Bishop and the city; that the addition be under the same rules as Ross Bay, and that the Synod be granted a rebate on taxation for the ground for 1892 and 1893.

ALD. VIGELIUS was agreeable to the proposition with the exception of the rebate, inasmuch as the ground was to be for the exclusive use of the Anglican church.

ALD. HARRIS did not believe in the rebate either.

ALD. KEITH-WILSON thought a saving clause should be put in giving the city power to put aside a portion of the diocesan cemetery for other denominations, should the present Ross Bay cemetery be filled up first.

ALD. HARRIS thought there was plenty of ground without fearing that.

ALD. KEITH-WILSON on this explanation was quite willing to accept the proposition.

On Ald. Baker's motion the matter was laid over for a week to give it more consideration.

The disagreeable state of the Johnson street ravine was complained of by the proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel.

ALD. BAKER considered the ravine a disgrace to the city and thought something should be done at once. The motion should be referred to the Sewerage committee to report.

ALD. STYLES agreed, and seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Thos. Matthews wrote stating that his salary for last month had been cut down to $83 25 from $90 without notice. He asked for the balance of $6 75

ALD. BAKER remarked that all city officials well knew that the change in their salaries was to be made. He moved that the letter be received and filed. Carried.

ALD. BAKER moved, seconded by Ald. Ledingham, that the engineer of the rock crusher be notified that his services would not be required after May 31.

ALD. STYLES opposed the motion, while the streets needed so much attention.

ALD. HUMPHREYS thought the rock crusher was not needed much in the summer and if a man was needed it would be better to hire him by the day.

ALD. BAKER held that there was no use for the roller at present. It would be very foolish to place rock on the streets in the summer months, or before the wet weather came. The road superintendent had told him this.

THE MAYOR felt that the key to the whole question was to leave the management of the rock crusher, roller and engineer to the street superintendent, and to hold him responsible.

After further discussion the motion was carried.

ALD. KEITH-WILSON, in introducing his by-law to appoint sewerage commissioners, to regulate sewer construction and define the area to be sewered, said it was in order to inform the property owners of the city how it was proposed to spend the $100,000 now asked for for sewerage purposes, that this by-law was brought in. It had already been agreed by the Council to complete the sewerage system in the business area, which was duly defined in the resolution passed 22nd January last. That there might be no misunderstanding on the subject, the object of this by-law was to settle what the Council intend to do before the people vote the money.

"Then let me say," he explained, "that this by-law provides, first to define the area to be sewered; second, to appoint commissioners; third, to assess, levy and collect a rate per foot frontage upon the property benefited (in accordance with power recently granted by amendment to the municipal act) in twenty-five annual payments, with power to pay off the assessment on paying interest up to the date on which the next coupons are due, if so desired. It seems the wish of the electors that commissioners be appointed. This conclusion I have come to after very careful inquiries, the main reason being that in the event of a change of council no change may take place in the continuous construction of the sewerage system. I have not embodied in the by-law anything as to the mode of letting the contracts, but took it for granted that the council agree that small contracts will be more in the interest of the city at large and will tend to more efficient and reasonable construction. The question of house connection requires the serious consideration of the council, and when the by-law is read I trust my fellow aldermen will be prepared to deal effectively with the difficult matter. It has been said it costs too much to compel owners of lots to connect with the sewers—in other words, that some one should find the money to make these connections. A person can hardly build a main sewer, but surely, when the sewer is being laid, connections ought to be made without calling upon the city treasury."

The by-law was read a first time.

The Water committee reported in regard to the appointment of an engineer for the high level pump, asking that the council confirm their action.

ALD. HUMPHREYS did not object to the man nor to the committee appointing a man temporarily, but he did object to their filling a position permanently. That should only be done by the council.

ALD. BAKER spoke in a similar strain, while

ALD. STYLES said that the appointment had been made as a matter of urgency, and now the council were asked to confirm it or not, as they pleased.

The report was adopted, Ald. Baker and Humphreys dissenting.

The Water committee reported on various small matters, among others that they could not see their way towards granting free use of water to Mr. Jordan for his proposed Portland cement company. In regard to Mr. Steinburger's claim for damages the committee recommended that the dameges be assessed by the corporation in accord with a report of May, 1893. Adopted.

The Finance committee recommended appropriations of $2,597 for various purposes. Adopted.

The Sewerage committee, in regard to the Master Plumbers' communication, recommended that a plumbing inspector be appointed and the by-law rigidly enforced, and that application for the position be received at next meeting. Adopted.

On recommendation of the select committee re police summer uniforms, W. D. Kinnaird was awarded the contract for men's suits at $29 50 and officers' at $25. For shoes, George H. Maynard and Henry Mansell, at $6 For caps, Gilmore & McCandless, at $3 75.

On motion of Ald. Harris it was decided that the competing plans for the James Bay permanent way must be in by July 1.

The following communications have been received and referred to the respective committees hereunder mentioned since last meeting:

STREET COMMITTEE—Wm. Moore and 25 others, for a four foot sidewalk between Stanley and Belmont avenues; A. Munro, desiring that the sidewalk at 118 Fisgard street be repaired; E. Miller and Alan S. Dumbleton, again calling attention to the condition of Jubilee avenue and the necessity for its improvement; H. Monday, calling attention to the condition of St. Charles avenue, and requesting that the sidewalk on part of this street be continued; Robert Mason, offering for sale a quantity of rock on Belcher street; and William Beaumont, requesting that Edmonton road be improved.

SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.—Drake, Jackson & Helmcken; proposing to contribute the sum of $200 towards the cost of extending the present sewer pipe from the Victoria hotel on Government street, through the ravine to connect with the sewer on Store street; Joseph Sauer, proprietor Grand Pacific hotel, calling attention to the condition of the Johnson street ravine near the corner of Store street, and particularly to the noxious odor arising from the same; H. M. S. Morley; complaining of a depression of the surface along the line of the old ditch on View street into which sewage from adjacent houses runs; Belyea & Gregory; intimating that unless the claim of Mr. Arthur Sanger for damages received on View street is settled, proceedings will be instituted to recover amount of the same, and E. M. Johnson, complaining on behalf of Mr. Arthur Porter that the residents in the neighborhood of the property lying between the Gorge, Garbally and Saanich roads are allowing the sewage to flow into the watercourse crossing his land, and requesting that steps be taken to abate the alleged nuisance.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., describing the Wood system of arc lighting manufactured by them, and offering to submit an estimate for constructing the proposed new electric light plant in this city; and Siemens & Halske Electric Co., of Chicago, describing the different systems of electric lighting, and soliciting an order for electric supplies.

The Council adjourned at 10:30.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

H. M. S. Immortalite—twin-screw, first-class armored cruiser of 5,600 tons; 8,500 h.p., mounting 12 guns—has been detached from the Channel squadron and is now on her way up from Valparaiso in company with the Royal Arthur, flagship of the station. Many of the officers of the Immortalite are well known already in North Pacific waters; the complete list is given below: captain, Alexander G. McKechnie; commander, Charles G. Kingsmill; lieutenants, Henry R. Robinson (nav.), Richard P. Fitz Gerald, Charles A. Christian, Cuthbert E. Hunter (gun.), and Edgar Lees (T.), Lieut. R. N. R., Frederick R. Harold (act); captain marine artillery, Frederick G. Kappey; chaplain and instructor, Rev. Walter B. K. Francis; staff surgeon, Otway P. Browne; staff paymaster, Walter H. Rae; chief engineer, John S. Rees; surgeon, Frederick J. A. Dalton; engineer, Thomas H. Wallice; assistant engineers, William A. P. Smith and Peter W. P. Bluett; gunner, Joseph Anderson; boatswains, William Seymour and Frederick E. G. Slocombe; carpenter, Edward C. Eddy; Midshipmen, Henry C. Sterling, Percy Withers, Henry E. Grace, Oliver E. Legget, Ernest E. A. Betts, Julian H. Woodbridge, Geoffrey Hopwood, Archibald T. Courage and Gregory G. C. Wood; and clerk, John S. Place.

PASSENGERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

It was understood when the steamer Queen departed on her last trip to San Francisco that she would on arrival in the Bay City be retired temporarily to prepare for her Alaska excursion business. That there has been some change in the plans in this respect is evident, for the telegraph yesterday brought the news of her sailing from San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound with the following passengers for this city: Sol. Isaacs and wife, M. Lecuyer, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. S. Cameron, Mrs. Edson, W. Hutchinson and wife, Mrs. Malone, Prof. Grenier, Wm. Malone, Thos. Heard and wife, W. Westingson, wife and child, R. Kennedy, F. D. Abbott, R. E. Barkley and wife, and Miss Meredith.

THE "BAWNMORE" AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A San Francisco dispatch of last evening says: "The tank steamer Bawnmore, Captain Keane, arrived in port this morning, 20 days from Pisagua, Peru, with 2,640 tons of petroleum, consigned to J. W. Grace & Co. The Bawnmore is the first vessel to engage in this service on the Pacific Coast, having been overhauled for the purpose at the Union iron works, and much interest was taken in the result of the first trip. Captain Woodside, the steamer's managing owner, who made the round trip, expresses great satisfaction with the vessel's performances. The Bawnmore's load amounts to a little less than 20,000 barrels.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, April 30.—Information was telegraphed from the home department to Manchester to-day that word had been received from the Queen to the effect that in order to avoid the fatigue of a journey through the streets of Manchester on the occasion of the opening of the ship canal on May 21st, Her Majesty would only sail from Latchford, near Warrington, to Barton and back, afterwards resuming her journey to Balmoral. A telegram from Manchester says the announcement has created great disappointment.

STATISTICS FOR APRIL.

The Past Month's Record Thus Briefly Told in the Several Departments.

There Were Three Mysterious Fires—Custom House Business—The Vital Statistics.

The custom house statistics for April, herewith presented, speak for themselves:

Imports (free)	$ 86,992 00
Imports (dutiable)	192,668 00
Total	$279,660 00
Duty collected	$ 56 261 95
Other revenues	5,207 77
Total	$ 61,469 72

EXPORTS.

Produce of Canada	$ 41,161 00
Not produce of Canada	7,160 00
Total	$ 48,321 00

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Four fires occurred during April, entailing a loss fully covered by insurance. On Saturday, April 7, two fires occurred from unknown causes, and a third mysterious fire took place on the 13th April. The fire record reads as follows:

Saturday, April 7, 2:55 a.m., box 42, fire at two-story frame residence, Esquimalt street, Victoria West; owner, Welland Beer; occupants, Beer Bros.; cause unknown; loss on building estimated at $3,000; loss on contents unknown; insurance company decline to give amount of insurance paid on furniture; insurance on building, $5,500; insurance on contents, $1,500.

Saturday, April 7, 10:45 p.m., box 61, fire at two-story frame residence, First street, Work Estate; owner, J. Mesher; occupant, M. J. Appleby; cause of fire unknown; loss on building, $400; loss on contents, $700; insurance on building, $1,500; insurance on contents, $1,500; total loss, $1,100; insurance paid, $1,100.

Friday, April 13, 4:45 a.m., still alarm, fire at one-story frame dwelling on Joseph street, Ross Bay; owner and occupant, John McKerlie; cause of fire unknown; loss, $800; insurance on building and contents, $800; insurance paid, $800.

Friday, April 27, 11:55 a.m., box 61; fire on steamer R. P. Rithet; cause, gas igniting; no loss.

Fire alarm keys will be found on poles near all boxes. The time saved by breaking glass fronts of the small boxes and procuring keys will aid materially in keeping down the loss by fire. Evil disposed persons will be prevented from meddling with the fire alarm by a law imposing one month's imprisonment for giving false alarms.

Driver C. Palmer resigned and was succeeded by Truckman H. Petticrew.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

The following is the record of prisoners brought to the city lockup, under arrest, during April, with also the list of summons cases disposed of during the same period:

Arrests—For drunkenness 28, lodgings 19, supplying intoxicants to Indians 5, in possession of an intoxicant 1, theft 4, assault 1, in possession of stolen property 17, attempting to commit suicide 1, housebreaking 1, obtaining money by false pretence 1, fighting 2, vagrancy 2, attempting to supply an intoxicant to an Indian 1, aiding and abetting a fraud 1, necessary witnesses 2, rescuing a prisoner 1, and aggravated assault 1.

Summoned—For breach of city by-laws 13, vagrancy 2, violation of the Trespass act 1, theft 1, assault 2, refusing to pay wages 1, obtaining money by false pretence 2, malicious injury to property 1, and breach of the Revenue Tax act 1.

VITAL STATISTICS.

As will be seen by the appended figures very few marriages have been recorded during the past month in this city. The death rate for April has also been light, but the number of births is above the average.

Births	40
Marriages	4
Deaths	13

SHIPPING FOR APRIL.

Entered (foreign)	78
" (coastwise)	105
Total	183
Cleared (foreign)	74
" (coastwise)	103
Total	177

EXPORTS OF COAL.

Foreign Shipments by the New Vancouver Coal Co., for the Month of April.

Date.		Tons.
3	J. B. Brown, San Francisco	2,390
4	Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,511
4	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	42
6	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	61
6	Ship Louis Walsh, Wilmington	2,234
6	Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,450
9	Bark Wilna, San Francisco	2,392
10	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	113
10	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	29
10	Bark Alex. McNeil, San Francisco	1,691
11	Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	48
12	Bark Highland Light, San Francisco	1,977
12	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	69
14	Bark Sea King, San Francisco	2,316
14	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	30
17	Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	26
18	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	50
20	Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	8
23	Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,523
24	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	98
26	Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1 496
26	Str. Bertha, Kodiac, Alaska	662
27	Bark Bundaleer, San Francisco	1,451
28	Bark Carrollton, San Francisco	2,377
28	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	56
30	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	100
		28,265

The overhauling which the steamer R. P. Rithet is undergoing, is now about complete and it is probable that before long the vessel will be placed on her old run between here and the Fraser. Her well known whistle was yesterday blown for the first time in many months.

Mothers

suffering with weakness and emaciation, who give little nourishment to babies, should take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It will give them strength and make their babies fat. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

THE MONEY

It Tells How the Citiz
mined Upon a Fi
Celebratio

Cricket Club Ball—La
East—James Bay Oa
Bisley Tea

Subscriptions to the Q
celebration are coming in v
ly, the finance committee a
collections to the amount
with the $100 on hand from
the City Council's appropri
gives a total to date of $2,05
those contributing so far, is

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. Co
Bank of British Columbia
R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd
His Worship Mayor Teague
Victoria Electric Ry. & Lightin
B. C. Land & Investment Agen
Colonist Printing & Publishing
Bank of Montreal
Robt. Ward & Co. Ltd
Pemberton & Son
Thos. Earle
New England Hotel
Victoria Transfer Co
Bank of British North America
Hudson's Bay Co.
Hon. C. E. Pooley
Drake, Jackson & Helmcken
Lenz & Leiser
Pither & Leiser
The Ames Holden Co
Langley & Co.
Dr. G. L. Milne
Wm. Templeman
T. C. Jones
E. A. Morris
Chas. Hayward
Belyea & Cregory
Eberts & Taylor
Employes Bank British Columb
J. H. Todd & son
M. T. Johnston
C. Bossi
Hon. Amor De Cosmos
Marvin & Tilton
Thomas Shotbolt
J. Piercy & Co
Robt. Jamieson
H. L. Salmon

Arrangements have been
Thomas James, who has look
same matter in previous yea
the Indians of the races offe
benefit and to interest them in
tion. One dusky damsel,
aquatic honors, went to Mr.
secretary's office, yesterday a
was anxious to challenge any c
in the Province to row a single
race during the celebration.
offered no doubt the race will co
Five thousand envelopes, wit
tions of the celebration advertis
have been printed and a large n
yesterday distributed among di
chants to be used in their corr
Any person desiring some will
free by the secretary.
The finance committee meet t
in the usual place, and the sport
committee meet Thursday.

CRICKET.

THE ANNUAL BALL.

An announcement which will
the fair and the sterner sex is
intention of the Victoria Crick
hold their annual ball on Friday
of May. All who attended the
ment given by this club last s
carry with them pleasant reco
the enjoyable evening spent at
Baker hotel. This favorite resor
be the scene of the festivities,
heighten the gaiety of the holi
and, were it needed, an additio
tion is furnished by the decision
in response to urgent requests
lady friends, to give the affair the
form of a "calico ball." This wi
full freedom in the matter of c
making no peremptory regulation
attire, while at the same time affo
ladies an opportunity of exercis
artistic taste in the designing of pi
and becoming gowns. It is, how
unreasonable to prophesy that th
men will not miss this opportunity
with the softer sex in setting
manly charms with the ribbons
and gaily colored attire, which wil
comed as a pleasing change from t
evening dress of modern society.

THE WHEEL.

"ZIMMY" OVER THE SEA.

W. B. Troy, Zimmerman's
when asked what the Jersey "
would make this season in France
"Well, let me see, he gets $10,
Then there are sixteen race meets
must appear according to contrac
will be run on consecutive Sun
Zimmy must ride at least two race
meeting. That makes a total of t
events, all of which we will say for
of getting at the lowest estimate
Every one he loses nets him $25
that rate he will receive $8,000 mo
Then the city government of P
donated 100,000 francs to be raced
ten-mile race during the latter part
I am willing to lay odds right
Zimmy will have a walk-over, so
in this event, which will add $20,
to his bank roll. Aside from these
there will be a number of other
which he will ride, and at the lowe
see $40,000 for the champion."
[Zimmerman's first appearance in
will be June 17, and between then
30th July he will compete in a s
contests with A. E. Harris, the
champion, for $2,500 a side and
receipts, the winner to take all.]

LACROSSE.

THE CANADIAN SCHEDULE.

The senior Lacrosse League of Can
ranged the following schedule at the
ing in Montreal on the 20th April:

June 2—Cornwall v. Shamrock at M
June 9—Toronto v. Montreal at Mont
June 16—Cornwall v. Montreal at O
June 23—Cornwall v. Toronto at Toro
June 23—Shamrock v. Capitals at Ott
July 2—Cornwall v. Shamrock at Co
July 2—Capital v. Toronto at Toront
July 7—Capital v. Montreal at Otta
July 14—Cornwall v. Montreal at Mo
July 21—Shamrocks v. Toronto at M
July 28—Shamrocks v. Montreal at M
July 28—Cornwall v. Capital at Corn
Aug. 11—Cornwall v. Capital at Otta
Aug. 25—Cornwall v. Toronto at Corn
Aug. 25—Shamrock v. Capital at Mon
Sept. 1—Toronto v. Montreal at Toron
Sept. 8—Toronto v. Shamrock at Toro
Sept. 8—Capitals v. Montreal at Mont
Sept. 15—Capitals v. Toronto at Otta
Sept. 22—Shamrocks v. Montreal at
treal.

At a general meeting of the Star l
club, held last evening, the followin
cers were elected for the ensuing
Geo. Morphy, president; Thos. H.
vice-president; J. T. Braden, secr
treasurer; these with W. T. Clarke t
the committee. A vote of thanks wa
sed for last year's services of the re
secretary-treasurer, R. K. Finlainson.

THE CUE.

CANADIAN BILLIARD CHAMPION.

MONTREAL, April 30.—Jas. A. Capr
Galt, is still champion billiard play
Canada. He defeated Thomas, of Mon