VANCOUVER DISTRICT. From Ottawa advices it appears that nomination in Vancouver electoral district is fixed for May 2nd and polling for May 9. There is a prospect that no polling will be needed, as Mr. Haslam is so far the only candidate in the field. Mr. Hunter, who was at one time spoken of, has, it is understood, abondoned any intention he may have entertained of contesting the district. Mr. Haslam has not as yet taken the electors fully into his confidence in regard to his political opinions, having contented himself with announcing that he appears as a "Liberal-Conservative." Whether this means that he is fully in accord with the policy of the present government on the tariff and all other points is a question yet to be settled. It would not be just to infer from his election card that Mr. Haslam will, if elected deem it his duty to give the government blind and slavish support; but in any event it seems necessary that he should define his position more particularly. Public opinion in the district, as throughout the province, is in favor of tariff revision and freer trade, and no man will properly represent it who is not in the same way opposed

A recent Ottawa despatch reports the arrival there of Prof. Prince, late of Glasgow, who has been appointed commissioner of fisheries by the Dominion government. Mr. Prince has a high reputation as a specialist in the subject of fisheries, and it is to be hoped that his knowledge and skill will work a reformation in the ways and methods of the department at Ottawa. We have certainly had a little too much Wilmot-

to the continuance of restriction.

Montreal Star: And now it is Senator Boulton who announces that he has returned the railway "pass" sent him by the C. P.R. The senator, added to Col. Fred Denison, M. P., makes two in Portsmouth square, became too remembers of a parliament numbering mote from the busy thoroughfares and about 285 who have been publicly credited with declining railway passes and honestly using their mileage allowance for the purpose for which it is intended. The country is preserving a painful silence that it may hear from the remaining two hudnred and eighty-three.

The exodus from Quebec province seems to be increasing, notwithstanding all the patriotic efforts made to stem the outward flow and secure the repatriation of those who have gone in previous years. Mr. Lamonde, Canadian passenger and freight agent of the Boston & Maine railway, says the emigration from this province to New England this year is greater than ever to his knowledge. During the month of March his road has caried no less than 5,000 people across the border. Things are evidently not as they should be in Quebec under the fostering care of the N. P.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

To the Editor: May I ask for space to put before your readers few mins trations of the position, in this important matter, at which the government has arrived? The government, it must be remembered, professes to have taken pains to get at the truth.

In the census of 1881 Indians are separately enumerated, and their number is 25,661. In the report of the superintendent general of Indian affairs for the same year the total of Indians in province is put at 35,000 odd, rough ly, 10,000 more than the census en imer-

1891 the superintendent general puts the Indians at the same figure nearly, 35,000 odd, and we are assured our government that the number shown in the census is, this time, in exact agreement with the Indian depart-

men't figures. Now, the Indian department total is made up in this way: Indians enumerated by the local agents, 23,406; estimated number of Indians in remote localities to which no census enumerator penetrated, 11,796.

In the case of about two dozen re-

serves I have been able to compare the statements made by enumerators of the number of Indians taken by them with the Indian department's statement of the number on the reserves, and the result is: Indian department figures, 2,000; enumerators' figures, 500.

Assume the correctness of the Indian the premier and we figures given by have on the mainland a population, exclusive of Indians, of 31,946. Deduct 20.326, the population of the two cities. and we have the rural population 11, Municipal and other figures show that at least 10,000 of these are in Westminster district. Therefore we have wonderful result: Population, white and Chinese, of Yale, Lillooet, Cariboo, Cassiar and the two Kootenays, 1,620. Registered provincial voters in the same

district in 1890, 2,608! Following the premier's figures, the Colonist showed that the voting population of the island would be 3.829 more than the voting population of the main-land. The registered vote, a year beland. fore the census was taken was: Island, 6,535; mainland, 9,025.

Take, now, one illustration from the census. Bulletin No. 11 gives on page 17 the number of people included in the census whose birthplace was in the province at 36,141. As all the Indians were born in the province we must deduct them (35,202), leaving, for whites born in the province, 939. nilar calculation on the census 1881 shows in that year 6,514 white people who were natives of the province. In the ten years, therefore, 5,575 of our native-born white population must have died or moved away, nor can any babies have arrived to take their places. nave arrived to take their places. All the babies must have been imported!

It is easy to say "the census is inaccurate." But that leads you to a conclusion just as ridiculous as any of the others, namely, that the enumerawho were so extremely accurate taking the Indians that they counted every man, woman and papoose in the country, were so grossly careless in takwhites that they missed some

The simple facts, easily demonstrated by a common-sense examination of re-turns, are these: The census is fairly accurate, and includes from 18,000 to 22,000 Indians and 75,000 to 80,000 whites and Chinese.

J. C. BROWN.

THE POSTOFFICE SITE AND COL. PRIOR'S RECOMMENDATION. To the Editor: I observe that our representative, Col. Prior, has returned from the capital, and in giving a brief account of his stewardship for publi-

cation in the Colonist, refers to the contemplated postoffice and the purchase of the Canada Western hotel site as the most suitable location for the building. It is a great pity in Col. Prior's case that the fact of his being a shareholder in the Canada Western land syndicate, and that a portion of the exorbitant sum asked for this property would go into his own pocket, renders his opinion and his efforts to urge the government to buy open grave suspicion. Indeed, there is other plea left to account for his recommendation. The argument that the minister of customs insists upon having a custom house located near the water front, where it may be convenient to shippers, and that the great mass of citizens, which includes the whole population, has to be inconvenienced by having the postoffice, if combined with it, placed in one corner of the business portion of the city, where, with the extension of the limits, it will become less central and more out of the way every day, is certainly too flimsy for consideration. If Victoria is to remain as she is at present, this plan of unit-ing a custom house with a postoffice might be sanctioned for economical purposes, but if she is to grow and assume the status of a large shipping port, and the importance of a populous commercial emporium, how long, I should like to ask Col. Prior, will it be desirable to keep the postoffice near the water front so as to accommodate the custom house people? It must be apparent that the combination in one building, where both departments require important edifices, is not desirable at the serious cost of inconveniences to the great majority concerned, and that in any event it is in the interests of the city to have the postoffice bleed where it will not only be central at present, but where it may become more so in the near future. The nedifferent from those of a postoffice, and glance at the statements of revenue collected there now, and what it is likely to be in days to come, is a sufficient incentive and reason not only for convenient location, but for a commodion and separate building, such as on would find in Montreal or any other ci: where the service of each department has its distinct requirements. In the early days of San Francisco, the business portion of the city was on the water front and a large postoffice building was erected there. The extens of the city soon decentralized The extension and for a number of years its location has been a source of constant complaint and annoyance. In like manner the city hall there, which occupied a place to keep pace with the rapid extension of the city in a southerly direction it was moved a long distance out Market street way, where permanent and hand some structures have now been erected Let us profit by the history of all grow ing cities and not make the mistake here by the selection of a site which and must, from its situation at one end of the water front, and the shallow end at that, always remain the outside corner of the business part of Victoria. I am informed that the owners of this hotel site want the government to pay some \$86,000 for the land, and that a much more valuable and eligible corner with adjoining land for all purposes of a postoffice and house, if necessary, has been offered by Mr. Marvin in the heart of the city on Douglas street for more than one-third less. Can there be a question as to what Col. Prior's advocacy in this instance should have been, or of the inconverience and loss to the public of his attempting to fill the dual position of an impartial representative of the peo-ple and a member of a syndicate which is pressing the government to take a "white elephant" off their hands at a profit to themselves? I am told that Mr. Earle should not be placed in this category, for although he is also a sharefavor the selection of their lot as a central or proper site for a postoffice. If this be correct it certainly redounds greatly to that gentleman's co

LIFE IN THE JUNGLE.

Ralph de Mayne's Experiences in Hunting Big Game Over the Globe.

Ralph J. de Mayne, who represents one of the noble families of England, and who has spent many years in hunting for big game in Africa and various out of-the-way corners of the earth, is in the city. He is on his way to India, where he will remain some time and engage in lion and tiger hunting. After he has hunted there he will return to Cape Town, and eventually, he now states, probably push his into the remote wilds of Africa. Mayne says he returns to England frequently with the determination remain in civilization and wander more, but that he is sure to relance his blood, he says, and he cannot

Mr. de Mayne is a great hunter the larger wild animals. He has killed many lions and tigers and down not a few elephants. also killed grizzly bears and shot b faloes on the American plains. was before the Central Pacific railroad as completed.

He has run some close chances, one time and another, for his life One of these was on the Nubian desert, when the trip was being made on the backs of camels, and the supply of water gave out and all became thick-tongued and black in the face. Another was on the occasion of wounding a monster elephant in the African woods, when one of the men was trampled to death, and when he only escaped by dodging re-peatedly behind trees. nd trees.

Mr. de Mayne has considerable contempt for the lion, so far as his ranking as the king of all animals is concerned. He considers an American grizzly or an infuriated elephant more dangerous, but says nearly all animals will fight when wounded. charge of a rhinoceros he regards the most dangerous of all.—Examiner.

UNCLE HIRAM'S SUCCESS. One of the season's greatest successes is "Uncle Hiram," to be presented at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April 11th and 12th. "Uncle Hiram" is playing to the capacity of theatres ngihtly everywhere. This is the fifth season of the comedy and during the five seasons has comedy, and during the five seasons has profited Mr. Woodhull nearly \$90,000. Nothing seemed to detract from the patronage, even during the heated contest of the election. "Uncle Hiram" had standing room only nearly every per-formance. The comedy is one of the funniest ever written, and the company carry nearly a carload of scenic and me chanical effects, and no better pleased audiences ever leave a theat those that see "Uncle Hiram." theatre than

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads, color labels, etc., etc., go to to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office.

—A special meeting of the stockholders of the British Columbia Southern Railway will be held on Friday, April 21. It is for the purpose of authorizing the issue and sale of the bonds of the company.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World Here and Elsewhere.

LILLIPUTIAN SCRAPPERS. New York, April 10.—Danny McBride, the noted bantam boxer of this city, and Billy Plimmer, of England, will come together at Newark, N. J., to-night for the bantam championship of the world and a purse of \$2,500. Both men have been training hard and are in the pink of condition. Plimmer has been doing most of his training in the way of skipping the rope, and broke the record, jumping 3,326 times without making a skip.

At the Brooklyn rink to-night Walter Campbell and William Ernst, the noted eastern amateur boxers, will make their debut in the professional ring with a mill to a finish for a purse of \$1,000. They will fight at 135 pounds.

Montreal, April 10.—James Corbett and William Brady, his manager, who have been playing "Gentleman Jack" came near being mobbed by a crowd of indignant cabmen on Saturday evening before they left for Buffalo, but escaped, as the cabmen were not allowed inside the railway station. The trouble arose over the Illitreatment which one of their number received at the hands of Corbett and Brady on Friday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel. Both had engaged the cabman to drive them around town in the morning and during their trip drinks were partaken of. The result was that the cabman became partially drunk, and when he drove back to the hotel the men refused to pay him on the ground that he was drunk. The IN THEIR TRUE COLORS. to the hotel the men refused to pay him on the ground that he was drunk. The cabman followed them into the hotel and said: "I don't give a continental whether you are Corbett or any other fellow, but I want my money." Corbett took him by the neck and kicked him out of the hotel. Brady then went out on the sidewalk and begrent give the many assecond threshild. began to give the man a second thrasmag. But he reckoned without his host, for the driver was giving Brady the worst of it when others interfered and parted them. This was the reason why the cabinen wanted revenge on both the puglists before they left.

> CANOEING. THEIR FIRST CRUISE.

The members of the Victoria Canoe Club went out on their first cruise on Saturday afternoon. There was a good turnout and the sailing canoes had a splendid breeze. Capt. Dan McIntosh had all his flags flying for the occasion, the club house being hidden by bunting. Before starting the canoeists were photographed by Mr. Fleming.

SOME GOOD SHOOTING. Union Gun Club's seventh shoot for Co's medal took place at Macau-Point on Saturday afternoon. For cond time J. C. Maclure won the Here is the score:— J. C. Maclure....11111-10110-11110-00th1-11111-20 11111-11011-11111-11111-11111-24

S. Maclure....1111-11111-11111-11110 10111-23 11111-11001-11100-11110-11110-19 . W. Minor. ...10111-10101-11011-11110-11011—19 H. Hewlings..11111-01101-10101-10111-11101-19 10110-11111-011-1-11110-11111-21 Total. 10101-00101-17011-01100-10110--14 B. H. John 01001-10001-01011-00111-10101-13

11101-10110-11101-11100-00010---15 The Victoria Club had a practice shoot at the same traps. E. Gregg and Otto Weiler led with 41 each out of a possible

ATHLETIC.

THE J.B.A.A.

The managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association will meet to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The club boathouse will be put back in place this week. The house is to be greatly enlarged and improved. The members have already done good practice this season, and expect to have several strong crews for the summer contests. Mr. St. Clair has discontinued his gymnastic classes for the summer, bestign poor being all thorough the summer. boating now being all the rage. The club officials wear a happy smile when asked if the club is flourishing, and one of them remarked, laconically, "Like a green bay tree."

LACROSSE SCHEDULE FOR THE SEASON. Vancouver, April 8.-The B.C. Amateur Lacrosse Association met in convention to-night, when it was decided to apply for affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Asso-ciation of Canada. The following schedule was arranged for the season:—
May 13-Westminster v. Vancouver, at Vancouver. May 24—Victoria v. Westminster, at Vic-June 3-Victoria v. Vancouver, at Vic-June 17-Vancouver v. Westminster, at July 1-Vancouver v. Victoria, at Van-July 15-Westminster v. Victoria, at July 29-Westminster v. Vancouver. at Vestminster. August 19-Victoria v. Vancouver, at Vic-August 26-Westminster v. Victoria, at Victoria, at Victoria, at Vaccouver V. Victoria, at Vaccouver.

September 16—Victoria v. Westminster, at Westminster. September 23—Westminster v. Vancouver,

at Vancouver.

The officers chosen were:—Hon. President, Dunn, of Vancouver; president, John Reid. Westminster; first vice-president, W. H. Ellis; second vice-president, W. Beecher; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Cullin, Victoria; Council—Jas. Leamy, A. B. Mackenzie, Westminster; J. S. Yates, Victoria; E. A. Quigley and M. Peard, Vancouver. Official referees—Senkler and Taylor, Vancouver; Godfrey and MacDonald, Westminster; Waite and McKenzie, Victoria. Vancouver.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Victoria Junior Association team de-deated the Nanaimo boys Saturday, three goals to nothing. Wilson, Cartwright, goals to oals to nothing. Wilson, Cartwright The Port Townsend Athletic Association wants to play Association or American football and baseball with the Victoria athletes.
The Wanderers Cycling Club had a run

Saturday afternoon.

The Victoria Jockey Club meets at Dalby & Claxton's office this evening. PREPARING FOR THE RACES. About twenty horses are being worked at the Victoria Driving Park for the spring races. The track is in very fair condition, and the horses are beginning to look well. From present prospects there will be some interesing events during the coming meet-ing.

Fayment of Members.

The progress of democratic reform in England is indicated by the passage of a resolution by the Commons in favor of compensating members of Parliament for their legislative services. The resolution was introduced by a Radical, and was adopted by a vote of 276 to 229. The proposal to pay salaries to members of Parliament will be bitterly denounced in England by those who are in sympathy with the old order. They will regard the innovation as an unerring indication of the intellectual and moral decadence of Parliament. "Trust the people!" exclaimed John Bright at the close of one of the finest speeches on reform legislation. That is the effective reply which Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals can make to Tory criticism over Parliamentary salaries. The present system of unsalaried representation favors wealth, rank and social class. It dis-

eriminates against the masses, whose personal representatives cannot afford to sit in Parliament without receiving com-pensation for their time and service. The democracy reigns, but it does not govern. It will govern as well as reign when the seats at Westminster cease to be reserved for titled gentlemen and plutocrats of the middle class. That is view which Radical England takes view when it cries out; "Emof the matter when it cries out; ploy and pay the representatives of the people!" Traditions and precedents may be violated, but the English people will inevitably be more directly and adequately represented in a salaried Parliament than they are now at Westmin-ster. Whoever has an abiding falth in popular government and representative institutions will welcome the change.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

From a Paper by Master Workman Powderly in Chautauguan.

Prior to the civil war but little friction occurred between the employer and the employee in the United States. Hand-labor was the chief factor in production, and in its operation employer and employed often struggled on side by side That condition of affairs, no doubt, gave rise to the impression that "the interests of capital and labor were The employer understood the feelings and aspirations of "his men," for he mingled with them, and was not prevented by false pride, or the fear of being ostracized by society, from placing himself on the same with them in arranging the details of workshop discipline. The workman, on the other hand, knowing more of his employer's difficulties than he does towas willing to co-operate to render the approaches to prosperity easier for the man for whom he worked. The ending of the civil war changed

the whole condition of industry in the United States. Hand-labor began to disappear, and the machine began to usurp the place of man. Skill in the workman moved backward, for swiftmoving belts and wheels, and porations of immense proportions took the place of the old-time employer. In those days and down to 1876, the trade union was the only form of organization among the working men, and only skilled mechanics belonged to it. There was nothing broad or liberal in its spirit; the only things the trades unionist strove for were more pay and shorthours.

Labor is organized in many different ssociations in the United States. That bond exists between them all is true, ut the greater part of the industrialists of the nation look beyond the trade union for relief from the system which makes it impossible for the trade unionist permanently to improve his condi tion by increasing his wages or short-ening his hours of labor. In the United States the workman pays one-third more of his earnings for rent than the workman in Europe, but the causes which produce this result are never inquired into by the trade unions. wages are increased ten per cent. an increase of ten per cent in house rent immediately follows, and so, too, in the price of provisions. The cost of living keeps even pace with increase of

wages.
The interests of labor and capital are in no way identical under the present system; they are identical only spect that each is trying to make the most money possible at the expense of the other. The trade-union will never the other. The trade-un solve the labor question. Many years ago the progressive mem-

bers of the trade unions realized this fact, and organized the institution of the Knights of Labor. Co-operation the basis of the organization. The efforts to give effect to the system have been attended with many disappointments, and to-day the settled conviction empers is that distributive co-operation can never be successful so long as the avenues of transportation—the railroads—are in the hands of private individuals or corporations. All efforts in this direction have been unsuccessful, first for lack ations. of business training, and, secondly, by reason of the oppression of great combinations of capital which crushed

every effort at competition.

Prison contract labor is objected by working men, not that they would have the convict remain in idleness, but by reason of the unfair advantage which the contractor obtains over rivals and over honest labor. If the systems were changed so that a fair price will be paid for the labor of the convict, and all earnings above the cost maintenance turned over to his family, or set aside for him when liberated. there would be fewer criminals more reformed convicts than at pres-

The price paid for the labor of men is lower, in many instances by than that paid to men; and with ma chinery so delicately arranged that fingers of women can manage it ease, the necessity for strength is daily disappearing. The cheapest and most skillful labor is sought for, and, course, woman-labor is vastly on increase. The Knights of Labor demanded "equal pay for equal work," until the convention of 1890, when they changed the demand to read, "equal rights for both sexes." This not only contemplates the right to vote, but all

other rights now enjoyed by men.
The membership of the Knights
Labor is 250,000. Their motto, "Their the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all, has a meaning which extends far be yond the limits of the organization. The organization excludes from its ranks all lawyers, bankers, liquor-makers or sell-ers, gamblers, and professional politi-cians, but admits all who follow useful

callings in life.

The Farmers' Alliance, with a mem rship of about fifteen hundred thouupon a platform which is almost identical with that of the Knights of Labor. In the declaration in favor of landtaxation, the Farmers' Alliance so radical as the Knights of Labor, out as the members of the various indus trial organizations mingle each ther, they will understand that heir nterests are identical; but to make the connection between the urban and icultural workmen perfect the railroads and telegraph lines must be owned by and operated in the interest of all the people. The various organizations of railway men number two hundred thou-

The era of strikes is passing away, and the organized workingmen are inquiring into the causes of industrial de-pression for the purpose of applying the remedy to the root of the evil

ENTO NEW OFFICES. All the goods at present in J. P. Davies & Co.'s auction rooms are to be sold without reserve, as the firm intends to move to offices in the Board of Trade building. Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Company have leased the old building.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumers. At arusgists or by mail, for 50 cen's. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale PRACTICAL ANARCHY.

ARE THE PEOPLE BETTER THAN THEIR GOVERNMENT.

The Sense of Order as Developed in the United States of America—A Very Strong Claim Made in the People's Behalf-What Statistics Show.

If a recent paper Mr. Edward Atkinson expresses the belief that ninety-nine men in every hundred would pay their debts to the best of their ability were there no courts to enforce collections. His study of the statistics of debt and collections convinces him that the courts are required only for one debtor in the hundred.

An equally significant fact, bearing on the same point, is brought out by the last census, which shows that the prison population of the country gives an average to the total population of about one to the thousand. That is, the criminal courts are necessary for about only one person in a thousand.

In spite of such facts as these there is a prevailing impression that order in society is chiefly due to government. As a matter of fact, the people of every country that is well enough known to be closely studied are better than their government and always have been. Government improves only as it is forced to do so by the improvement of the people, and it often happens that the govern-ment is far behind the people, as in Russia now or as it was in France before the Revolution. Coming nearer home, we risk nothing in saying that the people of St. Louis, of Missouri, of every State in the Union and of the Union itself are better than their government as it exists practically, though the average of the public intelligence expressed in the theories from which our institutions are derived

A study of the customs of different peoples, with such assistance as is afforded by the modern science of statistics, emphasizes the fact that the educated sense of order in the individual, and not police clubs and bayonets in the hands of government, is the real foundation of good and stable government. We are not what the government makes us except as it deprives us of opportunities for growth. It may degrade for a time and for a time retard growth, but in the long run it will yield to the law that the people make the government-not the government the people.

There are many American towns in which disorder is the rare exception, though they may not have more than one policeman to every two thousand of population. Five hundred policemen are considered sufficient for cities of half a million people. This is at the rate of one policeman to the thousand of population-about the same ratio that exists between the criminal population and the total. As that gives one policeman for every criminal, it might very well be argued that we could afford to cut down the number of officers until the average would be not over one officer for every two or three law-breakers. It is probable that this would result in a net gain when the saving of salaries was balanced against the losses from thefts.

In counties where there are from three to seven or eight thousand people there is often only one officer to make arrests, and yet the disorder is slight and the losses from theft not the thousandth part of one per cent. of the total wealth. Obviously the compulsion of government can up to thirty feet. So great was the force have very little to do with this.

In the absence of education, as among the lowest savages, the sense of order is so little developed that even the certainty of death as a consequence of disorder will not prevent it. Among the lowest criminals there is a similar intellectual condition. Lacking the sense of order and dominated by passion and appetite, they will not restrain themselves though death is the certain result of their failure to do

In a civilized community the compulsion of government has very little to do with keeping order and preventing crime. The one policeman to the thousand or even to the hundred of population could do very little to prevent crime, even if he always did his best and spent none of his time at the door of the cor-

ner grocery,
The sense of order is just as much inherentan a community of men as it is in a community of ants. In the lowest is to a great extent savages it latent, and in civilized communities oppression may cause a temporary reversion to savagery, but disorder becomes more and more intolerable to human nature as the intellect is educated and the natural instincts of the race developed. One schoolhouse, backed by a church, does more for good order and for the safety of life and property than half a dozen jails, each with its gallows in the yard.—St. Louis Republic. Japan in Need of Re-Japanning.

It seems that the Japanese are grow ing aweary of barbarians and their barbarous ways. For 250 years no European save an English sailor and a tiny Dutch colony on an island desecrated their shores. Then came Commodore Perry unloading models of railways and other civilized appliances at Yokohama, with the notice that he would return in six months to see how they liked them, and that if they were unappreciative he would blow Japan out of the water. And then for thirty years the Japanese denationalized themselves with a vengeance, even to the point of top-hats and a House of Commons. But now, because a native pilot has brought an English steamer into collision with a Japanese cruiser, the Mikado is petitioned to expel every Englishman from the country. We should not be sorry if the Mikado did so and included other Europeans in the expulsion. The Japanese need a rest to get themselves rejapanned. The country and its people form, as it were, one of the national treasures of the world and should be carefully preserved and "restored." Sir John Lubbock and his Ancient Monuments Society should internationalize themselves and see to it. -Pall Mall Gazette.

A New Departure.

The experiment of selling to farmers direct and thereby saving to consumers to the advantage and profit of the retailers was tried last year by some wholesale dealers who had been shut out by the trust. One company which did a large business reports that on the entire season's business it lost not a dollar, but every purchase made by the farmers was paid for according to the contract. This s so much better than the usual experience of selling to retail dealers that wholesalers are warranted in naming to farmers the very lowest prices. -Kansas

A "GORGE'S" AGE

Shown by the Ottawa River and the Great Inland Seas.

In a recent communication to the New York Evening Post I have given an ac count of my discovery this summer of a former outlet of the Great Lakes h way of the Ottawa River. This discov ery will at once raise so many inquirie as to its bearing upon the age of the Niagara gorge, which has been generally accepted as a chronometer of the post glacial period, that it will be profitable to meet the question at once.

The new facts discovered are extrem ly interesting in themselves, and doubly so on account of their bearing upon the age of the Niagara gorge. Briefly stated they are these: A low pass in the Canadian highlands has long been known leading from Lake Nipissing, which only seventy feet above Lake Huron, into the Mattawan River, which is tributary to the Ottawa. The Canadian Pacific Railway has taken advantage of this pass and constructed its roadbed through it, but, in doing this, the engineers were simply following the Indian trail which has been in use from time immemorial, and which was passed over by Champlain on his memorable visit to Lake Huron in 1615. The height of the water-shed between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River in this pass is but little more than 100 feet above the level of Lake Erie. Here, therefore, was the natural place in which to look for the pre-Niagara outlet.

That there was some such outlet has been surmised for some time from the familiar facts concerning the post-glacial subsidence of the land to the north-east of Lake Ontaric. Sea shells are found at Montreal superimposed upon glacial deposits about 500 feet above the sea, which would indicate a subsidence at the close of the glacial period equal to that amount. Further south, however, the subsidence was considerably less. In the valley of Lake Champlain, and on the coast of Maine, it amounted to only 230 feet, while at New York there is supposed to have been scarcely any change of level. The result of such a differential subsidence of the land upon the basin of the Great Lakes would be to depress the northern border sufficient ly to allow the water to flow off through the Ottawa outlet rather than over Niagara. As Lake Nipissing is 250 miles north of Niagara, the downward tilting necessary to turn the water in that di rection would amount to only about six inches to the mile, a change of level which would be almost imperceptible in a saucerful of water, but in so large a body as that which fills the Great Lakes would have all the significance imaginable.

Our discovery consisted in finding the actual evidence of this outlet, consisting of a broad trough extending across from one watershed to the other, and marked by a clear, shore line of well-rounded pebbles, arranged in a level topped terrace about fifty feet above the bottom of the trough. On visiting the junction of this outlet with the Ottawa River forty miles below, we found what, according to theory, we were led to expect, an enormous delta-terrace such as would befit the course of a stream like Niagara on emerging from such an outlet. The delta-terrace is about 100 feet in height, and is about one-half of a mile wide, extending up into the valley of the Mattawan for about a mile and a half. The material is very coarse, consisting of tens of thousands of boulders, from one of the current down the Mattawan it pushed a bar of this coase material entirely across the Ottawa, so as to make slack-water navigation for some distance above.-Prof. Geo. F. Wright. in N.Y. Independent.

Study Local History.

A recent short story pictures an experience in education which shows the tendency of modern historical study and. in fact, the drift of all preparation for life in this age of competition. From a Western college to a large university in the Middle States comes a teacher anxious to obtain a second and more honorable degree. He prepares a disquisition upon history, but finds, to his astonishment, that his efforts are not only inadequate, but are absolutely unacceptable to the skilled professors, specialists from studies at German universities, who throw away Macaulay and all secondary authorities and who demand original research. On the same theme, a writer in another magazine advises the "Study of Local History."
He says: "Yet how better teach the lesson of patriotism, how better inculcate. a love of country, than by educating our children in the histories of their own towns? We teach our children of the glorious deeds of the Greeks at Thermopylae, of Napoleon at Austerlitz, of Ney at Waterloo, of Sheridan at Winchester. Why not teach them, as well, of the brave deeds of their ancestors here at home? Our school histories tell of Bunker Hill and Concord and Lexington, and other home events, in the same general way that they tell of Saratoga and Yorktown; enough, perhaps, for a general study. But the children of Concord and Lexington should be taught the details of that April day in 1775.

It is this study of details, this special ism which is demanded in every branch of modern life. Thoroughness gained both by preparatory study and by experienge marks the needed man or woman in any branch of professional or business It is demanded that all go to the root of the subject, and that none should depend on secondary sources. -Boston Journal.

Choosing a Calling. Find out early what nature designed

you to be-whether a lawyer, doctor, preacher, trader, or mechanic-and strive assiduously to qualify yourself for the discharge of the duties of your calling. Be careful not to mistake a hasty impulse, a shallow temporary liking, for a real bent or deep love for a vocation; and, on the other hand, when you have pursued any business for some years, and found that it has many difficulties, trials, and perplexities of which you had not dreamed, do not hastily abandon it for another-thus throwing away most of the knowledge and experience acquired-with the expectation of finding your pathway in the latter strewn with roses without any thorns. All callings that are worth pursuing are alike in thisthat not one of them is easy. Only after repeated failures following the most earnest and persistent efforts to succeed should a change be made. Remember. too, that those kinds of business which pay best in the long-run are the slowest in beginning to yield a return. - William Mathews in Harner's Young People.

ONTARIO'S

The New Legis in To

VIVID PE

Description of the of the Legislativ ments of the Depa Quarters-The Lil

HE Pr good 1 ings noblest structure of the most comple

ed legislative and upon this continen more appropriate or not have been selec the partially woods grandeur to the pil University avenue coigns of vantage i makes up a coloss: hundred years' pro vince of Ontario. greatly aided in ap used in the constr sandstone, reddish pronounced centra gles of moderate retreating interme minate in projecti ing emphasis to th the east and the wing to the west. successful public



SIR OLIVER can continent, and most interesting Canadian Domin forms observed i principles of schools, while the construction parts

To the south, avenue, is the be tral pavilion appr authority by the izing of the legisla pendencies, an ex erto overlooked in ings of this chara ion measures 120 feet high, boldly with series of clustered column rets and quiet fi enriched with ca and surfaces. pyramidal roof turrets at each a

the stereotyped The base or lo entrance, prolon 65 feet, compose by the base angles. Here of enrichment, gr differently trea capitals, wall propriately suit the building. T effective by an ap forms and shor gives dignified ac gia and steps. porch, the centra wide by 24 feet arched windows, chamber from windows stretch The Great

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traction shafts, the series of p pleasing skylin from the woode is grateful to th