

From Ottawa advices it appears that nomination in Vancouver electoral district is fixed for May 2nd and polling for May 9th. There is a prospect that 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, abandoned any intention he may have entertained of contesting the district. Mr. Haslam has not as yet taken the election fully into his confidence in regard to his political opinions, having contented himself with announcing that he appears as a "Liberal-Conservative."

A recent Ottawa despatch reports the arrival here 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 Wilmetson.

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. Braden's list, makes two members of a parliament numbering 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 hundred 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 re-attraction 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 carried 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 a few illustrations of the position in this important matter, at which the government has arrived? The government, it must be remembered, has not as yet taken pains to get at the truth.

In the census of 1881 Indians are separately enumerated, and their number is 25,601. In the census of the superintendent general of Indian affairs for the same year the total of Indians in the province is put at 55,000, and, roughly, 10,000 more than the census enumerators found.

Now, the Indian department total is made up in this way: Indians enumerated by the local agents, 23,400; estimated number of Indians in remote localities to which no census enumerators penetrated, 11,796. In the case of about two dozen reserves I have been able to compare the statements made by enumerators with 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 figures given by the enumerators, and we have on the mainland a population, exclusive of Indians, of 31,946. Deduct 2,000, the population of the reserves, and we have the mainland population 29,946. Municipal and other figures show that at least 10,000 of these are in the Westminister, Victoria, and Esquimalt districts. This wonderful result: Population, white and Chinese, of Yale, Lillooet, Cariboo, Cassiar and the two Kootenays, 1,422. Registered provincial voters in the same district in 1890, 2,008.

Following the premier's figures, the colonist showed the total population of the island would be 3,820 more than the voting population of the mainland. The registered vote, a year before 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. A similar calculation on the census of 1881 shows in that year 6,514 white people who were natives of the province. In the ten years, therefore, 18,655 of our native-born white population must have died or moved away, nor can any babies have arrived to take their places. All the babies must have been imported from the others, namely, the census is inaccurate. But that leads you to a conclusion just as ridiculous as any of the others, namely, that the enumerators who were so extremely accurate taking the Indians that they counted every man, woman and babe in the country, were so grossly careless in taking the whites that they missed some 12,000 of them.

The simple facts, easily demonstrated by a common-sense examination of returns, 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 public

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

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

THE RING. LILLIPUTIAN SCRAPPLERS. 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 has recently broken the record, jumping 3,226 times without making a skip.

IN THEIR TRUE COLORS. Montreal, April 10.—James Corbett and William Brad, his manager, who have been playing "gentleman Jack" came near being caught 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 11-cent rate for the cabmen to take them to the hotel. The result was that the cabman became partially drunk, and when he drove back to the hotel he was drunk. The cabman followed them into the hotel, but he was not allowed to enter. He was then taken to the police station, where he was fined \$100 for being drunk. He was then taken to the police station, where he was fined \$100 for being drunk.

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 day was very pleasant. The club house was the scene of the gathering, and the members were very much pleased with the result. The day was very pleasant and the members were very much pleased with the result.

SOME GOOD SHOOTING. The Union Gun Club's seventh shoot for the H. P. Co.'s medal took place at Macaulay's on Saturday afternoon. For the second time J. C. Macleure won the medal. The following were the results: J. C. Macleure, 1111-1110-1110-1111-1111-24. Total, 66. F. S. Macleure, 1111-1111-1111-1111-1111-19. Total, 63. C. W. Minor, 1011-1011-1011-1111-1111-19. Total, 61. F. H. Hewlings, 1111-1011-1011-1011-1111-19. Total, 60. H. Combe, 1111-1111-1111-1111-1111-14. Total, 58. B. H. John, 1011-1011-1011-1011-1011-15. Total, 57.

ATHLETIC. THE J.B.A.A. The managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association will meet to-night, when it was decided to apply for affiliation to the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. The following schedule was arranged for the season: Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on June 17; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on July 1; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on August 15; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on September 29; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on October 13; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on November 27.

LACROSSE. SCHEDULE FOR THE SEASON. The Victoria Lacrosse Association met in convention to-night, when it was decided to apply for affiliation to the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. The following schedule was arranged for the season: Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on June 17; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on July 1; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on August 15; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on September 29; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on October 13; Victoria v. Victoria, at Victoria, on November 27.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Victoria Junior Association team defeated the team from Saturday, three goals to nothing. Wilson, Taylor, Tyrrell, Goward and Lawson played well. The Port Townsend Athletic Association wants to play Association or American football and baseball with the Victoria Athletics. 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 being worked well. From present prospects there will be some interesting events during the coming meeting.

Payment 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-

criminate against the masses, whose personal representatives cannot afford to sit in Parliament without receiving compensation 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 in the middle classes. That is the view which Radical England takes of the matter when it cries out: "Employ and pay the representatives of the people. Tradition and precedents may be violated, but the English people will inevitably be more directly and adequately represented. The salaried Parliament than they are now. Let us establish. Whoever has an abiding faith in popular government and representative institutions will welcome the change."

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

From a Paper by Master Workman Powderly in Chautauquan. 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 employer and the employee were identical. The employer understood the feelings and aspirations of "his men" for he mingled with them, and he was not prevented from doing so by the fear of being ostracized by society from placing himself on the same level as the workmen. The employer understood the workman's difficulties, and he does not forget to provide the means 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 things in the United States. Hand-labor began to disappear, and the machine began to take the place of the skill in the workman moved backward, for moving belts and wheels, and corporations of immense proportions took the place of the individual workman. Those days and down to 1870, the trade union was the only form of organization among 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 shorter hours.

Labor is organized in many different associations in the United States. That a bond exists between them is true, but the greater part of the industrialists union for the reason that it makes it impossible for the trade unionist permanently to improve his condition. The wages of the workman are shortening his hours of labor. By entering the workman pays one-third more of his earnings for rent than the workman who does not belong to a union, which produces this result are never inquired into by the trade unions. If 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 should 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 the world would be a net gain when the saving of salaries was balanced against the losses from thefts.

In countries 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 the total wealth. Obviously the compulsion of government can 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 a certain result of their failure to do so.

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 corner grocery. The sense of order is just as much inherent in a community of men as it is in a community of ants. In the lowest savages it is to a great extent latent, and in civilized communities oppression may cause a temporary reversion to savagery, but disorder does not come more and more intolerable to human nature as the intellect is educated and the natural instincts of the race developed. One schoolhouse, backed by the force of law, and the sense of order 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-Japaning. It seems that the Japanese are growing weary of barbarians and their barons. For 250 years no European has seen an English sailor and a tiny Dutch colony on an island desecrated their shores. Then came Commodore Perry's unloading models of railways and the notice of the Japanese government, 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 re-japaned. The barons were in the wrong, as it were, the country and its people forsook the 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.—Fall Mall Gazette.

A New Departure. The experiment of selling to farmers direct and thereby saving to consumers 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 is so much better than the usual experience of selling to retail dealers that farmers the very lowest prices.—Kansas Farmer.

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.

In 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 government 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 that 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 should 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 the world would be a net gain when the saving of salaries was balanced against the losses from thefts.

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Choosing a Calling. Find out early what nature designed you to be—whether a lawyer, doctor, preacher, teacher, 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 love 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. 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 is so much better than the usual experience of selling to retail dealers that farmers the very lowest prices.—Kansas Farmer.

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