

RALPH SMITH'S POSITION
IN PUBLIC LIFE.

The Dominion government paid a splendid tribute to Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, in offering him the important post of Commissioner of the Yukon. The declaration of such a lucrative position by Mr. Smith cannot but be accepted by all persons conversant with his worldly circumstances as a true indication of the character of the man. There is perhaps not a single individual in the Dominion House of Commons to-day who is more highly esteemed by members of that House regardless of political affiliations than the representative of Nanaimo. Although a consistent supporter of the administration for reasons which he can always explain in a manner satisfactory to the most radical of labor men, Mr. Smith has never surrendered his independence to political expediency. His sincerity is recognized by Grit and Tory alike, and when he rises in his place in the House to place his views before the members he is listened to with an attention that indicates unmistakably that he is regarded as a leader of the political thought of the country. Mr. Smith's refusal of a position at the hands of the government that would redound greatly to his personal advantage proves, notwithstanding the cynicism of the times and the proneness of too many persons to believe that every politician has his price, that there are men in public life to-day, and probably more men than the general public is aware of, who do not regard office as the ultimate and the most desirable of all goals. It is a well-known fact that there is scarcely a member of the House of Commons whose advice upon important subjects affecting the relations between capital and labor—indeed we might say whose advice upon miscellaneous subjects—Sir Wilfrid Laurier values more highly and is more often guided by than the counsel of Mr. Smith. Understanding the position of the member for Nanaimo in the House of Commons, his relations with the Premier and the high ground he invariably takes when discussing the responsibilities and the duties of legislators, we confess we are not at all astonished at the authoritative announcement that he has refused to accept the remunerative office of Commissioner of the Yukon. We believe the high court of parliament, the country at large and the constituency Mr. Smith represents in particular are to be congratulated upon his decision.

Possibly the people of the West are not aware of the fact that when questions vitally affecting the future of this Dominion are raised by some contingency inside of Parliament or out of it, that when the opinions of leading thinkers are sought by representative bodies such as boards of trade or Canadian clubs in the leading cities, Mr. Smith is frequently requested to give addresses upon such matters. Speaking before the Canadian Club of Toronto a short time ago, the representative of Nanaimo gave utterance to some thoughts on the relations of capital and labor which attracted general attention and a good deal of applause from the leading newspapers as embodying the views, reasonable, moderate and practical, of a student of economics and a statesman. His remarks, in essence, were as follows:

The proper relation between capital and labor was one of co-operation. It was impossible for one body to accomplish anything great without the other. The old theory of the capitalists that they could do as they liked was exploded, and all now realized the absolute necessity of the two parties working together. It should be remembered by the workers that the name of worker should not be contracted to simply imply those who toiled with their hands. The mental worker always preceded the physical worker. Both were workers and both necessary. Then there was the absolute necessity for accuracy of work by mental and physical workers. Every atom of deficiency in work had to be paid for by the consumer. If there was a deficiency in the supply of clerks or mechanics the community suffered. There were two ways of meeting such a deficiency if it existed. The first and only wise and safe course was for the introduction of the very best class of people from the best countries in the world, and, above everything steady, intelligent and constant encouragement of all means for improving the efficiency of our own people. This process might mean slower development, but it would be safe and tend to the uplifting of the citizens. The other way was to introduce, as some desired, a servile class from China, and other points of the Orient, a class alien in everything which goes to the safe upbuilding of the community. The races of the Orient can never assimilate with Canadians, and it would be to the grave and serious detriment of the country if these races were freely admitted here.

Of Socialism, Mr. Smith said all should welcome every honest advocate of the social advancement of the people. There were two ways put before the people, one the good old Anglo-Saxon plan of individual effort, and in such cases where the individual required help two or three joined, and then in certain cases the town or the state had to do the work. Socialism sought to reverse this order and begin by the state undertaking all work and the individual to be lost in state supervision and state control.

WHAT SPORTSMEN
HAVE TO FEAR.

In proportion to population more people in British Columbia carry guns and scan sporting dogs with critical eye than in any other portion of the earth. Consequently it may be assumed that in this province a larger relative portion of the population are directly interested in the game laws than is the case in any other section of the great globe. If this proposition is not susceptible of demonstration, then the majority of persons who shoulder their guns with joyous anticipation on the first of September require to be stirred into activity on a subject that concerns them very intimately. Why? Because we fear they are not alive to the progress of events in other sections where game once did abound; and also because we believe that unless they awake into active life they will realize ere long that many of the privileges they have regarded as inviolably theirs by natural right will have passed permanently from them. The protection of game is of the greatest importance, not only to the individual who after all is a small minority, even in this favored community, but to the province generally. We need not enter particularly into that phase of the subject, because it has been treated authoritatively and proved to the satisfaction of all our legislators who are open to conviction. We have no reason to doubt that the present Legislature will pass effective game laws (although many hold that the present laws are sufficient for the purpose for which they are framed) and will provide for their effective enforcement; and we know that if the existing legislative body refused to perform an obvious duty, another will arise with broader ideas. It is the conservation of the rights of the individual with which we are principally concerned; it is the prevention of the encroachment of privilege of practically unlimited purchasing power upon the preserves of all the people with which we are possibly more concerned than the hunter who has rested in security for many years actually woe. Does he know what has happened in California, in Oregon, in Washington, in all the Eastern States and in practically every state of the Union? Is he aware of what has occurred in the Eastern provinces of Canada, of the agitation that is at the present time proceeding in Ontario, of what a government was compelled to do in cancelling a large game preserve in the province of Manitoba? In British Columbia we have escaped this menace so far; but there is no guarantee of the permanence of present conditions—unless we act as the people of Ontario, with all their alleged narrowness—are at present acting for the purpose of indicating their sentiments to a careless or complacent government.

The Toronto Globe cannot reasonably be charged with being a sportsman's special friend. But there is one thing the Globe has always been sound upon—it has fought for the rights of the people from the day of its first issue; and when the rights of the masses are menaced, the Globe can always be relied upon to champion the cause of right and justice and to assail privilege and prerogative. The cause of the people could not be put in stronger form than in the following:

"The discussion in the Legislative committee and in the press, and the great amount of correspondence that leading newspapers have received, all go to show that free Ontario will not tolerate the private game preserve. It creates the new crime of poaching, and it certainly is a crime at which few will be inclined to hesitate so long as the exclusive privileges keep it in existence. There is no law more universally detested than that which declares wild game flying or roaming to certain reserves the exclusive property of a few favorites of the government. And it is a healthy sign that this law is detested, because it is manifestly at variance with every man's conception of natural justice. Every man's sense of justice tells him that the wrong is on the part of those who secretly move governmental departments to secure legal privileges, not on the part of those who exercise their natural right to win from nature a share of her bounty."

"In this feeling there is a danger that even just laws will be brought into contempt, and that conflicts with authority may entail tragic results. The law, however unjust or unwarranted, must be obeyed. But the public must maintain eternal vigilance to prevent the granting of any more private preserves. The government has had a fair warning in the outcry that has followed a disclosure of the secret grant to the Tadoussac Club. There is no way to live down the bad reputation won by this blunder except by retrieving as fast as possible and by opening to the public the preserves already established. This, with the careful avoidance of future transgressions, may ward off the effects of the indignation and opposition which the private preserve policy has aroused."

It is quite evident that while Mr. Tatlow is the titular leader of the House in the absence of the Premier, our friend the "Little Caporal" from Vancouver—outside of the political realm known as Mr. Brown—is the real driver-general of British Columbia's legislative destinies.

REASON AND PREJUDICE.

A Scottish newspaper, the Nairnshire Telegraph, with evident capacity for analysis, expounds upon the effects of local environment upon political opinion. It says: "He is not a wise man who thinks it to be impossible that he should ever change his political opinions. For instance, send a Scotch farmer of strong Conservative proclivities at home across to Canada, and let him settle in Alberta, and in a couple of years he becomes a supporter of the Liberal party in Canada, regretting only that his leaders do not go in for a fuller measure of free trade. If he is a patriotic Canadian (which he is pretty sure to become), he will say: 'I am an out-and-out Free Trader, but if a little Protection is really needed to build up our national industries, I will agree to that, but no more.' Send a red-hot Radical into Manitoba, or indeed into any part of Canada, and he will become an out-and-out Chamberlainite, recognizing virtue or excellence in no British statesman save Mr. Chamberlain alone. It is well within the mark to say that nine-tenths of the population of the Dominion of Canada are as devotedly attached to Mr. Chamberlain as the old countryman in England. Place a mechanic in Ontario and let him have, or expect to have, an interest in some manufacturing concern, and ten chances to one he will become in a year or two a thorough-going Conservative and an advocate for a higher protective tariff, although in the old country he had been all his life a strong Liberal. Still more curious is the effect of a change to Australia. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor member, visited Australia lately, and found that the working classes there held completely different views on public policy from what he and those he represented do at home. The Labor party in Australia are to a man Protectionists. It takes a year or two, perhaps, to change a man's political views in Canada, but in Australia a workman from the old country has hardly unpacked his tools before the change takes place. He may have shouted for Free Trade till he was hoarse the night before he sailed for his colonial home, but you will find him among the loudest voices crying out for more and more Protection before his first week's wages are spent in the land of his adoption. It is not on the Fiscal question alone that the Socialist-Labor party of Australia differs from those at home. Its leaders at the general election, which took place a few weeks ago, advocated the establishment of universal military service and the substitution of a local defence squadron for the present subsidy to the British Imperial navy. They go in for national armaments on a large scale. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's lectures on Free Trade and other subjects were badly received by the Australian Labor party. The Liberal party itself, while professing in favor of Free Trade, supports the present moderate tariff. Otherwise it would be effaced. The British ministry is kept in power by the Labor vote mainly because it favors Protective measures. The conclusion to be drawn from all this is that Free Trade or Protection depends very much on the circumstances of a country, and all classes who go abroad adopt the view which appears to advance their material interests most, without much regard to the political creed in which they were brought up in the old country."

All this is very true, but while it is true as far as it goes, our North Country contemporary, possibly from lack of knowledge or experience, does not deal with one feature of the situation as presented in British Columbia, and doubtless in other sections of Canada also. The average Englishman of Conservative proclivities who migrates to the West makes no attempt to dissect the political situation here and to vote in accordance with whatever modicum of truth he uncovers as a result of his intelligent researches. If he has been brought up as a Tory at home, a Tory he remains, although Toryism as manifest in this country may be in principle and practice at absolute variance with the Toryism of his political faith as handed down from a long line of good Tory ancestors.

PENALIZING AND CORRUPTING
CONSTITUENCIES.

According to the supplementary estimates, it cost the province of British Columbia the sum of \$1,000,000. President of the Council in the Legislature. But, as Hon. F. Carter-Cotton inquires, "wasn't it worth the money?" He was elected by a majority of five, we believe, and as the government appeared to be in extremis and really needed him, we suppose the investment must be considered a good one. What is the use of a lair if it cannot be devoted to the laudable purpose of purchasing constituencies for the supporters of the government which "created the surplus?" The people of Delta, we are informed on the authority of the member for that district (and Mr. Carter-Cotton was accepted in preference even to that of the distinguished and veracious Premier) were promised works aggregating in value at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars if they would reject their old member and substitute a Conservative in his stead. But the sturdy electors of that district put the temper behind them and manfully upheld the hands of the representative who is a credit to the constituency and to the public life

of the province. The records also show that twenty-two thousand dollars of the surplus was spent, without authority, for the purpose of securing the defeat of Mr. Munro, the member for Chilliwack. There also the temper was fully attested, a fierce conflict between principle and expediency. Unfortunately, the majority of the constituencies of the province were not under the dominance of such high ideals. The government managed, by the actual expenditure of large sums and lavish promises of larger expenditures after the surplus had been practically exhausted, to corrupt a sufficient number of the electorate to retain control of the legislature and of power. A feeble effort has been made to defend the disposition of the finances for purely partisan purposes; but the financial statement contains facts which cannot be refuted. The constituencies which have the hardihood to put aside all sort of considerations and to vote in what they believe to be the interests of clean government are penalized in the distribution of the revenue. Districts which return supporters of the McBride administration receive appropriations of more than three times the extent of districts which are represented by members of the opposition. That is what the Premier understands as playing the political game with skill. According to his own peculiar standards Hon. Richard McBride is an accomplished politician—a public man who, his most worshipful organs tell us, is worthy to take his place amongst the leaders of the Conservative party at Ottawa, one who would prove a burning and a shining light in the councils of the mighty there. We have our own opinion about that, it is perhaps needless to say. But perhaps we are prejudiced when we reiterate our conviction that, with all its weaknesses, the Conservative party has not yet reached the depths from which it will feel impelled to call upon the Premier of British Columbia to come over and help to pull it out of the abyss.

We have considered the Hon. the President of the Council in British Columbia in many aspects. His friends in the government and his enemies outside of it have repeatedly endeavored to estimate his value to the province and to the party of which he is at once an ornament and a source of strength. But he has remained for the hon. gentleman himself to hold the members for Richmond up as a fifteen-thousand dollar beauty. However, as the valuation was reached by such a disinterested authority, and as the Legislative majority will doubtless coincide with the estimate, all we can do is acquiesce and agree that the President of the Council with his majority of five is "worth the money."

"Toronto Globe." It is not to the point to plead public apathy. The public is not apathetic when the character of public men is foully struck. And it is not true that the people of Canada are indifferent either to the character or to the reputation of the members of the government. What may have been true in the days of the Tory government before 1896 is not true under the Liberal government in 1907. The unadmitted and undisguised immorality of a half dozen Tory leaders then is no excuse or palliation for one Liberal leader's misconduct to-day. It is to the credit of the Liberals that they expect and demand a high standard of personal character in their leaders. They will not stand for men publicly charged with grossly immoral lives. It is because of this sensitiveness of the public mind, as well as his own appreciation of the gravity of the situation, that, no matter how distasteful, Mr. Emmerson must and will, without evasion or delay, make answer.

The action of Ald. Hanna at the city council last evening in bringing to the attention of the chairman of the library board the fact that a book was on the shelves of that institution which was a Canadian library is to be highly commended. The great originator of the Ottawa Rima will always be famous. His work, in the original, is a classic, and whatever its prurience, indeed its absolute indecency, it must from the beauty of the form in which it is moulded remain unassailable. But there is no excuse for the alleged transgressions. They are not classics. They are merely symposia of all the lewd stories which have ever been placed in circulation. It is doubtless through an oversight that the volume in question has remained as long as it has in the local institution. To deposit it from its place should not involve the library commissioners in the charge of Comstockism.

SNOW BLOCKS TRAINS.

Drifts Twelve Feet Deep on the Inter-Colonial Railway.

Montreal, April 15.—It is an almost unprecedented thing for trains to be blocked in snowdrifts in almost the middle of April, but this has occurred repeatedly during the past few days a few miles east of Quebec. The Inter-Colonial railway was the worst sufferer, its line running through St. Charles thirty miles east of Lewis, where the storm was at its height. The tracks were covered with drifts twelve feet deep and train after train was stalled being hung up in the snow for twenty-four hours. Passengers from the delayed trains which reached Montreal yesterday state that there were drifts twelve feet deep of snow along the track, while in the village of St. Charles the snowdrifts piled up between the houses fully thirty feet deep.

Fish live in the ocean at a depth of 3,000 fathoms, or 15,000 feet.

Immense Purchase of New
Carpets and Rugs

EMBOSSSED WALLPAPER SALE PROCEEDING

CHOICE

Embossed Wallpaper Sale

Great price concession on half carload enables us to offer \$1.50 values for 50c.

WALLS, CEILINGS AND BORDERS

BIG OPPORTUNITIES this week for those with present or prospective needs for Embossed Wallpapers of the best and handsomest kinds. Those who want an added touch of elegance and good taste in the home should promptly attend this important sale, for the sale will be spirited during the time the lots hold out. All the very latest designs and color effects to please the most critical taste.

Also odd Borders and Ceilings—Regular value, 35c Special Sale per roll 15c

Additional Lot of Choicely Embossed Wallpapers

50 different patterns, regular value 35c. and 50c.; while they last, per roll 15c.

New Carpets and Rugs

Spring Showing of new goods direct from the Looms. Our immense purchase was made before the general advance in prices.

SPRING CLEANING will of necessity be incomplete if the question of New Carpets is left over. Now is the time to make your selections before the present markets compel us to advance prices upon the goods we purchased last November before the general rise. Call in and see our immense assortments, embracing all the most popular weaves. Here are a few that will appeal to every known taste and means.

English Carpets

The fine wearing English Carpets are the best productions of famous English manufacturers. They were purchased before recent advances. They are unequalled for richness of pattern, beauty of coloring and good wearing ability. A fine assortment for your selection. Borders and stair to match.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BODY BRUSSELS.
This serviceable weave appeals to the housewife for the ease with which it is swept and the hard service it sustains. Shown in over 75 designs.
In 3/4 body, 2-4 and 2-14 border and 4 stair, at from per yard, \$1.40, \$1.35, \$1.25 and... ..\$1.00

English Wilton Carpet

The Ideal Carpet for service and pleasing effect, shown in all the staple and modish colorings in 3/4 body, 2-4 border and 4 stair, at per yard, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and... ..\$1.75

English Axminster Carpets

This Carpet stands in high repute as a desirable floor covering, lending itself so readily to any particular treatment. A very large assortment of rich designs in effective and practical shadings and color combinations; over 20 designs in 3/4 body, 2-4 and 2-14 border, and 4-4 stair, at, per yard, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and... ..\$1.75

English Tapestry Carpet

Of this very useful weave, we have just opened over 50 pieces of 3/4 and 3/8 body in choice hall and stair designs, at, per yard, \$1.00, 85c., 75c., 65c. and... ..\$50c.

Turkey and Indian Carpets

We show a nice variety of these beautiful carpets, complete single piece weaving; no seams, at each, from \$40 up to... ..\$75.00

Assorted Rugs

English Tapestry Rugs

In all grades of quality, and an extensive assortment of color and design:
Size 3 yds. x 3 yds., each, \$3.50 up to... ..\$16.50
Size 3 yds. x 3 1/2 yds., each, \$3.50 up to... ..\$18.50
Size 3 yds. x 4 yds., each, \$11.75 up to... ..\$21.75
Size 3 1/2 yds. x 4 yds., each, \$12.75 up to... ..\$22.50

English Brussels Rugs

Size 3 yds. x 3 yds., each, \$3.50 up to... ..\$16.50
Size 3 yds. x 3 1/2 yds., each, \$4.50 up to... ..\$21.75
Size 3 yds. x 4 yds., each, \$20.50 up to... ..\$24.50
Size 3 yds. x 4 1/2 yds., each, \$22.50 up to... ..\$27.75
Size 3 1/2 yds. x 4 yds., each, \$19.50 up to... ..\$35.00

English Axminster Rugs

Axminster Rugs are the most popular of all floor coverings for parlors—they are woven with such a soft, deep and silky pile, which lends itself so remarkably well to color treatment to give it a beauty that is hard to obtain in any other weave.
Size 3 yds. x 3 yds., up from... ..\$35.00
Size 3 yds. x 3 1/2 yds., up from... ..\$42.00
Size 3 yds. x 4 yds., up from... ..\$48.00
Size 3 1/2 yds. x 4 yds., up from... ..\$58.00
Size 3 1/2 yds. x 4 1/2 yds., up from... ..\$77.75
Hearth rugs in endless profusion, all sizes and prices and colorings.

Austrian Axminster Rugs

In a very complete assortment of sizes and color blendings, mostly panels and medallion design, at, each, from \$16.50 up to... ..\$65.00

Reversible Wool Rugs

In three qualities in Art Nouveau, Oriental conventional designs:
Size 3 x 3—3 x 3 1/2—3 1/2 x 4 and 3 1/2 x 4 1/2, at each, from \$11.75 up to... ..\$27.50

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

EXPERT TESTIMONY
HAS BEEN SECURED

Ald. Hanna Armed With Authorities
as to Value of Electric
Pump.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The question of that pump to be installed on the 12 inch main at Elk Lake is by no means settled yet. It is almost certain that the matter will be re-opened at this evening's session of the council.

Ald. Hanna and Henderson feel strongly in the matter. They consider that the question has not as yet been given sufficient consideration. One of the inquiries as to the correctness of this view have resulted in replies from three of the best known engineers on the coast. Their opinion is diametrically opposed to the correctness of the view held by the council. One of the best known engineers on the coast, Mr. Geo. A. Binney, consulting engineer for the Pat. Burns Meat Co., who are installing an extensive refrigerating plant, water system, etc., in connection with their new works in Vancouver, says that after viewing the matter from all points and considering the reliability of the source of supply, he

would strongly recommend the adoption of the electric driven pump as covered by the city's specifications. Regarding the doubt existing in the minds of the council as to the danger of overloading such a pump he stated that he has no knowledge of such trouble ever occurring as it is fully provided for in modern engineering methods. In view of the fact that such cities as Toronto, Winnipeg, and Montreal are to-day and have been for some years past adopting the electric driven turbine pumps for their water supply, domestic as well as fire, he says:

"I cannot see why Victoria should hesitate in the least towards following their practice which is the result of advice from some of the most eminent engineers in the country to-day."

W. R. Bonycastle is another who has had a very extensive experience with electric pumps. He says: "I always found the induction motor reliable under the hardest service. Of course it is impossible to pull the motor out of step. As far as the induction motor is concerned, it will do its work in a thoroughly reliable manner."

J. W. Byr, superintending engineer for Kelly Bros & Mitchell of Winnipeg, and Vancouver, the largest contractors probably in the west, has had considerable experience in installing such pumps as that here required. All this apparatus gave and has been giving entire satisfaction even though the water in both cases was very dirty as it contained a large amount of sand, grit, etc. He says:

"I can unhesitatingly recommend this class of apparatus for use such as your requirements call for which is, I understand, to increase the pressure of your present mains which will also have the effect of increasing the capacity of your pump lines. The conditions which exist at your city have been fully explained to me and I have no hesitancy whatever in recommending a electric-driven pump in preference to steam. He further states that in all his experience he has never known an induction motor to fail to do its work where the pressure varies as it will probably do here."

With this, the most expert advice available before them, the two above-mentioned aldermen feel that if their colleagues desire to consult the best interests of the city, they will see their way clear to rescind their recent decision.

AMENDING ACT.

Royalty on Timber to Be Increased—No Third-Class Lands Will Be Sold in Future.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The bill to amend the Land Act, which is now before the legislature, will wipe out all third-class land in the province as far as sales of crown lands are concerned. In future, if the act passes as introduced, there will be first-class lands valued at \$2.50 an acre, second-class lands valued at \$2.00 an acre, but no third-class areas at the old valuation of \$1 an acre. In addition to this the bill makes provision for the increasing of the royalty on timber from 50 cents a thousand feet to 75 cents a thousand. There are a number of other changes with respect to the stocking of land and other points in the Land Act.

LOCAL

—The amplified testimony of P. W. Knight on several cases.

—A man charged with wife was this morning default one month's the police court.

—The fines of three received in the police court. The police are steps to stop all right in the future it will be to resist the tempt the sidewalk and keep

—Vancouver Chinatown being entirely destroyed was laid and plotted Tuesday it was found attempt had been made on Shanghai alley, which placed the fire, which soaked shavings, under splendid position for

—The Portland Cement Inlet, are fast exp the largest concerns of the present time they huge iron kilns, which output by 40 barrels a minute with the 1,000 pro kilns now in use, will produce of 1,400 barrels

—At 1:30 o'clock on Friday night of the E. & N. Standard laundry. On department it appeared as doomed, but the fire fighters soon had it under control. The fire originated in the boiler-room, but through, making a good damage will amount to

—The Ladies' Auxiliary C. A. are arranging a on behalf of the furniture new building. The Assembly hall W. H. A meeting will at the Y. M. C. A. of discuss the plans.

—A peculiar accident crossing of the E. & N. train was shutting, and tram line the second car struck the late slightly. To the amazement of the body of the car was trucks and turned corner tram line. A brakeman from the wrecked car, before, had a narrow escape. The tram line was blocked

—The concert to take tute hall to-morrow introduction of the grand piano, purchase Musical Club from M. Members are admitted charge by presenting the door, and have bringing friends by anyone not accompanied must pay 50 cents. The being carefully arranged Young, and promises to be a very successful job chosen for this job and several of his work will be given

(From Monday)

—Lee Sing this stick of cordwood was and immediately there to the police court, where he was sentenced to three months

—Will the young ladies be lunched in member that the Victoria Association will meet in Wallace hall, Broad street at the Y. W. C. Street? We would the ladies of the town served every afternoon o'clock.

—James T. Hewitt, well-known in the East, has been named as the last editorial staff. Mr. time been sport Winnipeg Telegram. was tendered a dinner his late paper.

—To-morrow, (Tuesday) members of the Victoria Association will meet in Wallace hall, Broad street at the Y. W. C. Street? We would the ladies of the town served every afternoon o'clock.

—F. C. Bodwell, brother, K. C. of the Royal Jubilee, has after a short illness was a civil engineer, engaged in his professional work of Edmonton, in the G. T. P. The place in Vancouver.

—A copy of the first issue of the first Bulky Pioneer has been sent to this office. Eight advertisements printed form compose the sketch of the Bulky pen of the editor is a of the number.

—The services at church yesterday were strong. Rev. D. E. H. self a very eloquent speaker. His present lucid and convincing congregation were so and attention was given throughout. To the people it was announced would speak each evening of Saturday at 8 o'clock.

—The St. James Evening was held in the hall on Monday, April 8th. Remarks, a vote of the retiring wardens, officers and members of the year. Rector's wardens, Mr. H. C. committee, Messrs. Roberts, Perkins, Clarke, Wall, Darrin, sidemen, Mess. Andrews, P. Foot, clerk, H. C. Marsh.

—At the last review No. 8, L. O. T. M., change the afternoon of Tuesday, April 16th to the first Tuesday