

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| One year .....     | \$1 00 |
| Six Months .....   | 50     |
| Three months ..... | 30     |

Sent postpaid to Canada and the  
United Kingdom.

There is a wonderful feeling of optimism in the city. For months past it has been in evidence, but with the announcement of the letting of the contract for the first forty miles of the island division of the Canadian Northern Pacific it assumed a much more prominent form. The significance and importance of this work has been the subject of favorable comment everywhere with the exception of the columns of the evening paper, which had nothing to say about it but a sneer. We venture to say that there is not a city in Canada where the awarding of a contract, that would mean as much to it as this contract means to Victoria, would not have been hailed with an expression of universal satisfaction and an attempt would not have been made by every newspaper, irrespective of its political leanings, to impress the public with what was implied in it. This contract means more for Victoria than any of us is able to appreciate just yet. "A red letter day in our history," was the telephone message to the Colonel from a prominent suburban resident. "This means that Victoria is about to begin to grow very rapidly," said a leading business man, and he added "Vancouver will not longer be so far ahead of us. This is a great province and there will be more than one great city in it and Victoria will be one of them." Said another: "There is more work in sight than can be done by the people who are here. There must be a large influx of people and to provide them with homes will be a serious proposition."

The railway contract is not the only reason why there is a great feeling of optimism abroad. The exceptional municipal expenditure for the year will reach close to a million dollars, if it does not exceed it. The provincial government will spend a large amount in the erection of new buildings. The Dominion government cannot much longer postpone the indirect, if not direct expenditure of large sums of money at Esquimalt. The Tramway Company is committed to large outlays. The prospective building programme for the year is far beyond anything that has ever been proposed in the city. It is not very safe to make predictions in definite form, and every one can discount what we are about to say just as much as he thinks best, but we estimate that there is in sight for expenditure during the forthcoming twelve months, over and above the ordinary business carried on in Victoria, a sum equal to \$500,000 a month. We reach this amount by adding together the cost of forty miles of railway, the city expenditure on improvement work, the expenditure in connection with the tramway line, including the amount required to finish the transmission line from Jordan river as well as extensions and improvements in the company's trackage, the expenditure by the provincial government in connection with the new departmental building, and the erection of buildings by private persons; but we do not include any probable expenditure by the Dominion government at Esquimalt. As we have said, each person can discount this to suit himself. We put \$2,500,000 for the private building list, \$1,500,000 for the forty miles of railway, \$1,000,000 for the city, leaving \$1,000,000 to be made up from other sources. Discount this twenty-five per cent and an exceedingly handsome sum remains. Discount it fifty per cent and the sum is something calculated to keep times very good indeed. We think there is abundant ground for optimism and believe that everyone else will think the same.

While there has been no official declaration on the subject, it seems to be taken for granted that Their Majesties the King and Queen have in contemplation a visit to India, which will be somewhat prolonged and may be followed by a tour of the Empire. If this journey is undertaken, it is assumed that the duties of the royal office will be discharged temporarily by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who in that case would be unable to come to Canada as governor-general.

The proposed royal tour would be the most remarkable thing of the kind that has ever occurred. No sovereign ever yet visited so wide a dominion, and for the very excellent reason that no sovereign ever had so wide a dominion that he could visit. His Majesty will find in India more people than those which acknowledged the sway of

Imperial Rome. He will find in Australia and Canada greater areas over which he is king than were contained in the Roman Empire when its confines were widest. He will find in South Africa a dominion greater in extent than that over which the monarchs of Assyria and Persia ruled. He will sail across seas on which the flag of his country is supreme as well in the pursuit of commerce as in the prowess of war.

The royal tour will be more than a succession of pageants. Of these there will be many, and in India especially they will be exceptionally brilliant; but these will only be the outward symbol of the great truth which the British monarchy represents. And what does it represent? Perhaps the best way to answer this question is to point out some of the things which it does not represent. Genghiz and Timur made themselves masters of a continent, but they represented the personal rule of men of extraordinary force of character and great military skills. They builded widely, but they did not build well, and when they passed away the Empires that they had created broke asunder. The King does not stand for anything like that. Rome was master of many countries, and they were bound to the Seven-Hilled city by the power of the sword. The Emperor was regarded as ruler by far distant provinces, because he was able to force them to obey him. These far off provinces, sent in tribute to make the central city rich and glorious. The King does not stand for anything like that. He represents a stage in the most remarkable political evolution that the world has ever seen, an evolution that is without precedent in history. He represents the spirit that was exhibited in the council meetings of our Saxon and other Teutonic ancestors twenty centuries ago. He represents the broadening out of the spirit of democracy, that at the outset made the hundred and the hundred made the hundred and the hundred responsible for the conduct and welfare of its members, until it deals not simply with village communities, first in the forests of Central Europe and afterwards in southern Britain, but with nations separated from each other by the oceans. He represents that system of polity under which there is equality before the law and justice in its administration. He represents principles which have made it possible for a man in regions far remote from each other to "speak the thing he will" and do so fearlessly, because he is conscious that the law will protect him. George V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominions beyond seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, is the Twentieth Century representative of the principle of self-government, and it is because he is thus representative that his contemplated, world-encircling tour possesses a significance and importance never attaching to the movement of any monarch upon whose brows a crown has rested.

The Outlook quotes with approval Professor Commons, who says "The future of American democracy is the future of the American wage-earner." A democracy, which rests upon a payroll, can never be permanent, because under no wage system that can be devised can there be that equality which alone can insure democracy. Wages and democracy are not inconsistent, provided the former does not represent the condition of the majority. To a certain extent there must always be a wage-earning class in the community and the receipt of wages is far from implying a lack of independence, yet the relation between the man who gives and the man who receives wages does not make for the development of a true democracy. Democracy can only have a solid foundation when it rests upon individual independence. A situation

with wage-earners may call itself democratic, but it is not, for the habit of looking to another for means of subsistence, of relying upon another to provide opportunity for employment, prevents the custom of looking to another for leadership in matters of government and renders the assertion of independent views difficult. The political boss is the outcome of the wage system. There was a time when the United States was truly democratic, but it was before the day when the attraction of wages had drawn the population from the country to the towns. Canada is yet democratic because most Canadians are independent in respect to their livelihood. Many people who boast of democracy in the United States are deceived by persons. A titled aristocracy is not necessarily undemocratic. Indeed, as a matter of fact it may be quite the other way about.

The Marquis of Salisbury and his family are at Ottawa, the guests of the Governor-General. They came by way of New York, and interviewed there. The Marquis said: "It is too early yet

to tell me it will be done, with the House of Lords. However, the fact that the balance of power was practically unchanged by the recent elections would seem to indicate that the people are satisfied with the attitude and programme of the government." This is a very significant statement, for while the Marquis is not very prominent in political life, he is probably representative of a very large body of peers, who do not concern themselves with party politics. The view taken by the Marquis as to the meaning of the elections is in accordance with the general usage. It is a simple matter after a contest is over to spell out of the returns the winning view, different from that which appears on their face; but moderate men will concede that a ministry which has three times within a short period, and twice in a twelvemonth, come out of the elections with a working majority, can claim to represent public opinion.

The British treasury returns for the last nine months of 1910 show an increase of £23,845,095, compared with the corresponding period of 1909. This is a gain of more than 45 per cent. The returns are summarized under fourteen heads, and there is an increase in all of them. The smallest gain is from telegraphic service, which was £45,000; the largest from property and income tax, which was £26,818,000. No doubt a part of this vast gain is due to the fact that the income tax returns of 1909 were very much in arrear. As some misapprehensions prevail in respect to the sources of the British revenue we give the following statement:

|                                            | Period Ending<br>Dec. 31, 1910. |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Revenue.....                               | \$24,887,000                    |
| Customs .....                              | 80,845,000                      |
| Excise .....                               | 18,540,000                      |
| Estate, Etc., Duties .....                 | 7,087,000                       |
| Stamps.....                                | 620,000                         |
| Land tax.....                              | 1,670,000                       |
| House duty.....                            | 34,048,000                      |
| Property and income tax.....               | 210,000                         |
| Land value duties.....                     | 13,065,000                      |
| Postal service.....                        | 2,435,000                       |
| Telephone service.....                     | 1,420,000                       |
| Crown lands.....                           | 350,000                         |
| Suez Canal shares and<br>sundry loans..... | 727,823                         |
| Miscellaneous.....                         | 2,045,799                       |

The large amount received from Customs will be a surprise to those persons who were under the impression that the British fiscal system is absolutely one of free trade.

Mr. Thomas Beecham, with a lot of money at his back, has been endeavoring to popularize grand opera in London by presenting it in English and with every device that might make it successful in drawing audiences. After a year's trial, the chances to failure. "Nobody ever comes to see my opera," he says, "you can't run grand opera for the benefit of a few hundred persons." He adds that people have been crying for an opportunity to see grand opera, but "now they have had it for a year and have not come anywhere near the place." It is not a case of fairly good audiences or small audiences, for "there is no audience at all for operas." It is not the fault of performers, for he remarks: "I brought on certain occasions the best artists in this country to sing in celebrated operas, and frequently the house has not been one-seventh filled. In 1910 there was simply no demand for opera of any kind." Even Salome, much talked-of as it was, failed to draw. And Mr. Beecham sarcastically remarks that "an elephant standing on one leg on Nelson's Column would draw more people than twenty-five Salomes." This is a pretty severe criticism of the musical taste of London, and it is not simply because people have grown tired of the old operas, for Mr. Beecham says to advertise a new one is to "make people avoid it as they would the plague."

**Supporting San Francisco.**  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 23. —Following the lead of the Salt Lake Commercial Club, 300 telegrams were sent from this city today by business men to President Taft and members of the Utah congressional delegation, urging the selection of San Francisco for the site of the Panama exposition.

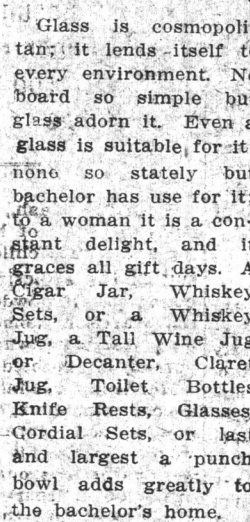
**Harbin Taotai Dismissed**  
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—A news despatch from Peking today states that the Chinese taotai in Harbin has been dismissed from his post at the request of the Russian minister, who complained that the taotai had persistently ignored Russia's treaty rights in Manchuria.

**Mr. Morgan's Fast Trip.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—What is believed to be the fastest railroad trip ever made between Washington, D.C., and New York, occurred today when J. P. Morgan, the financier, was whirled from one city to the other in the unparalleled time of three hours and 56 minutes. The special train averaged more than a mile a minute. The distance is 224.7 miles, and express trains make it in five hours. The purpose of Mr. Morgan's trip was not made known to the railroad officials.

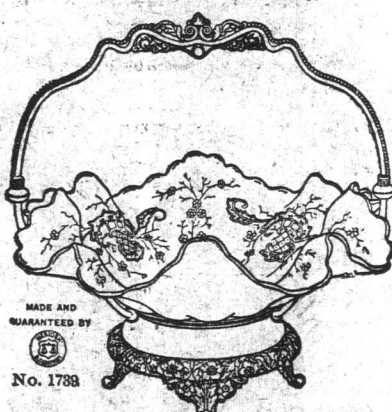
On entering our store you can see at a glance that these goods are selected from the most beautiful. An unequalled assortment awaits you in designs that are of the latest, all new arrivals and priced reasonably. Look over this list, and what you don't see come and ask for. We have it. Our advertisements are our bond—cut out the advertisement and bring it along with you. We have a display that will interest you.

If you are going to buy a piece of Cut Glass to adorn your sideboard, your table or to give to a friend, etc., you might as well get THE Cut Glass, the Cut Glass that is famous, the Cut Glass that looks and is Cut Glass, that can beat all others for appearance, and does not cost any more money. Our Cut Glass room is conceded to be the finest in Canada. It has a specially constructed dark room, brilliantly electric lighted and furnished with mirrors on every side. You will enjoy a

visit to it. Our stock is always of the latest, and you never find us wanting in any article. See our display today.



*"Silver Plate that Wears."*



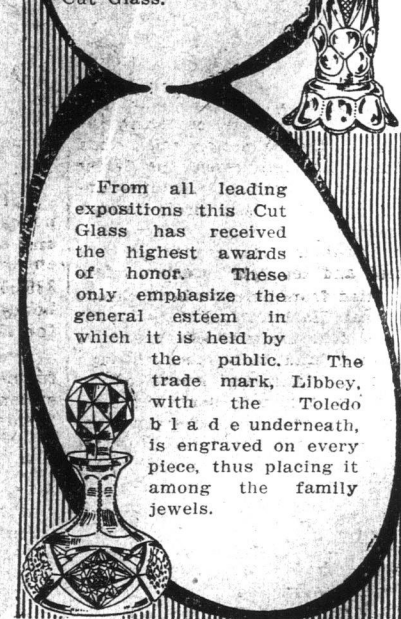
We are showing a variety of pieces in Meriden Britannia Company's "Silver Plate that wears." This beautifully colored and decorated dish is fittingly enclosed in a handsome standard, the whole making a very attractive article. Other pieces of less or greater value in the same grade of plate in almost endless variety.

The popular designs in

**"1847 Rogers Bros."**  
Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., are always in  
our stock

We have some Souvenir Plates with the portrait of his late Majesty King Edward VII. in uniform done in colors. The plates are of white semi-porcelain with a green floral border. These plates are reasonable in price and will adorn a plate rail. We think that every home ought to have one of these plates. Come and see them and please yourself. The price is only **50c.**

There Is  
No  
Guess Work  
Here



We do not require to waste space in telling you about Rogers Bros.' 1847 Silverware, the kind we sell. If you do not already know it, it's time you gave us a call.

|                                 |        |                             |         |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Pickle Forks at, each           | \$1.00 | Bake Dishes from, each      | \$5.00  |
| Salt Cellars at, per pair, from | \$3.00 | Berry Spoons from, each     | \$2.00  |
| Napkin Rings from, each         | 50¢    | Soup Spoons from, per doz.  | \$9.50  |
| Baby Spoons at, each            | 75¢    | Gravy Ladles from, each     | \$1.50  |
| Spoon Trays at, each            | \$4.50 | Oyster Forks from, per doz. | \$6.00  |
| Butter Dishes from, each        | \$5.00 | Fruit Knives from, per doz. | \$6.00  |
| Cake Baskets from, each         | \$3.50 | Flower Baskets at, each     | \$13.00 |
| Marmalade Jars from, each       | \$4.50 |                             |         |

We have a splendid assortment of Cutlery Cases and Fish Sets that you should see on our first floor. When you are paying us a call, don't fail to see these, also some beautiful Salad Bowls in many different styles, that are handsome to adorn your dinner table. Be sure and see these. There are only a few pieces.

We have beautiful assortments of the following:

Salad Bowls, in oak and silver, \$15.00  
to ..... **\$7.50**  
Open Silver Tea Trays, \$16.00, \$12.00,  
\$10.00 and ..... **\$8.00**  
Liquor Frames with Three Bottles, \$18.00  
to ..... **\$8.50**  
Prize Cups. A beautiful assortment, at  
\$12.00, \$10.00, \$9.00, \$8.00, \$7.50, \$6.00,  
\$5.00 to ..... **\$4.00**

They  
Please You  
From  
the Start

Unusual Feature  
Hold Up In Our  
Angeles—Wou  
Captured

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10.—Indian warriers and fifty men, armed with pistols, boarded a train inbound here on the outskirts of San Diego after six o'clock today, robbing twenty-two passengers, seriously wounding one, routing and forcing to flee the rest. This shot wounded a man, and although he escaped in the brush, one of them was subsequently shot.

Harry Mitchell, of San Diego, was wounded in the neck. His injuries are serious but the surgeon receiving him here.

He was shot in the back of the neck. Herbert Harlan, a check man, was struck in the chest. He was struck in the chest and his coat and face were pierced by the bullet.

His vest pocket.

The wounded bandit came into the city for medical aid at 9.30 o'clock, when he was brought to the hospital. The wound in his chest was not serious. When brought to the hospital he gave the name of John Doe, and he was 19 years old. He had no information concerning his companion in crime.

The car, on which people were coming to the beach, had just left the city hall and was at the station when the band played the bandanna handkerchiefs over their faces, one at each end of the

With a yell they  
through the roof and  
The passengers were t  
mitted without a mur  
the bandits ordered  
Schaefer to take off  
through the car colle  
valuable in it. Harlan  
he had no thought of  
saw Mitchell fall out o  
ed, and felt the blow  
let which pierced Mitc  
crashing through the  
struck him just over t  
was sitting inside the  
the car, and Harlan c  
seat outside. The band  
motorman on the coll  
not reached Mitchell  
was shot. Harlan drew  
der cover of his coat  
the doorway.

Instantly the smaller dits reeled and let his Blood spouted from his showing that Harlan's through his face. He and his companion and both the car to the front a

As they fled Motorman ed his car toward Tok sage was telephoned to that the car was started toward this city, four order that Mitchell might attention at once.

It is not known how many numbers obtained from the taps. Estimates run up to a hundred to several thousand.

The hold-up tonight was the first street car robbery here in a month.

SEATTLE, Jan. 24. — 22 year old lad who s father Peter, at the North Bend, said today was not committed in but that he had planned

and had experimented with a revolver and a rifle, firing a shotgun as most effective. He shot through the neck and lingered two hours. Dr. Williams says he tells on the spot to justify his act, and that he had acceded to a certain demand which would have been spared if he had not from Holland in 1904, for education and well-

"I am glad father boy," said John when he was canized. If we had not I would have not shot the greatest country on earth for this. I have considered to write in homicide cases. I have murder trials closely of this. I wanted to see the husband of a Dutch a girl near our country shot father. I tried to get them together, but was working on top Sunday, and I saw that a good shot, but I did not get near enough to the day when I was met father in the door. I told him that he must do something or I would kill his heel, and when he ran toward me, I hit him on the head with a gun. I hurt, for I love her very much. The boy said that his father to this country lived in Missouri, later where John Drost acted as a dairy farm near the brother lives in Salt Lake.

**Civil Engineers**  
WINNIPEG, Jan. 2.  
Society of Civil Engi-  
tion here, passed a  
singing deepest regret  
tained in the death  
E. Schwitzer, chief e-  
P.R. The presiden-  
delivered by Col. Rut-  
of Winnipeg, who no-  
office in the society  
were entertained by a  
luncheon and this e-