

WESTERN MEMBERS COMPLAIN AT OTTAWA

(Continued From Page One)

In the government and railway commission there must be something done in the matter.

Mr. Martin said he did not wish to be considered criticizing the action of the railway commission. "That body has occupied a sacred position in the eyes of the people, but if it is to be fooled with for the next two or three years in regard to freight rates, it will lose its prestige." He hoped that the members of railways would not offer usual excuses for lack of action in this case. In regard to nearly every matter brought up it was the custom of the government to say that their predecessors in office did or did not take action; but he did not think anything about it or did not have to look into it.

Minister Makes Answer

Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways in reply said: "I suppose the honorable gentleman is right. But I was going to stop me from drawing the attention of the house to the fact that he sat in this house for three years before this government came into power without bringing this subject before the railway commission. But he cannot get away from that fact. The late chairman of the railway commission, whose death we all deplore, and to whom I trust the complaint of the western farmers in January, 1911, replied that he had never had anything of the kind referred to him nor any request made to him to investigate the matter in hand and with the appointment of the new chairman, and with the quantity of work placed before the board, naturally had the effect of causing the delay. But I do not think that any one will find fault with the present chairman. I believe that our predecessors in office were particularly happy with the chairman appointed, for he proved himself of great service to the people of Canada, and I have great pleasure in saying that, judging by what has been accomplished in the last few months, the present chairman of the board will prove the equal of any of his predecessors, which is saying a great deal. I might remind the honorable member for Regina of the investigation which was referred to by my brother-in-law, and on which no ruling was made until 1910.

"I refer to the investigation into the subject of express rates, and I think that when that was done, and their ruling, there was no reduction of the rates. Since the present chairman took up the case, and the rates of freight rates, he has issued an order that express companies operating west of Sudbury shall reduce their rates by 10 per cent, and he has been in office for only a few months. I understand the railways put in a statement only about two months ago and that the counsel of the government has been getting experts from the United States to come here in order to go over and establish a case. This is not a question of rates, but it is a question of a month. If it is dealt with in a year they will do well. This is a serious question and one that the present government and the present board are giving attention to. We are not humbugging or delaying on this matter, notwithstanding what the member for Regina has said."

East Suffers Too

Hon. Frank Oliver said that this was not merely a Western matter because what was being done in the West hurt the whole Dominion. In this case, the change in the transportation rates, more than anything else, has hurt their fair share out of the production and earnings of the people of the West. If this be so, the East must suffer in both a financial and industrial sense. Replying to an interruption by the minister of railways as to whether similar conditions did not exist when Liberals were in power, Mr. Oliver said it does not matter at the present time what the old government did three or four years ago. What the people of Canada are interested in is what the government is doing today. The House, he said, might be interested to know that Mr. Morrison of the Dominion government council, was a candidate in the Alberta election. He was beaten by four or five hundred majority. Apparently he was as good a candidate as counsel.

Mr. Oliver also argued that the rates in the United States had no more to do with the question. Apparently the railways were taking the same attitude as the bankers, that the people of the West should pay more for everything than the people of the East. He desired to protest against such an attitude, but allowing counsel to dwell with this question for more than a half year the government suggested that it was on the side of discrimination. The question was discussed in parliament a year or so ago so the ministers could not say that they had not heard that the question was of such great importance that it demands an early settlement in accordance with the terms of the Railway Act.

Want Contented People

W. A. Buchanan, Medicine Hat, said that he had found that the Western people are always complaining. The people of the West are anxious for development of the country. A reduction in the freight rates would help the development of the West, he said, was impossible without contented people. They could not be contented when excessive and discriminatory freight rates existed. Touching on conditions existing last winter, he said that there had been a serious car shortage in some sections despite the more favorable season for the movement of grain.

Denies Bad Faith

Hon. Robert Rogers said that the opposition had been endeavoring to fasten on the government the charge of bad faith in regard to this matter. He absolutely denied any bad faith, and challenged the opposition to produce the slightest bit of evidence to show that there was bad faith in carrying out the inquiry into the freight rates. This was a very wide and very large question and representative committee had been selected to represent the government and the people. He had every confidence that the matter would be dealt with fairly and speedily. It was only two months since the last evidence had been filed. Mr. Rogers added that while it was most desirous to have freight rates reduced, it was

equally desirable to get railways with the greatest possible speed. Care was needed in giving a decision so that when judgment was made it would not hamper the building of new railways. Mr. Rogers said that when in power the Liberals had failed to supply any relief. The Manitoba government in 1902 found they would not get any assistance from the Dominion government and undertook to get lower rates. As a result they secured a contract to Port Arthur for lower rates which has saved millions in Manitoba and largely benefited Saskatchewan and Alberta.

W. M. Martin asked if the rates were not decided by ultra-vires. Mr. Rogers replied that it was just the opposite, and these rates were standing today, and the people of the West were getting the benefit of it. Mr. Martin asked that if since the railway commission was appointed, it was not out of the power of the provinces to make any reduction. Mr. Rogers: "Decidedly not." He said that Alberta and Saskatchewan had not followed the policy of Manitoba in securing lower rates when they assisted the railroads, but they followed it in the wheat and barley of the railroads. He said that every consideration was being given the question of freight rates inquiry and there was no reason to suppose that the railways would not be able to make any reduction.

Dr. Clark, Red Deer, stated that he was surprised to hear Mr. Bennett say that the member for East Simcoe had been connected with a party which had gone into power on the cry "No truck or trade with the Yankees." He was glad to see that the light had broken upon him. The minister of public works had proven himself to be a controversialist rather than a statesman. He had appointed the railway commission, and the minister of public works was a member of the late government. He would not have been eligible. Dr. Clark stated that the question under discussion was one which affected not only the West, but the whole Dominion. He would like to have more assurance than was given by the minister of railways that the suspicion was not true that the government had more sympathy for the shareholders of the C. P. R. than for the producing and ever-increasing millions on their own plains. The investigation was being delayed by what has been called a "handkerchief No. 15" is the title of a bright and pleasing sketch in which Bond and Barton manage to get away from the fun at the expense of a most mother-in-law set of old time and recent times. The bill, Miss Osterman is a handsome woman and full of wit and humor. It is a number of telling gossamer, the bill is so dear to any woman's heart. Mr. Simon made the role of a valet and does it in a manner to produce one laugh after another. Miss Osterman appears as a much-married chorus girl and the two are supported by a number of unusual characters. Musical numbers in its rendition.

Thomas A. Edison's marvelous moving picture and talking pictures will be shown at the other of the leading features with an entirely new set of films and records. The plan of changing every week will be carried out. "Handkerchief No. 15" is the title of a bright and pleasing sketch in which Bond and Barton manage to get away from the fun at the expense of a most mother-in-law set of old time and recent times. The bill, Miss Osterman is a handsome woman and full of wit and humor. It is a number of telling gossamer, the bill is so dear to any woman's heart. Mr. Simon made the role of a valet and does it in a manner to produce one laugh after another. Miss Osterman appears as a much-married chorus girl and the two are supported by a number of unusual characters. Musical numbers in its rendition.

Mr. Bennett declared that opposition members had been proceeding upon an entirely false and untrue basis in their attack on the railway act. "Unjust" preference and "unjust" discrimination must be proven before the commission could take action under present conditions. The question before the commission now was as to whether rates in Western Canada were reasonable as viewed from the service rendered.

Mr. Bennett declared that it was counsel for Saskatchewan and Alberta who had moved for the last adjournment. The commission had desired that the hearing be adjourned until the next session, but Mr. Bennett asked for a longer period of time, and it had been adjourned until January.

Country's Credit Affected

The member for Calgary stated that the railways were affecting the credit of Canada, and such a matter of supreme interest should be long and carefully considered before being decided with the stroke of a pen. A more complex or intricate problem never came before the commission, nor before any tribunal of its kind in history. Moreover, the credit of the country was affected if the statements of two railroads were to be credited. Mr. Bennett declared that the speeches of the opposition had constituted an attack upon the tribunal and the judges there. The government had nothing to do with the tribunal.

"Don't look so angry about it," said A. K. MacLean, Halifax. "The C. P. R. is all right," said Mr. Oliver. "I am \$10,000 a year poorer since I severed my connection with the C. P. R.," said Mr. Bennett. The member for Calgary referred to a case which had been before the Interstate Commerce court of the United States for years without a binding order having been given. Mr. Carvell asked if Mr. Bennett wished to quote this as a precedent for Canada to follow. Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

The Theaters

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

There is a snap and a sparkle, a joyousness and enthusiasm to Henry W. Savage's plays, no matter where they may be, which add greatly to the enjoyment of an audience, and this is particularly true of the enormous all-star revival of "The Merry Widow" which Mr. Savage will send to the Grand for three nights commencing tonight, May 5.

To make impressive, as well as to keep up his invariable habit of presenting his plays with absolutely the best cast that money can secure, he has in this organization Miss Mabel Wilber in the title role, Charles Meakins as Prince Danilo, Oscar Figman as Baron Popoff, Arthur Woolley as Mr. Nish, F. J. McCarthy as Nova Kovich, Olga Reller as Natalie, and Veronika Dalhart as De Jollan. Without exception, the newspapers of every big city of the east, as well as those of the west, have given the production of "The Merry Widow" to be the best that has ever been seen on the stage. The play is a masterpiece of comedy, and the chorus contains three score young girls of superlative beauty and charm.

"A PARISIAN GUARD"

Louis A. Simon and Kathryn Osterman, late stars of the musical comedy stage, have entered the vaudeville fold and will headline Thursday's bill at the Orpheum as the principals in a miniature musical comedy, "A Parisian Guard," which the bill, Miss Osterman is a handsome woman and full of wit and humor. It is a number of telling gossamer, the bill is so dear to any woman's heart. Mr. Simon made the role of a valet and does it in a manner to produce one laugh after another. Miss Osterman appears as a much-married chorus girl and the two are supported by a number of unusual characters. Musical numbers in its rendition.

Thomas A. Edison's marvelous moving picture and talking pictures will be shown at the other of the leading features with an entirely new set of films and records. The plan of changing every week will be carried out. "Handkerchief No. 15" is the title of a bright and pleasing sketch in which Bond and Barton manage to get away from the fun at the expense of a most mother-in-law set of old time and recent times. The bill, Miss Osterman is a handsome woman and full of wit and humor. It is a number of telling gossamer, the bill is so dear to any woman's heart. Mr. Simon made the role of a valet and does it in a manner to produce one laugh after another. Miss Osterman appears as a much-married chorus girl and the two are supported by a number of unusual characters. Musical numbers in its rendition.

Sardou and Sardou's Plays

In the course of his long life Victor Sardou wrote over fifty plays, and contributed much to the entertainment of his own and other nations. Many a theatre-goer has come away from what has appeared to him an English play ignorant of the fact that he has been witnessing an adaptation of Sardou's work. Sardou's plays have been written of "Diplomacy," the Bancroft-Scott-Stephenson version of "Dora"—as if it were Sardou's unaltered work in return for guarantees. In Manitoba control had been secured over railway rates; and in Alberta there was exemption from control, actually until the expiry of the guarantee.

Mr. Bennett declared that opposition members had been proceeding upon an entirely false and untrue basis in their attack on the railway act. "Unjust" preference and "unjust" discrimination must be proven before the commission could take action under present conditions. The question before the commission now was as to whether rates in Western Canada were reasonable as viewed from the service rendered.

Mr. Bennett declared that it was counsel for Saskatchewan and Alberta who had moved for the last adjournment. The commission had desired that the hearing be adjourned until the next session, but Mr. Bennett asked for a longer period of time, and it had been adjourned until January.

Country's Credit Affected

The member for Calgary stated that the railways were affecting the credit of Canada, and such a matter of supreme interest should be long and carefully considered before being decided with the stroke of a pen. A more complex or intricate problem never came before the commission, nor before any tribunal of its kind in history. Moreover, the credit of the country was affected if the statements of two railroads were to be credited. Mr. Bennett declared that the speeches of the opposition had constituted an attack upon the tribunal and the judges there. The government had nothing to do with the tribunal.

"Don't look so angry about it," said A. K. MacLean, Halifax. "The C. P. R. is all right," said Mr. Oliver. "I am \$10,000 a year poorer since I severed my connection with the C. P. R.," said Mr. Bennett. The member for Calgary referred to a case which had been before the Interstate Commerce court of the United States for years without a binding order having been given. Mr. Carvell asked if Mr. Bennett wished to quote this as a precedent for Canada to follow.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

Mr. Bennett declared that the question now was as to whether the rates of the railways were reasonable as viewed from evidence submitted that there had been "undue" preference and "unjust" discrimination. If this were not established, then the question to be solved would be the reasonableness of the rates from the viewpoint of service rendered. In conclusion, the member for Calgary stated that the farmers of the West lost more through bad roads than through excessive freight rates. He stated that it cost the farmer of Alberta from 7 to 10 cents a bushel to haul his grain from the granary to the elevator. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he would have listened with more interest to the speech of the member for Calgary if it had not been marked by such bitterness of spirit. It would seem to be impossible for the member for Calgary to address the house in any other way.

BROWNING LOVE LETTERS BROUGHT ENORMOUS PRICE

Fancy Sums Paid by Connoisseurs for Manuscripts and Autographs of Famous Poet and His Wife.

London, May 3.—At the second session of the Browning sale, held today at Sotheby's, the originals of the love letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.

A curious old green leather case and an inkstand box that held the two letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett previous to their marriage in 1846, numbered 284 from the former and 287 from the latter, passed into the hands of Frank T. Sabin, brother of Joe Sabin, the New York dealer, for \$32,750, while the poet's old friends looked on in dismay. The first bid was \$3,000, the contest developing rapidly into a duel between Bernard Quaritch and Frank T. Sabin. After \$10,000 had been reached the two men capped each other's offers by \$250, Sabin finally winning.