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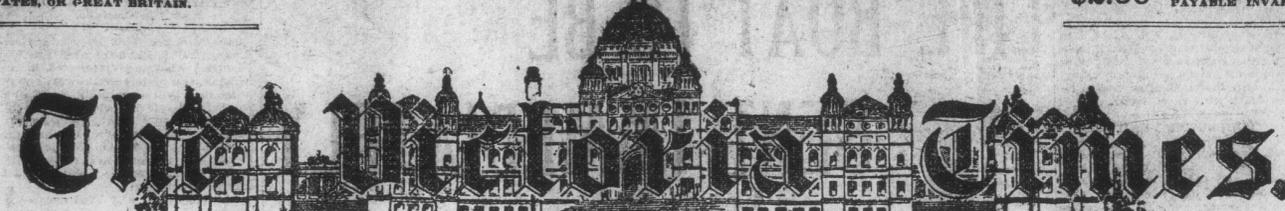
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TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B.C., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1906.

VOL. 35.

NO. 80.

THE CASE FOR THE SUGAR IMPORTERS

PRESENTED TO THE TARIFF COMMISSIONERS

Representative Claims That Refiners Enjoy Monopoly—Alleges Agreement in Restraint of Trade.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Robert Anderson, Montreal, representing Robert Cook & Company, sugar importers, Montreal, appeared before the tariff commission yesterday and set forth his case for the importers. Mr. Anderson held that he represented the consumers as well. Refiners, he said, enjoyed a complete monopoly. He gave figures to show that a greater revenue could be obtained for the government without increasing the price to the consumer by adding the dumping duty to the general duty. There was a protection of 7 per cent on refined sugar and the government get practically no revenue—only 5.14 per cent, on the total imported in 1905. This would not have come in, but the refiners wanted it. The refiners also took all the British preference, which was extended to the West Indies. The people of the Dominion paid toll on sugar refined of \$200,000. The duty on raw sugar should be made 25 cents per hundred pounds. He had no doubt there was an agreement between refiners and the wholesale grocers' guild in restraint of trade. He also asked an increase of 16 2/3 cents per one hundred pounds on preferential duty, raising the duties in the standard of color limit by one point and placing on the free import syrup from cane sugar, now dutiable at three-quarters of a cent per pound.

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

Report of Special Committee Appointed by Trustees—Hamilton and McCall Criticized.

New York, Feb. 8.—The special committee appointed by the trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company to investigate the affairs of the company, today made a partial report of its doings to the directors. This report, which only with the relations of Andrew Hamilton, the legislative agent with the company, and is a severe arraignment of his methods. John A. McCall, late president of the company, also comes in for a share of criticism. He is blamed for his methods in connection with "the bureau of taxation and legislation," during the last ten years, and for allowing Hamilton to pay out vast sums of money without proper accounting. Special attention is called to remittances of \$10,000 to Mr. McCall in London and \$134,500 to Hamilton in Paris in 1900. The purposes of these remittances, the committee says, it has been unable to ascertain, and recommends that proceedings be instituted against Hamilton and McCall for an accounting or repayment.

The committee adds on this point that application has been made to Mr. McCall for information regarding transactions, but that it is informed by Mr. McCall's family that his physical and nervous condition is such that the subject cannot be taken up at present. As to Mr. Hamilton's health, which has been represented as being bad, the committee says it has been informed that he was physically able to travel and that it has exerted every effort to induce him to return to make a full disclosure of his payments, disbursements and transactions, but without success.

The committee also holds McCall and Hamilton responsible for \$75,000 advance to Hamilton to pay the state tax and which the committee declares, was used by Hamilton for his own purposes. The committee is advised that both are liable for this sum.

The committee maintains also that it is a matter for legal adjudication, as to whether Geo. W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is not liable for the payment of Hamilton's note for \$2,310. Mr. Perkins paid this account to the trustees, and that of the New York Life Insurance Company's share of the profits in its participation in a United States Steel Corporation syndicate.

The committee holds also that the payment of these notes by the company was unwarranted. It is but just to Mr. Perkins to say, the report adds, that he acted in the matter in entire good faith, that he derived no benefit from the transaction, and that his liability is purely a technical one.

The committee recommends that the law department of the company institute appropriate legal proceedings to carry into effect the findings and conclusions of this report.

The report is signed by T. P. Fowler, Norman D. Ream, Hiram B. Steele, Augustus G. Paine, Clarence H. Mackay, and was unanimously adopted.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Capital of Company Will Be Increased to \$150,000,000.

Montreal, Feb. 8.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy made the following statement to the press: "The Official Ga-

zette of Saturday will contain a notice of a special meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to be held at the head office of the company in Montreal on March 13th, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the recommendation of the directors that the ordinary share capital of the company be increased from the present authorized amount of \$10,000,000, of which the amount of \$10,400,000 has already been issued, to \$150,000,000. In view of the great increase in the company's business and its continued expansion it is desirable that immediate provision be made for still further increasing the facilities of the company in every section of its system. The directors have, therefore, decided, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at the special meeting, to make an issue immediately thereafter of \$20,250,000 of ordinary capital stock, being \$8,000,000 already authorized by the shareholders and \$11,850,000 of the proposed increase, thus making the total amount outstanding \$121,650,000, and, as in the case of previous issues of the new stock, to give the shareholders of the ordinary capital stock the privilege of subscribing for the same at par, in the proportion of one share of new stock to five shares of their registered holdings on the closing of the transfer books for this purpose on Friday, April 20th, 1906."

CASTRO IS BUSY ENLISTING MEN

TROOPS ORDERED TO JOIN THE COLORS

People Do Not Support the President Revolt May Follow the French Blockade.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Feb. 2.—(Delayed by interrupted cable).—A traveler who arrived here today from Venezuela said:

"President Castro is busily engaged in enlisting throughout the republic and is preparing for war. Generals in each state have been given instructions to call troops to the colors. "Information from reliable sources indicate that the people do not support President Castro. On all sides are heard expressions of a desire to revolt and overthrow the President's government so soon as the French blockade is declared. It is doubted whether President Castro can raise more than 15,000 men who will take the field with any show of spirit. The men are armed with Mauser rifles, but they never practice shooting. They have 20,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges and a few mountain guns. The Venezuelan navy consists of five small craft concentrated at La Guayra." Well posted persons express fear that the French citizens in Venezuela will be in great danger if war breaks out. "President Castro is of a revengeful nature, and the inhabitants of the country are at his mercy."

SEEKS INJUNCTION.

P. Dolan, of United Mine Workers, Makes Application to Court.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 9.—Patrick Dolan, president of district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, went into court today, and filed an injunction restraining the delegates to the district convention now in session here, from interfering with his powers as president of the district organization.

E. B. EDDY DEAD.

Manufacturer of Paper and Matches Passed Away Saturday.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—E. B. Eddy, of Hull, lumberman, manufacturer of paper and matches, died at 2 o'clock today.

Mr. Eddy was born in Bristol, Vermont, in 1827, and came to Hull in 1854, where he built up a business and a city. His name is a household one. He was 73 years.

SNOWSTORM IN EAST.

Number of Collieries Have Been Forced to Suspend Operations.

New York, Feb. 9.—A heavy snowstorm followed by sleet and rain, which created fresh spring conditions, caused great discomfort and inconvenience in New York city today. This was the first snowstorm here of the present year. The fall was five inches.

Miners Idle.

Shamokin, Pa., Feb. 9.—Five thousand men were idle today owing to the majority of the collieries in this region being compelled to shut down on account of a snow blockade. More than 15 inches of snow fell during the night and the storm continues. Railroad and trolley traffic is practically at a standstill.

Traffic Interrupted.

Mahoney City, Pa., Feb. 9.—Several collieries in this region were forced to suspend operations today on account of the heavy snowfall during the night. Trolley traffic is completely tied up and trains are running from one to three hours late.

WILL CONFER WITH RAILROAD PRESIDENTS

MINER'S LEADER TO DISCUSS SITUATION

Officials of Civic Federation Think It Will Be Possible to Avoid a Strike.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Tribune says "The clerical staff in most of the offices of the anthracite coal carrying companies worked overtime yesterday in preparation for the coming conference with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, the result of which will decide whether or not there will be a strike. All the coal presidents have replied to Mr. Mitchell's request for a conference agreeing to meet him here February 15th.

"President David Wilcox, of the Delaware & Hudson Company, in discussing the letter sent by him yesterday to President Mitchell said last night: "The letter was not in the nature of an ultimatum and it is an individual letter only, expressing my views, sent personally to Mr. Mitchell in order that he may know my stand. The outcome of the conference I will not predict. We take it for granted that the officers of the union are not looking for a strike." "It is known that the union will not be recognized by the commercial carrying railroad, if recognition means the closed shop. The coal presidents have already gone on record on this point. "The officials of the civic federation took the stand yesterday that the miners are a long way from a strike either in the hard or soft coal fields and that there is no reason to assume that a strike cannot be avoided. No appeal has yet been made to the civic federation to use its office as mediators."

Preparing for Strike.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Preparations for a general strike of bituminous miners throughout the state are to be made at a meeting of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association. Owners from all over the state will take up the problem that they believe is to confront them on April 1st. In Illinois there are 50,000 soft coal miners who will be involved in case of a general walk-out after a wage scale disagreement. Millions of tons of coal are on hand for the emergency, but the miners admit that the best thing to do is to avert industrial trouble will follow within a few months if the strike is ordered.

THE WOUNDED ADMIRAL.

Woman Who Attempted His Life Believed to Be Emissary of St. Petersburg Terrorists.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—The admiralty has received a report from the surgeon in charge of Vice-Admiral Chouknin, who was shot by a woman in his office at Sebastopol yesterday, to the effect that his wounds are not dangerous. Rear-Admiral Gregorovich has assumed command of the Black Sea fleet in succession to Chouknin. The attending surgeons are confident that Chouknin will recover. The most severe wound is in his breast, from which the bullet has not been extracted. The other wounds are in the right shoulder and both legs.

The woman, who was shot and killed by an orderly, who rushed to the admiral's assistance, is believed to have been an emissary of the St. Petersburg group of terrorists like the murderer of Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, the former minister of war, who was shot and killed on December 5th at Saratoff and the assassin of Gen. Shuvailoff, prefect of police of Moscow, who was shot and killed at Moscow July 11th last. She has not been identified, but it is known that she arrived at Sebastopol February 7th, and registered at a hotel under the name of Krupnikskai. She was well dressed, was quiet in her manner and attracted no attention.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the woman appeared at the official residence of the admiral and sent in her card, assuming she was a daughter of a rear-admiral who was an old acquaintance of Chouknin at St. Petersburg, and requested an interview. On entering the admiral's office she had a revolver and fired four shots at Chouknin with deliberate aim, each bullet reaching the mark. She then turned to flee, but was killed by the orderly.

Chouknin exhibited remarkable nerve and continued to issue orders while being carried to be examined by the surgeons. Later he received personally friends who came to sympathize with him. The news of the attempt on Chouknin's life created great excitement among the sailors at Sebastopol, a large proportion of whom are sullen and continually on the verge of mutiny. The revolutionists at Sebastopol attempted to organize a demonstration, but were unsuccessful.

The mutiny on board the battleship Kniaz Potemkin (renamed Pateleimon) in June last has been attributed to the severity of Chouknin, who com-

played considerable activity in attempting to capture the mutineers, who eventually surrendered at Kustentzi, Roumania, in July last. Chouknin also showed energy in suppressing the sailors' mutiny at Sebastopol in November last. He is said to have declined to accept the post of minister of marine in succession to Admiral Avehan.

IRON AND STEEL PLANTS.

Exhaustion of High Grade Ore in States Will Force Them to the Westward.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—One hundred years will probably see the exhaustion of the world's present iron ore sources, according to Dr. C. Kenneth Leith, professor of geology at the University of Wisconsin, who lectured last night on the subject before the geographical society. According to Prof. Leith the present known deposits of high grade ore in the United States will be exhausted in a comparatively short period of time and then the low grade deposits will be drawn upon with the result of changing the geographical location of the great steel and iron plants to the westward.

INSURANCE PAID BUT MAN IS ALIVE

WAS ARRESTED AFTER FIGHT WITH MARSHAL

Was Alleged to Have Been Blown to Pieces by Explosion in Mine.

Victori, Col., Feb. 10.—K. J. McEachern, whose death was reported on January 22nd and life insurance policies paid, was arrested at the home of his sister last night by City Marshal Naylor, after a fight in which McEachern was wounded by a bullet. McEachern was reported to have been killed by the accidental discharge of a giant powder, but investigation throughout the state are to be made at a meeting of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association. Owners from all over the state will take up the problem that they believe is to confront them on April 1st. In Illinois there are 50,000 soft coal miners who will be involved in case of a general walk-out after a wage scale disagreement. Millions of tons of coal are on hand for the emergency, but the miners admit that the best thing to do is to avert industrial trouble will follow within a few months if the strike is ordered.

TO KILL WILD HORSES.

There Presence in the Interior Prevents Stamping Out Glanders.

A deputation from the Okanagan and Similkameen districts waited upon the attorney-general on Saturday and made representations relative to the killing of wild horses in those districts. The deputation was introduced by Price Ellison, M. P. P., for Okanagan. L. W. Shatford, M. P. P., for Similkameen, was out of the city, and hence was unable to be present also. Dr. Tolmie, Dominion and provincial inspector, who has been in the interior endeavoring to stamp out the epidemic of glanders, E. M. Carruthers, of Kelowna, E. R. Bailey and G. Rose, composed the delegation.

It was represented that with hundreds of wild horses roaming at will in the country the efforts to eradicate glanders would be almost impossible. It was urged that an effective measure looking to the killing of these wild animals should be put through the legislature.

At the present time a law is on the statute books but it is not an effective one, as it permits only of the shooting of unbranded stallions over 20 months old. Other restrictions are placed upon the killing of these animals by the law, so that nothing results from it.

It is likely that Price Ellison will at this session of the legislature introduce an act which will deal with this question in what will be regarded as an effective way in the hope of cutting off the spread of glanders.

NATIVE TROUBLES.

Forces Sent Out to Deal With Men Who Refuse to Pay the Poll Tax.

Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 10.—An expedition of 400 carbines with artillery left today for the scene of the troubles in the Transvaal caused by the natives refusing to pay the poll tax. Another detachment of two hundred and twenty-five men will start on Sunday.

The ringleaders of the turbulent factions have disappeared from the bush. The chief of the tribe who is now here describes the malcontents as being the "Troublesome Christianized section of tribe." They are said to be converts to the Ethiopian church, whose banner is inscribed with the words "Africa for the Africans." The government does not anticipate protracted field operations.

More Men Start.

Durban, Natal, Feb. 10.—Ninety mounted police have started from Durban for the centre of the native disturbances. The Durban militia has been warned to be in readiness for active service.

MEMORIAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS

LONDON TIMES ON PREFERENTIAL TRADE

Says it Will Watch With Interest the Course of the Discussion in Canada.

London, Feb. 9.—The Canadian manufacturers' memorial attracts widespread attention here. The Times publishes to-day a two column leader type article, also a strongly sympathetic editorial. The Standard also emphasizes the memorial in a special article and editorial.

The article in the Times declares the memorial is based on definite and carefully collected evidence, and is one of the most important documents so far issued since the fiscal controversy began. It says it removes the controversy from the sphere of abstract, general discussion and concentrates attention on the actual situation with which Britain has dealt in regard to Canada, and the character of the arrangement Britain can reasonably expect. It could accept Laurier's offer as reiterated in the Guelph speech of October, 1904, to make a treaty of commerce based on mutual preference.

The article may be summarized as follows: It is very generally held in Canada that the present tariff requires scientific and careful adjustment such as the Canadian government has taken in hand. This is of course a matter entirely for the Canadians to decide.

Firstly, as regards the preference, Canadian manufacturers are apparently freer where necessary specific rates are adapted on the conditions and production of each article rather than on a uniform percentage preference.

Secondly, the present Canadian free list in the view of the manufacturers gives a very real substantial preference to products of the United States, hence in large measure United States imports into Canada increase most rapidly than British. Changes in the construction of the free list probably increased the British advantages from the preference without injuring any Canadian interests.

Thirdly, Canadian free traders and protectionists alike realize that under the system of free importation, or even of duties so low as subject Canadian industries to the full force of United States competition, Canada would have to abandon her idea of national development which aims at the fullest possible development of every industry and every branch of activity which conduce to national well-being.

Fourthly, on these economic lines the manufacturers provide a useful basis for a discussion of preference. More than 50 per cent. of Canada's surplus requirements come from the United States. These surplus requirements in fully manufactured or semi-manufactured goods fall roughly into two classes, namely, those which are not now and are not likely to be made in Canada must be imported, and those which are made both in Canada, in Britain and other countries. As regards the first class Canada could afford to import them free of duty or subject only to revenue duties and supposing the preferences were extended the advantages so secured by the importing country would be entirely lost to the Canadian manufacturers.

As regards the second class the Canadian manufacturers propose the Canadian tariff, which take into account the higher Canadian cost of labor, capital, machinery, etc. No doubt an arrangement would be possible which might be considered fair by both Canadian and British manufacturers without risk that the Canadian tariff might be prohibitive.

Fifthly, the mere threat to impose a maximum tariff which the Canadian government proposes, must force both the United States and Germany to attempt to open negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity. The Canadian government could refuse to entertain such a proposal of rates. The minimum tariff is low, and would be still more so if tariff concessions were granted outside the minimum schedule. Other countries adopting the maximum and minimum system having found it necessary, British manufacturers would simply be one of a group of countries with low arrangements with Canada.

Sixthly, Canadians must of course decide for themselves what rates of duties to adopt in Canada's interests. It is obvious their action must influence the trade and tariff policy not only of Canada, but also of Britain, the United States and other countries.

The Times editorial says: Englishmen are frequently reminded that the question is not simply a domestic one. It is a question for the Empire, a question as vital to Canada and other colonies as to ourselves. Canadians regard the preference as an essential part of their development, a policy which is meant to promote Canada's resources all round and strengthen her as a member of the empire. If the British preferentialist is really consistent in his Imperial policy, he must fully and frankly recognize the justice of the Canadian manufacturers' policy, that Canada makes everything she can at

home, and buys her surplus requirements as far as possible from British sources. The Canadians know that a powerful tariff protected country like Germany or the United States could deal a crushing blow at their infant industries, and that if they were to strip themselves of defence and have free importation their ideal national development could not live for a day. The tariff is for them the only solution, modified by a preference which will prevent Canada from being crushed economically by the unfettered play of economic forces.

Referring to the Canadian manufacturers' objection so that the minimum tariff, if it come, be extended to the United States, the Times says: "We can understand that feeling when we bring in mind the great capitalistic combinations and large surplus output which make Americans so formidable as economic neighbors. Canadians may find solutions by making their minimum tariff a fairly high one and widening the scope of the preference, but for the present it is rather our business to watch the course of Canadian discussion than to offer suggestions."

Duluth, Feb. 10.—Navigation at the head of the lakes has closed after last continued for 313 days, or from March 30th of last year.

WILL OPEN UP NEW COAL FIELDS

CROW'S NEST COMPANY TO EXTEND OPERATIONS

Net Earnings Last Year Amounted to Nearly Half Million Dollars—Reorganization Proposed.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The annual report of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, presented at the annual meeting yesterday, showed the best year's record in the company's history. The net earnings were \$247,988, were \$27,849 more than in 1904. The earnings were at the rate of 14 per cent. on capital. The report shows the credit in the profit and loss account was increased by last year's operations \$148,481, and now totals \$351,801. The reserve is \$1,800,000.

The purpose of the proposed reorganization of capital was explained by the shareholders. The present statement of assets does not represent the value of the mine and it is proposed to increase the capital for this purpose.

Details of the reorganization were not announced. A special meeting of the shareholders is to be called later, when this will be submitted. It is understood that the capital will be \$3,500,000 in bonds and \$11,500,000 in stock, the shareholders being given a 5 per cent. bond and three shares of stock for each share held. The new stock is expected to receive a 4 per cent. dividend.

It is also understood that the company intends to develop coal areas in other parts of British Columbia, possibly on the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

REFUSE TO CASH ORDERS.

Why Money Intended to Aid Jews in Russia Has Been Returned.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 9.—According to the statement of Dr. Mosehon, a prominent Jew of Portland, whose assertions are corroborated in a measure by the local post office officials, a large amount of money sent from America to aid Jewish sufferers in Russia has never been received by those for whom it was intended. It is stated that there has been a general failure of the post office throughout Russia to cash postal money orders which have been sent to Jews in that country and many of these money orders have been returned to the senders with a statement that they could not be cashed.

The letters accompanying the returned orders cite various reasons for their being returned, one of which is that orders have been issued from St. Petersburg to refuse payment of them because the money is for the purpose of aiding the revolutionists.

Postmaster Minto and Inspector White of Portland, bear out this statement as to the fact that orders are being returned and state they are receiving complaints continually, and are unable to answer the demands for the reason why they cannot be cashed.

ALASKA'S EXPORTS.

Seattle, Feb. 9.—The report of Clarence L. Hobart, collector of customs for the district of Alaska from 1905, shows an increase of \$2,707,255 over 1904. The total value of the exports of domestic gold and merchandise was \$22,328,834, or \$3,707,255 of an increase in 1905. The Yukon alone is credited with \$2,069,519. The greater part of the increase is said to be due to the recent mining activity in Tanana. Shipments from Yukon river points were three times greater in 1905 than in 1903.

ENDED IN DRAW.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 10.—"Kid" Herman, of Chicago, and Aurelio Herrera, of Bakersfield, Cal., fought a 20-round draw before the Pacific Club last night.

MORE TROUBLE ON RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

NUMBER OF OFFICERS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

Admiral Wounded by a Woman Who Was Shot Dead by Sentry—Smuggling Arms.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—A number of naval officers, according to a dispatch from Sebastopol, have been transferred to the Far East for petitioning the marine minister for an open trial of former Lieut. Schmidt, who commanded the cruiser Otchakoff which mutinied in November last at Sebastopol and was subsequently sunk by the loyal ships, and for satisfaction of the service demands which were one of the main causes of the mutiny of the sailors belonging to the Black Sea fleet.

The trial of Schmidt has been postponed because it is thought to be hazardous to transfer him from the fortress of Otchakoff (near Odessa) where he is confined, to the naval headquarters at Sebastopol.

Mutiny is still smouldering on board several vessels of the Black Sea fleet, notably on the battleship Catherine II, where several officers have been arrested.

Chouknin Wounded. Sebastopol, Feb. 9.—Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, was wounded today by a woman who attacked him in his office. A sentry who rushed to the admiral's assistance was shot and killed. No statement has been issued relative to the extent of Admiral Chouknin's injuries.

To Check Smuggling.

Warsaw, Feb. 9.—On account of the active smuggling of weapons across the German frontier, the governor-general of Poland has ordained severe measure against contraband arms.

Rifles Seized. Kazan, Feb. 9.—Twenty-six cases of rifles, some of the sporting type and others of the military pattern, destined for the fighting branch of the revolutionists, have been confiscated by the police. The city hospital, the personnel of which is supposed to be implicated, was surrounded by troops and several arrests were made.

Bomb Explosion.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—The war between the fighting organization of the revolutionists and the so-called "Black Hundred" assumed a new phase to-night when a band of reds surrounded the cabaret Schlussberg-Chausee, on the bank of the Nevsy river above the city, and threw a bomb among an assemblage of which a new phase of the turbulent industrial suburbs hurried to the scene of the disturbance, reinforced by dragons and police from the city, and threw a cordon around the whole district. Most of the revolutionists made off the appearance of the troops, but a few bolder spirits remained and offered a desultory resistance to the encircling soldiers. Wholesale arrests were made continuing up to a late hour to-night.

The bomb which was hurled through a window into the main room of the restaurant, exploded with terrific noise, and demolished the entire building. The explosion was followed by a fire and much furniture, glassware and crockery was shattered. The ruins were spattered with blood and pieces of flesh, the whole presenting a sickening sight.

The restaurant had been for some time known as a resort for the lower order of workmen and rough characters who were believed to be in the way of the police, and were accused not only of furnishing revolvers and other arms, but beating students who were members of the opposite faction. The killing of three workmen at the Putiloff factory yesterday and tonight's episode are believed to be but a prelude to other acts of retaliation and revenge between the two factions.

OTTAWA NOTES.

F. F. Pardee Will Move Address in Reply to Speech From Throne.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—F. F. Pardee, West Lambton, will move the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Financial Statement.

The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the seven months ending January shows a gain in revenue of \$3,431,959. There was an increase in expenditure of \$4,000,572. The excess of revenue over ordinary expenditure was \$10,297,757, and over capital and ordinary expenditure combined of \$3,517,711. This revenue was \$44,254,818. There was an increase in every branch of revenue for the past seven months.

Building with stone was first introduced into Britain by a monk named Bennet in 670, while it is the Romans who have the credit of introducing bricks to us.