

PARLIAMENT OPENED BY KING EDWARD

He Announces the Approaching Visit to Canada and Australia of the Duke of Cornwall and York.

London, Feb. 14.—Parliament was opened this afternoon by the King in person. His Majesty was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York and Cornwall, the Duke of Connaught, and many others of the royal family.

The route of the royal party, which lay through the Mall, the Horse Guards' parade, Whitehall and Parliament street, was guarded by five thousand soldiers. Thousands of Londoners packed St. James' Park, bordered the route of the procession, and filled windows, stands and roofs.

St. James' Park was densely packed, the West Enders crowding together. Spectators were thickest around Buckingham Palace, pressing hard against the iron fence for hours before the procession started. In the meantime, the Horse Guards arrived, and formed in line from the Palace entrance to the principal gate. The members of the Royal family, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Henry of Battenberg and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, drove out in plain, two-horse coaches, with two footmen in scarlet coats on the box, half an hour before the procession started.

When the six-horse coaches, carrying the household, appeared, the Horse Guards mounted and the band struck up "God Save the King." The people uncovered, the state coach rolled out of the roadway and was greeted with a roar of cheering. The Horse Guards took up positions in front and behind the state coaches.

STRATHCONA'S WERE THERE. The heroes of the crowd were Strathcona's Horse, returned from South Africa, who came in several four-horse brakes, carrying their carbines and wearing informal livery hats and overcoats. They alighted in front of the Palace and marched down the line to position a short distance from the Palace, where they were drawn up, while the procession passed. The King saluted them most cordially, and the people cheered them steadily.

From Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords, the King and Queen were without a hitch at a walking pace. All along the route the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. The approaches to the Houses of Parliament were black with people. The King and Queen, in the state carriage at the Royal entrance and went up the marble staircase into the robing room, and the robing room, in the Royal gallery, which leads to the House of Lords, were about five hundred persons, chiefly women, who had been waiting patiently for some time. Among them were disconsolate faces and the King's personal valet, who was to get places in the Chamber.

The great officers of state and others, who were to take part in the ceremony, assembled in order to receive Their Majesties. Upon the King and Queen alighting from the state carriage, the King's equerries, gentlemen ushers, groom-in-waiting, officers of the household, flanked by the sergeant-at-arms, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Chancellor, the Black Rod, the Garter King-at-Arms, the Earl Marshal, the Lord Chamberlain, the sword of state, carried by the Marquis of Londonderry, the King and Queen entered the Chamber of the House of Lords, attended by the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward and the Lords-in-Waiting.

The King was delayed in the robing room, and the Queen, who was dressed in black, and the gentlemen at arms lining the aisle behind the stands, shifted their positions uneasily. Then the robing doors swung open, and the procession moved slowly through the gallery. No funeral could have been quieter. The aristocratic spectators were perfectly motionless.

IN THE LORDS. The sight of an usher walking backwards heralded the approach of the King. The Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, immediately preceded him, carrying in his arms the cushions on which rested the crown. Lord Londonderry, with equal dignity clasped the sword of state.

Smiling, the King looked right and left. He never looked better. His huge ermine cape gave an enormous breadth to his shoulders and set off the healthy color of his face. Queen Alexandra, also wearing an ermine cape, but with a small diamond crown, formed a remarkable contrast to her husband. The pallor of her face and her downcast eyes enhanced the idea of mourning given by the long crepe veil hanging down her back and hiding the costly ermine. The ladies of the chamber, walking two abreast, directly behind and deeply veiled, added a touch of sadness to the scene. This was quickly dispelled, however, by the glittering uniforms of the gentlemen at arms and high officers of the army. Before the end of the procession had passed out of the Royal gallery, the King had entered the House of Lords, and the central feature of the day commenced.

It was 2 o'clock before the King arrived in the chamber. Here for once the women were sombre-looking, in black, relieved only by their blue arms and shoulders and the diamonds and pearls in their coronets, while men, usually in black, were radiant with brilliant robes of scarlet and ermine. The peers, bishops and judges occupied the front benches. The monotony of this sea of red and white was varied by the uniforms of the ambassadors, who, sitting on the bishops' bench, and with their attitudes of blue, crimson and green, of all shades, made a welcome change. All present rose as the Royal procession entered, and all eyes centred on the Queen's dress, which, it could be seen, in spite of ermine cape, was of

the court of final appeal are rendered necessary by the increase of the resort to it which has resulted from the expansion of the Empire during the last two generations.

Legislation will be proposed to you for the amendment of the law relating to education. Legislation has been prepared, and if the time at your disposal proves to be adequate it will be laid before you, for the purpose of regulating the voluntary sale of land to occupying tenants in Ireland; for amending and consolidating the factory and workshop acts; for the better administration of the law respecting lunatics; for amending the public health acts in regard to water supply; for the prevention of drunkenness in houses, houses and public places; and for amending the law of literary copyright.

It is proposed that I may continue to guide you in the conduct of your deliberations, and that I may bless them on their success.

LEAVING THE HOUSE. The King then turned to the Queen, helped her to rise and led her out of the chamber, preceded by the procession, through the royal gallery again and into the robing room, from which within a few minutes they emerged, entered the state carriage, and drove away, amid a tumult of cheers, to Buckingham Palace.

AFTER THIS there ensued a rush and scramble in the House of Lords without precedent in its history. The West-minster crowd in the state gallery poured into the chamber. Peers and members of the nobility less lucky waited to see the place in which the great ceremonial address would be delivered. Half an hour elapsed before the confusion was over, and the distinguished people were able to find their carriages and return home.

ADDRESS IN REPLY. On the resumption of business in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor read the King's speech; and the Marquis of Salisbury, Conservative, moved the address in reply. He is perhaps the youngest member to whom the honor has ever been conferred. Lord Mansfield seconded the motion.

Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader, after complimenting the King and Queen, moved the address in reply. He said that the King would follow in the steps of his mother and preceded the address with satisfaction with the conduct of the war in South Africa. He said that the present conditions of the world were living in a fool's paradise. Unless they were wakened by the war, the world would easily become more dangerous. If the government attempted to put the whole military system on a new basis, they would receive every support from the Liberals.

LORD SALISBURY. Lord Salisbury rose and added his congratulations to the King and Queen. He said that the King's speech was a masterpiece of address, and proceeded to refer to the manner in which the King's loss had been received throughout the world. He said that the King's loss had been received throughout the world with a sense of relief, and that the King's loss had been received throughout the world with a sense of relief.

THE SPEECH. The King's speech was as follows: My Lords and Gentlemen—I address you for the first time at a moment of national sorrow, when the whole country is mourning the irreparable loss we have so recently sustained. I have fallen with peculiar severity upon myself. My beloved mother, during her illness, she died, and in her death, she left me a great void. I am, therefore, very glad to see you here, and I am very glad to see you here.

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Up-to-Date Styles at WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods is the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtains line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchases.

Latest Novelties From Paris, Berlin, London.

WEILER BROS.

TO ESTABLISH CANADIAN MINT Finance Minister Announces He Will Introduce the Bill This Session.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Feb. 12.—In the house today Mr. McLean in a lengthy speech urged the government to purchase the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, as there was danger of these lines being controlled by United States corporations.

Mr. Borden told Mr. Ingram it was not the intention to bring back the re-annexation of the Canadian soldiers who died in South Africa. The Premier told Mr. Brock that he had received a special invitation from Premier Barton to visit Australia. Whether he will accept depends on the length of the trip.

A discussion took place on Mr. Charlton's motion for a committee to devise a scheme for the length of speeches. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier said he intended to move for a modification of the rules, with a view to adopt the English procedure. This is believed to mean the adoption of the closure.

Mr. Fielding announced his intention to introduce a bill this session to establish a mint in Canada. Dr. Landerkin will succeed to the senatorship made vacant by the death of Mr. McInnes.

BELLA COOLA. Bella Coola, Feb. 5.—Miss Annie Venetta reports the school progressing nicely. The daily attendance being 25, although the school building was damaged by the high wind.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, followed. In congratulating the King, he said His Majesty had followed the path of duty and relinquished all Crown property, and he might be assured that the Commons was ready to support the government in any measure that would be made at the same time. If they were to keep South Africa, they would have to keep the Cape required, he strongly urged reinforcements to the military authorities at the Cape required, he strongly urged reinforcements to the military authorities at the Cape required.

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Opening of The Session

Choice of the Conservative Leader Principal Feature for Party.

Sessional Allowance of Members is Likely to be Increased.

Special Correspondent to the Colonist. Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The most important feature of the week, from a Conservative standpoint, has been the selection of a party leader. After wrestling mightily for two days, the Conservative senators and members united in their choice of Mr. J. B. Borden, a Conservative member for Halifax. The compliment paid to Mr. Borden is a very great one. It is not often that a comparatively young man, with only five years' parliamentary experience, finds himself placed in such an onerous position. Mr. Borden was different about the selection of Mr. J. B. Borden, a Conservative member for Halifax. The compliment paid to Mr. Borden is a very great one. It is not often that a comparatively young man, with only five years' parliamentary experience, finds himself placed in such an onerous position.

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by the "hand of iron," the C. P. R. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not of his party, he is unduly complimentary to the United States, and the inference is drawn from his silence in this respect that he has some move on foot to re-open negotiations with the neighboring republic for a settlement of the question which have been at issue between the two countries for so many years.

ECONOMICAL SHIPS. Ton of Cargo Carried Five Hundred Miles For Penny Worth of Coal.

This is the result accomplished by two steamers whose highly economical machinery is described and illustrated in Engineering—that of the Inchmurrich, belonging to the Inch Line, and the Marine Engine Works, of Liverpool. The engines, constructed at the Central Engine Works, West Hartlepool, are a modification of the quadruple expansion five-crank type, advocated by the late Mr. Maudslayi, and fitted to the steamers, which is owned by Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser & Co., of Liverpool. The general result is that on an experimental trial from Hartlepool to Dover, the coal consumption of the quadruple expansion five-crank type, advocated by the late Mr. Maudslayi, and fitted to the steamers, which is owned by Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser & Co., of Liverpool. The engines, constructed at the Central Engine Works, West Hartlepool, are a modification of the quadruple expansion five-crank type, advocated by the late Mr. Maudslayi, and fitted to the steamers, which is owned by Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser & Co., of Liverpool.

NO SCRP. Dominion Government Will Not Grant It to Returned Volunteers.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—The House today Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that it was not the intention to grant scrip for land to Canadians who served in South Africa.

EMPIRE LEAGUE. Resolutions Adopted at the Meeting Held Yesterday.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—At the annual meeting of the British Empire League today, Col. Denison, of Toronto, presiding, the following resolutions were adopted: An imperial consultative council to be formed, the establishment of such a council, the Imperial defence, Imperial trade, uniform insolvency laws, Imperial cables and other imperial questions.

A HEAVY BLOW. Trees Levelled and Buildings Destroyed in New York State.

Niagara, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The most severe gale ever known here swept through Rockland county this afternoon, doing much damage in the western part of this county. Large trees were blown down and several buildings demolished.

WINNIPEG BONSPIEL. One Hundred Rinks Competing in Grand Challenge Event.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—The annual Winnipeg Bonspiel opened this evening; one hundred rinks are competing in the grand challenge event. The weather was too mild to-day for good curling.

KILLED. Grand Trunk Railway Fireman Run Over by an Engine.

Montreal, Feb. 13.—J. Cowell, section foreman on the Grand Trunk railway, was killed by a train of engines to-day. He stepped off one track to get out of the way of one engine, and fell directly in front of another.

METHODIST MISSIONS. Toronto, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—The Canadian Methodist authorities have received word from Japan of the proposed placing orders for the proposed enlargement of the plant. The new furnaces and a converter, which will convert matte into metallic copper, will be installed. This will double the capacity of the smelter, enabling it to treat 1,200 tons of ore daily. This remarkable increase in treatment facilities is only a prelude to a further enlargement that will give the reduction works a daily output of 2,400 tons, as well as a refinery capable of extracting the gold and silver values and turning out a copper product in a finished state.

GRANBY SMELTER. Superintendent Hodges on the Way East to Place Orders.

Roseland, Feb. 13.—A. B. W. Hodges, superintendent of the Granby smelter, at Chicago and Milwaukee, for the purpose of placing orders for the proposed enlargement of the plant. The new furnaces and a converter, which will convert matte into metallic copper, will be installed. This will double the capacity of the smelter, enabling it to treat 1,200 tons of ore daily. This remarkable increase in treatment facilities is only a prelude to a further enlargement that will give the reduction works a daily output of 2,400 tons, as well as a refinery capable of extracting the gold and silver values and turning out a copper product in a finished state.

DISCOURTESY TO EMPEROR. More Officials Decline His Request to Commit Suicide.

Pekin, Feb. 13.—At least three of the Chinese to whom Emperor Kwang Hsu sent a choice of methods of suicide in pursuance of the demand of the powers for their punishment with death, have declined to comply, and the Emperor has withdrawn his request that they should destroy themselves.

His Majesty's telegram that when he agreed to the terms of the joint note, the latter only required that the punishment should be that of the law, and he agreed that if the worst of the guilty deserved death, the others should be punished in other ways. The foreign envoys on the contrary, were not satisfied that who are least guilty deserve death, and as there is no worse punishment, all must suffer the same penalty, although it is China should desire to make distinctions regarding the crimes, she can sentence the worst to death, and the others to some other forms of Chinese execution. Unless the court changes its views, no immediate settlement is possible.

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INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER.

Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.

FRUITS FOR PLANTING.

It is always advisable for intending planters of fruit trees to seek advice from persons who have established orchards under conditions of soil and climate similar to those existing where the proposed planting is to be done.

Climatic conditions vary so much, even in localities comparatively near together, that there will always be differences of opinion as to the relative value of orchards, but local experience is still the most reliable guide.

Unfortunately in years gone by, thousands of trees were sold by planters, agents of nurseries, and others, outside the province, who had no knowledge of the varieties suitable, and were generally interested in getting their orchards and in surplus, and with the aid of highly colored pictures of fruit, offered at fancy prices.

There is a tendency to estimate the value of fruit trees by the price asked for them; and the farmer who takes advantage of this and quotes often high prices are paid for varieties of very doubtful value.

At the present time Japanese varieties of plants are being boomed in this way, and while they may be safe to recommend when grown on a wall, or a tallure when planted in open ground as standard trees.

Perhaps the most common error made in the planting of orchards in this province has been the selection of too many varieties. Commercial orchards should have as few varieties as possible consistent with supplying the market aimed at, and colors that invariably sell best.

Of course there are many persons, who plant small orchards intending to use the fruit for home consumption, and in such cases it is advisable to choose a number of varieties, which will ripen their fruit consecutively during the season, and include sorts of choicest quality which may be unsuited for marketing purposes.

Local nurseries are usually good judges as to the value of varieties generally and it is both wiser and safer to buy from them rather than from outside firms.

The following list of varieties of fruit for Vancouver Island and other parts was adopted by the Board of Horticulture at a meeting held on the 23rd of November, 1900, and is recommended for orchards for commercial purposes. It must be understood, however, that the list does not contain the names of all the varieties which may be safely and, probably in many cases, profitably grown.

Apple—Summer, Yellow Transparent. Early Fall—Duchess of Oldenburg. Fall—Health and Beauty Orange. Winter—King of Tompkins County, Canada Reinette, Lemon Pippin, Seasons, Crabbe-Florence, Hyslop.

Pears—Fall, Bartlett, Beurre Bousquet, Late Fall—Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Chalmers. Plums—Early Peach Plum. Mid-Season—Black Diamond, Monarch. Late—Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg, Coe's Golden Drop.

Cherries—Early, Black Tartarian, Late, Royal Anne. Raspberries—Latest—English Morello, Belle Magagnole, preserving; Olivet, Late Duke, Peaches—Early, Alexander, Hale's Early. Late Fall—Early Crawford, Early Charlotte.

THE HOG AND THE DAIRYMAN. Elias Gallup, Breeder of pure-bred swine will find dairy by-products of the highest utility in producing pigs of muscular form and strong bone. Pigs, especially those designed for breeding purposes, should be fed foods rich in protein, and these favor the development of bone and muscle.

There is a great difference of opinion among dairymen as to the value of skim milk and buttermilk. A great many dairymen rate skim milk at 10 cents per 100 pounds, some put it as high as 15 cents per 100 pounds. There is a good many careful feeding experiments which prove it to be a substitute for other feeds, and as a growth maker, from 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds. The truth is that the value of skim milk depends on the condition when fed, on the kind of hogs to which it is fed, on the supplementary feeds with it and on the skill of the feeder.

BUILDING UP THE FARM HERD. After we had agreed that the pure-bred animals are a necessity in effecting a rapid improvement in our live stock at the present time, the next question is what breed shall be used. This question may be best answered by ascertaining what a person wants to do with them; what are his facilities for caring for the stock and what breed or class of stock does the farmer like best?

If a person wished to go into the dairy business it would be the height of folly for him to buy a Hereford or Polled Angus sire to head his herd. It would be nearly as foolish a proposition as for the breeder of beefing animals to head his herd with a Jersey. We must in every case consider the qualities which the pure-bred is capable of transmitting. The Hereford and Polled Angus are built and bred to produce beef; to produce milk has not been required of them. On the other hand to produce milk at a profit has been the only thing that has been asked of the Jersey. This thought will apply in thinking of all classes of live stock; we must know something of the capabilities of each breed.

ROYAL NAVY LEAGUE.

A Branch for British Columbia to be Established in Victoria.

Several residents of Victoria have taken the necessary steps to form a branch of the Navy League in this city. They have forwarded an application and the necessary fees to the proper officials in London, England, and are now only awaiting the arrival of the charter to organize the Victoria Branch League.

The Navy League is a non-political institution, which was organized in 1894 by the Earl of Drogheda, with the object of impressing upon British subjects the great importance of maintaining a powerful navy for the protection of the Empire. It has a large membership in Great Britain, and branches have been formed in Eastern Canada and in other parts of the British dominions. Women as well as men are eligible for membership, which is open to all British subjects, and the object of the league is to encourage the study of naval history and to promote the welfare of the navy.

Persons desirous of joining the Victoria Branch should send their names to the Honorary Secretary, pro tem, P.O. Box 837, Victoria.

Chief Deasy Has Resigned

Asks to be Relieved of the Position After Thirty Years Service.

Trouble Over Appointment of an Assistant Causes His Action.

As a result of the agitation started against him by those who objected to the appointment of D. McDougall as assistant permanent chief of the fire department, Chief Deasy has sent his resignation to the city council. He took this step yesterday morning, and gives his reasons in the following statement handed to the press:

"Ever since I took office of the fire department, it has been my sole aim to make it efficient. I spared nothing to advance the interests of the city, and to comply with the laws, and enforcing the rules and regulations. At no time were charges made against me and I am proud to say that I have never been charged with a fault. I have been a member of the fire department since 1870, and chief since 1887. Under his administration the department has been brought up to its present state of efficiency, he being a man of great energy and ability, and one who kept in touch with the improvements in the fire-fighting line, his knowledge of which enabled him to attain the success that he has for the department."

"I will take the job at \$80 per month and rent my printing office at the same rate. I reported his name to the council, and no new office would be created. I then recommended that, in view of the fact that the pump department was under pressure on the water mains, it would be advisable to keep one steam fire engine in reserve, and instead of dismissing an engineer, place the oldest permanent man in the office, and allow Mr. McDougall to remain at the same salary as call foreman, which would not increase the cost of running the department, and as Mr. McDougall is the oldest man in the department, it would be a continuous office since the department was organized. I considered him competent to fill the office. He attended to the office duties during my absence in a most satisfactory manner. The call officers did not agree with this. They peddled around the city, and by every means induced them to place their names to it. The majority of the men were under me, and it was natural that they would sign many of them not taking the trouble to read it."

"The petition sets forth the grievances of the call officers and complains of the very thing Mr. McDougall has done. He accepted the office of assistant. He filled two men's places for three years, accepting the position of call foreman, and call foreman at a salary of \$25 per month, and I formerly paid an assistant \$25 and a call foreman \$20 to occupy the positions. What I recommended was to place in various occupations in a fire department. McDougall is a printer, and never engaged in the workings of a fire department. It is not a question of favoritism. I have known both for years, and never had a cross word with either. I had to take all the call officers into consideration, and that was done. The fire wardens sustained me, and have not said anything to the contrary up to this time. The call men have gone around interviewing all parties interested, and have tried to make it particularly warm for me. It is well known that I am against the call system. I believe in firemen turning out with the horses and apparatus. Now they run from shop and office, and live in all directions. Disaster stared me in the face continually. I have been at the fire with a call man in sight, and was compelled to take the drivers off the hose carriage and chemicals to help suppress fires, leaving the horses unattended. The call men usually come to fires out of breath, and some of them unfit for work. I had to take all the call men of men to fill up the call force, and month after month it has been suspended, and fines for not attending to their duties. The system is bad, and I pity my successor, whoever he may be, with men under him who can go around the halls criticizing his work and petitioning to have his recommendations quashed. I resign simply because I know that in the council are some who have not shown a fair spirit towards the head of the department. They are few, but I have had to deal with sixteen councils, and am not at all doubtful of the views of a majority in this. The office is not worth the worry. If a chief is not engaged in his work, he will make all men do their duty, they run around and make it an uncomfortable as possible. I am willing to respect my superiors in office, but I do not wish to be a confession to the examining judge that I took bribes, and I want every man under me to do the same. The mayor and fire wardens

SALES BY THE GUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD. LEADING AUCTIONEERS. STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, ETC.

Auctions conducted anywhere in the province. Furnished residences and stocks in trade purchased. Cash advanced. Well lighted, steam-heated auction rooms. 34 Fort Street, Telephone 683.

Auction Sale

ELEGANT and WELL-KEPT Household Furniture

Friday, February 22nd

AT 11 A. M.

This will be one of the nicest sales we have held for some time, and parties wishing will do well to wait for it. THE GUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD. Leading Auctioneers.

have always treated me properly, and I trust that the city will be as safe in the hands of my successor. It has been under my management."

Chief Deasy asks that the resignation take effect at the end of the present month. He has been a member of the fire department since 1870, and chief since 1887. Under his administration the department has been brought up to its present state of efficiency, he being a man of great energy and ability, and one who kept in touch with the improvements in the fire-fighting line, his knowledge of which enabled him to attain the success that he has for the department."

QUIET IN COURTS.

Divorce Granted in Reid v. Reid Yesterday in Chambers.

Business is unusually quiet in the law courts just now. There are very few important cases approaching trial, and the number of writs issued since the beginning of the year is below the average. Yesterday in Chambers, Mr. Reid v. Reid, was granted a decree of divorce. The case was tried several months ago, but final action was postponed until the present time, owing to the marriage certificate. This could not be obtained on the court being satisfied with the evidence of the husband's adultery. In Lang v. Macdonell, an order was made to strike out the counter-claim and part of the defence of the defendant, Mr. Mills, K.C., for plaintiff, Mr. Lawson for defendant.

SHOCK KILLED HER.

Mrs. M. Davies, Mother of Mr. Joshua Davies, Met with Accident Resulting Fatally.

Mrs. M. Davies, the aged mother of Mr. Joshua Davies, met with an accident yesterday afternoon, which, it is feared, will result in her death. She was walking in the street, and was struck by a horse-drawn carriage. The shock was so great that she fell, and was unable to get up. She was taken to the hospital, but died shortly afterwards.

SILVER-LEAD ORES.

Dominion Government Asked to Grant a Bounty to Smelters.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—(Special)—It is understood here to-night that the Government has asked the Dominion Government to grant a bounty to smelters. The Government has asked the Dominion Government to grant a bounty to smelters. The Government has asked the Dominion Government to grant a bounty to smelters.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Meeting of Oppenheimer Brothers' Creditors—Why the Prisoner Was Released.

Vancover, Feb. 15.—(Special)—At a meeting of Oppenheimer Brothers' creditors to-day, sympathy was expressed for the firm, and it was decided to allow till March 9 to submit a proposition by the business.

FOR TAKING BRIBES.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—(Special)—The Commissioner Thiel was to-day sentenced to three years' penal servitude and five years' deprivation of civil rights, owing to the charges brought against him on account of his connection with the Sternberg case. As announced in a despatch to the Associated Press, on the 14th, under date of December 5, the state's attorney, during the trial that day of the wealthy banker, Sternberg, for an alleged offence against morality, declared that Criminal Commissioner Thiel had confessed to a bribe of 100,000 marks, and that he had taken a confession to the examining judge that he took bribes from Lupp, an agent for Sternberg.

MY LADY OF ORANGE. Copyright, 1901.

CHAPTER I. AN AUDIENCE OF ORANGE.

No suit am I; I say that it is true enough, else had I scarce done my work in the world and lived to sit here at 60 by my own fireside with the children chattering round me and Gabrielle's eyes still looking into mine. His 30 years ago now, and the joy of my old battles is but a dull memory, and the smoke has rolled away, and the about and around me is the land and the castles and towns sank down together amid blood and fire. I am English born and bred, and quarrels of Dutchmen and Spaniards were no work of mine, yet something a man must do in the world, and this was the work that came to my hands; to fight Alva with his own weapons—the sword and the lie, and with both I beat him, cordial with both.

At the first I said I was no saint, and that it may be the reason why first I fought Alva, ere my turn came to meet him fairly in the field. I was true to him; save that at the first I left the sword to the Spaniard. I was true to him, and I fought for him as a man may at Mechlin, and Zutphen, and at the battle of Nieuwpoort. I was true to Alva; it was no little he owed us; may not soldiers of fortune choose their tables? Did a new coat of arms come to us, we chose Orange in Alva's stead? "Ay, ay," you answer; "choose you may; but I was a Spaniard, and he was a Spaniard, 'twas a mistake, I confess, and all men make mistakes at times—else would you have chosen the secretary looked at me with more favor."

"You choose a cause that can give little to me, my friend," said the prince. "I answered, 'I can do much and ask little,' I answered. 'And your men?' asked the secretary. 'It was a home thrust: My men had revolted—deserted—what you will—from me, and he would not pay them. I was likely to serve Orange better, who could not pay me. 'My men?' I muttered. 'Madre Dios, Alva would not give them their wages—well, they shall take them.' 'Three hundred men from 14,000!' said the secretary, coolly. 'I do not care for the odds are his; I knew that,' I answered. 'Spain against the Netherlands? Philip against Alva?' said the prince, dreamily. 'Man against time; iron against God; whose are the odds, my friend?' I did not answer. I wondered on which side God fought when 3,000 men and women were slaughtered at Haarlem, for it believed that a greater man than me to believe God was on the side of Orange. Any knave believes it now. 'Desperate tasks are all I can offer,' said Orange. 'Scant wages and your own efforts laid. Scant wages and desperate tasks.' 'So only they be not impossible,' said I. 'Knows, Cornput. Your name and your purpose, my friend?' 'My name is John Newstead, I come to the Netherlands to serve your highness as a man of war, and I have no other name. 'Your name tells me nothing,' the prince answered. 'I have 300 stout soldiers outside the town.' 'What shall you do, Cornput?' 'I will do what I can, my highness. I doubt it not. How may I serve?' said the secretary. 'Such as loyal as myself!' I answered. 'That may well be,' said Cornput, with a sneer. 'Numbers, stoutness, loyalty, all on the surety of their commander, Faith, you value yourself too low.' 'That seems uncommon in Delft,' I said sharply. 'For their numbers, your highness may count them. For their loyalty, try them. For their stoutness—they fought at Harlem.' Prince and secretary smiled. 'At Harlem?' said the prince, slowly. 'You are a bold man, my friend.' 'I answered, 'There was but one sack of powder at Harlem; and we were there.' 'And you came here—here?' stammered the secretary. 'O, your questions grow wiser?' I asked. 'Why do you come to me?' asked the prince. 'I was not too easy to answer. Why did I leave the winning side for the losing? I had rather fight for my highness than my black Spaniard of them all.' 'Ay, that, methinks, was my reason; 'tis hard ever to tell why a man's words in the little room at Delft I believed them. Do I believe them now? Well, perhaps, Gabrielle does. I saw his eyes brighten as I spoke, and the sneering secretary looked at me with more favor."

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LAMENT OF PAUL KRUGER

Bitterly Disappointed at His Reception in Europe—Wanted a Hearing.

London, Feb. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette will publish on February 16 an interview with Mr. Kruger, in part, as follows: "No one give us a chance of defending ourselves." "We may have done wrongly. We have our faults and our weaknesses. We declared war, but our hands were forced, and we can prove it. Get some one to judge between this England and ourselves." "But the Lord will help us in the end. We shall win; we do not know how or when, but we will win at last."

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for Mount Baker Wagon Road," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 23rd instant, for the construction of a wagon road from the end of the present wagon road at Buck's Bend, on the right bank of the Chilliwack River, to a point above the mouth of Slesli Creek.

NOTICE.

Applications for the position of Principal of the British Columbia Normal School (salary \$1,800 per year) will be received until April 1st, by the Minister of Education. Duties to begin July 1st. Letters of reference and statement of age must accompany each application. ALEXANDER ROBINSON, Secretary, Council of Public Instruction.

RESERVE, GRAHAM ISLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Crown lands on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group, are reserved, until further notice. W. C. WELLS, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 20th Jan., 1901.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODED.

Grandmere, Que., Feb. 15.—While a Great Northern railway engine was taking water at the tank here to-day the boiler exploded. The engineer and fireman, Charles Roberge and Louis Carlier, were so badly scalded that both will die.

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